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# Twenty-Ninth Annual Report

OF THE

## STATE COMMISSION OF PRISONS

For the Year 1923



TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE

February 29, 1924

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# STATE OF NEW YORK

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# IN SENATE

February 29, 1924

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## Twenty-Ninth Annual Report

OF THE

## STATE COMMISSION OF PRISONS

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# STATE OF NEW YORK

ALBANY, *February 29, 1924.*

TO THE HON. GEORGE R. LUNN, *President of the Senate:*

SIR:—By direction of the Commission I transmit to the Legislature, herewith, the Twenty-ninth Annual Report of the State Commission of Prisons.

Very respectfully yours,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

*President.*

## COMMISSIONERS

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JOHN S. KENNEDY ----- Brooklyn  
LEON C. WEINSTOCK ----- New York  
SARAH L. DAVENPORT ----- Bath  
MIAL H. PIERCE ----- Gouverneur  
CECILIA D. PATTEN ----- Saratoga Springs  
FRANK E. WADE ----- Buffalo  
WALTER W. NICHOLSON ----- Syracuse

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## OFFICERS

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JOHN S. KENNEDY ----- President  
LEON C. WEINSTOCK ----- Vice-President  
**JOHN F. TREMAIN** ----- Secretary



# REPORT

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## TO THE LEGISLATURE:

In compliance with section 43 of the Prison Law, the State Commission of Prisons herewith submits its twenty-ninth annual report.

There were no changes in the personnel of the Commission during the year. Commissioner Leon C. Weinstock of New York City was reappointed for another term. The attendance at the meetings was as follows:

January 9. At the Commission's office, Capitol, Albany. Present: Commissioners Kennedy, Weinstock, Davenport, Pierce Patten, Wade and Nicholson.

February 6. At the Commission's office, Capitol, Albany. Present: Commissioners Kennedy, Weinstock, Davenport, Pierce, Patten, Wade and Nicholson.

March 6. At the Commission's office, Capitol, Albany. Present: Commissioners Kennedy, Weinstock, Pierce, Patten, Wade and Nicholson.

April 6. At the Commission's office, Capitol, Albany. Present: Commissioners Kennedy, Weinstock, Davenport, Pierce, Patten, Wade and Nicholson.

May 1. At the Commission's office, Capitol, Albany. Present: Commissioners Kennedy, Weinstock, Davenport, Pierce, Patten, Wade and Nicholson.

June 4. At the New York State Reformatory for Women, Bedford Hills. Present: Commissioners Kennedy, Weinstock, Davenport, Patten and Wade.

July 3. At Great Meadow Prison, Comstock. Present Commissioners Kennedy, Weinstock, Davenport, Pierce, Patten, Wade and Nicholson.

August 11. At Clinton Prison, Dannemora. Present: Commissioners Kennedy, Weinstock, Pierce, Wade and Nicholson.

September 7. At Auburn Prison, Auburn. Present: Commissioners Kennedy, Davenport, Pierce, Patten, Wade and Nicholson.

October 12. At the New York State Reformatory, Elmira. Present: Commissioners Kennedy, Weinstock, Davenport, Pierce, Patten, Wade and Nicholson.

November 13. At the Chamber of Commerce, Rochester. Present: Commissioners Kennedy, Weinstock, Davenport, Pierce, Patten, Wade and Nicholson.

December 4. At Sing Sing Prison, Ossining. Present: Commissioners Kennedy, Weinstock, Davenport, Pierce, Patten and Wade.

## SUMMARY OF THE YEAR

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State prisons, reformatories, the Institution for Defective Delinquents, penal institutions in the Department of Correction, magistrates' court pens and police stations in the city of New York, county penitentiaries, county jails, city jails, and town and village lockups come within the jurisdiction of the State Commission of Prisons whose duty it is to visit and inspect institutions in which sane adults, charged with or convicted of crime or detained as witnesses or debtors are confined. The number is approximately 550.

The Commission made 559 inspections of these various places of detention during the year, reports of which are annexed to this report. Copies were sent to the authorities in charge and many of the recommendations for improvement have been complied with. The Commission has authority to close city jails and lockups which are found to be insanitary or inadequate, after the responsible authorities have been given an opportunity to be heard. Six lockups were closed by the Commission, and thirteen were closed by local authorities.

The total population of the various institutions at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923, was 11,976 as compared with 12,993 the preceding year, a decrease of 7.8 per cent. The daily average population was 12,551, an increase of 1.5 per cent. There were 19,453 persons on probation at the close of the year, an increase of 2.2 per cent.

The approximate cost of maintenance of these various groups, so far as reported, decreased somewhat. There were decreases in the State Reformatory at Elmira, the penitentiaries, New York city institutions, and county jails, and increases in the state prisons and the Institution for Defective Delinquents. It is the opinion of the Commission that the United States Government is not paying its proportionate share of the expense of the maintenance of some of the jails to which Federal prisoners are committed.

There was an increase during the year in the number of persons charged with intoxication committed to county jails and the institutions in the city of New York, and a decrease in the number of those sent to penitentiaries, as compared with the preceding year. Drug addiction—one of the most difficult problems with which prison authorities have to deal—appears from reports to be on the increase.

Commitments of juveniles to county jails were less than the preceding year. More than 60 per cent. of the total number were reported by four counties. It is believed that the operation of the Children's Court Act, which was in effect during only a portion of the year, will have the effect of still further reducing the number of commitments.

Sing Sing Prison is still in process of reconstruction. The new buildings are unoccupied and more new buildings will be required before the old cell block (for years the subject of criticism) can be abandoned. The present buildings should be equipped as soon as possible and provision made for the necessary staff to get the psychiatric clinic under way. Great Meadow Prison needs a wall around it and shops before it can be utilized to capacity. Progress has been made in the erection of a new shop building at Clinton Prison to take the place of the old one which was destroyed by fire.

The Commission has called attention to fire hazards existing in institutions in the Department of Correction of the city of New York and an \$8,500,000 corporate stock issue has been asked by the Commissioner of Correction for construction purposes. An improvement was made during the year by transferring women held at the City Prison, Manhattan, to the Second District Prison, known as Jefferson Market, where better sanitary facilities prevail. Tentative plans have been prepared for a Women's Correctional Center, but the matter of a site has not been finally determined. A Welfare Bureau has been established in the Department of Correction and a somewhat more liberal use is being made of the Prisoners' Commissary Fund.

Bad conditions prevail in some of the magistrates' court pens in the city of New York to which attention has been called by the Commission with recommendations for improvements. This is particularly true with respect to the Traffic Court pen in Brooklyn. A new building was opened in Flatbush, Borough of Brooklyn, in December, in which are modern pens for the 7th district magistrates' court and the 6th district municipal court. A new court building was completed in the borough of the Bronx with pens in connection with the 6th district magistrates' court, the municipal term of the magistrates' court, and the traffic court.

Two new station houses and jails were opened at St. George and Tottenville, borough of Richmond, New York City, during the year. Plans were approved for remodeling the 67th precinct station house and jail at Coney Island. The building program of the Police Department provides for a number of new buildings and improvements in the near future.

The new Erie County Penitentiary is being constructed on a large farm at Mill Grove, a few miles from the city of Buffalo. Plans are under way for additional buildings and when completed the county will have a modern institution to take the place of the old plant at Buffalo.

Improvement in county jail conditions continues. A new jail is being erected in Cortland county; Clinton county has made commendable changes in its jail; and Nassau county is planning an addition to its place of detention.

Several new city jails and lockups have been completed and others are under way.



## PRISON POPULATION

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There were detained in the penal institutions of the State, under the jurisdiction of the State Commission of Prisons, on June 30, 1923, 11,976 persons—10,887 males and 1,089 females—a decrease of 1,017, or 7.8 per cent. as compared with the population of these institutions on June 30, 1922. The number of male prisoners decreased 1,046, or 8.7 per cent.; but the number of females in custody exceeded the number detained on June 30, 1922, by 29, or 2.7 per cent.

The decrease was not general in all the groups of institutions—the population of the Institution for Defective Delinquents, the county penitentiaries and the county jails having increased over the corresponding date of the preceding year.

The number of inmates in the state prisons decreased 317, or 6.4 per cent.; in the New York State Reformatory at Elmira 282, or 25.4 per cent.; reformatories for females 10, or 2.2 per cent.; and in the institutions administered by the Department of Correction of the City of New York 617, or 13.9 per cent.

Increases reported were as follows: Penitentiaries 82, or 10.6 per cent.; Institution for Defective Delinquents at Napanoch 80, or 25 per cent.; county jails 47, or 4.6 per cent.

Commitments to the various institutions generally, showed a decrease from the preceding year. The number committed to the state prisons decreased 724, or 33.4 per cent.;—the lowest committed to this group of institutions during any year since 1919. Commitments to the New York State Reformatory dropped from 928 in the twelve months ending June 30, 1922, to 565, a decrease of almost 40 per cent., and were the lowest during any of the past ten years.

There was a decrease of 28, or 6.6 per cent., in the number of females committed to the reformatories for women at Albion and Bedford Hills. In the New York City institutions the commitments decreased 2,122, or 3.5 per cent.

Commitments to the penitentiaries showed an increase of 224, or 3.5 per cent., and were the highest since 1919.

There were 48 direct commitments reported by the Institution for Defective Delinquents, where there had been none the preceding year, which apparently indicates that the magistrates are taking advantage of the law permitting the sentencing of mentally defective delinquents to this institution rather than to a prison or reformatory.

\*\* Commitments to the county jails cannot be readily compared with those of previous years, as the statistics as given this year include all persons committed to the jail for any cause, which was not the case in the past. However, "admissions", which in the statistics relating to county jails are practically synonymous with "commitments" as used this year, show an increase of 404 males and 35 females, a total of 1.6 per cent.

The following table shows the number of commitments to the various institution groups for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922 and June 30, 1923, and the number in custody in the groups on the same dates.

	Commitments		No. in Custody	
	1922	1923	1922	1923
State Prisons -----	2165	1441	4915	4598
Reformatories, Male -----	928	565	1110	828
Reformatories, Female -----	422	394	447	437
Penitentiaries -----	6324	6548	775	857
County Jails -----	12943	27366**	1016	1063
N. Y. City Institutions -----	59670	57548	4410	3793
Inst. for Defective Delinquents -	----	48	320	400
Total -----	82,452	93,910	12,993	11,976

\*\* See paragraph above.

## COST OF MAINTENANCE

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Maintenance cost of the various groups of institutions under the jurisdiction of the State Commission of Prisons as reported to the Commission for the year ending June 30, 1923, were as follows:

State Prisons -----	\$1,648,136.10
Reformatories -----	696,347.71
Institution for Defective Delinquents -----	134,559.65
Penitentiaries -----	454,196.09
* New York City Institutions -----	2,196,613.09
** County Jails -----	861,803.33
<hr/>	
Total -----	\$5,991,655.97

\* Figures are for the calendar year 1922. Later figures not available.

\*\* Includes salaries of sheriffs but does not include cost of heating, lighting, medical attendance, transportation, maintenance of officers in some institutions, etc.

Maintenance cost for the state prisons increased \$89,844.24, or 5.7 per cent., and at the Institution for Defective Delinquents \$17,600.89, or 15 per cent. Decreases in maintenance costs as reported were as follows:

Reformatories -----	\$47,995.77	or	6.4 per cent.
Penitentiaries -----	54,021.51	or	10.5 per cent.
N. Y. City Institutions -----	151,730.52	or	6.4 per cent.
County Jails -----	6,444.57	or	.7 per cent.

The decrease in the jail costs was in the amount reported for salaries, the cost of food having increased \$17,093.67 while the salary total decreased \$23,548.24, which may be due to the fact that positions which, from their titles cannot be properly charged against the care and maintenance of prisoners, were not included in the tabulation for the past year, although they may have been included in previous years.

A comparison of the per capita costs of maintenance in the various State institutions for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1922 and 1923 is shown in the following table:

Institution	Per Capita Cost	
	1922	1923
Auburn Prison -----	\$329.36	\$330.92
Auburn Prison, Women -----	540.01	495.01
Clinton Prison -----	299.70	319.95
Great Meadow Prison -----	442.42	411.48
Sing Sing Prison -----	377.83	373.77
New York State Reformatory -----	422.45	428.63
Institution for Defective Delinquents ----	443.87	344.91
* Albion State Training School -----	560.18	522.43
N. Y. State Reformatory for Women ----	864.18	564.63

\* Formerly Western House of Refuge for Women.

It will be noted that there has been no very great change over the preceding year except at the New York State Reformatory for Women at Bedford Hills, where there was a decrease of \$299.55, or 34.6 per cent., and at the Institution for Defective Delinquents where the decrease was \$98.98, or 22.3 per cent.

Per capita costs as reported for the New York City Institutions, except the Farm Colonies at Greycourt and Warwick which were not open except for a few prisoners assigned to do the institutional work, ranged from \$406.83 at the Penitentiary to \$887.86 in the District Prisons, which is considerably lower than for the previous year. The decrease was not confined to any single institution but was general throughout the department.



## FEDERAL PRISONERS

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The authorities in charge of the several county jails of the State are required by section 96 of the County Law to receive all persons committed thereto for any offense against the United States and to keep such persons until properly discharged, such prisoners to be subject to all rules governing the detention of regular county prisoners.

While the number of Federal prisoners received at the jails is but a small proportion of the total number of prisoners, the number received at some jails is so large as to be a serious problem. These prisoners are committed to await trial or examination or are sentenced for varying terms, and frequently are held at the jail for a long time causing overcrowding and preventing the jail officials from observing a legal classification of inmates.

During the year ending June 30, 1923, a total of 960 male and 46 female Federal prisoners were detained at 33 jails in the State, representing 3.6 per cent. of the total commitments. The greatest number in any jail was in Erie County where 237 males and 21 females were detained. Albany County is second on the list with 118 males and 7 females. In the Clinton County jail 92 males and 5 females were held; Cayuga County, 71 males and 1 female; Oneida County jail at Utica, 58 males and 5 females; Franklin County, 60 males. In three other jails the number received exceeded 40. Complete figures may be found in a table annexed to this report. From reports reaching the Commission subsequent to the filing of the annual reports for the fiscal year, it appears that the number of Federal prisoners held in some of these jails is increasing.



These prisoners are not only a cause of overcrowding, but they add materially to the cost of operation of the jail. The United States pays board for the prisoners at varying rates, ranging from 28  $\frac{4}{7}$  cents a day in the Oswego jail to 87 cents a day at the jails in Clinton and Franklin counties. Persons detained at the Erie County jail as witnesses, are paid for at the rate of \$1.00 a day. The price paid the majority of counties is 50 cents a day.

An examination of the rates received by the counties shows that in several instances the Federal rate exceeds the cost of boarding prisoners as reported by the jail officials. These figures, however, include only the actual cost of food. The cost of supervision, heat, medical attendance and clothing are not included, so that it would appear that in but very few instances the amount received from the Government reimburses the county for the services rendered.

The Commission believes that the United States Government is not paying its proportionate share of the expense of the maintenance of some of the jails where Federal prisoners are detained and is of the opinion that the authorities of the several counties where such prisoners are held in the jails should proceed to arrange new contracts with a view to having the rate for board increased to a point more nearly equal with the value of the service rendered.

## DRUG ADDICTION

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The problem of the care and treatment of the drug addict is one of the most important with which prison officials have to deal. Drug addiction is responsible for many crimes and the alarming spread of the condition is a menace to the youth of the land.

Reports to the Commission for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923, show that 3,059 males and 420 females were committed to institutions, charged with possession, sale, or use of drugs. This represents approximately 3.8 per cent. of the total commitments to these institutions. Six males were sent to the Reformatory at Elmira, 11 males and 2 females to county penitentiaries, 105 males and 8 females to county jails, and 2,937 males and 410 females to institutions in the Department of Correction of the city of New York.

For six years prior to 1919 the records of Sing Sing Prison show that an average of 6 drug addicts were received annually. In 1922 addicts numbered 132. The following table shows the marked increase of drug users received at Sing Sing since 1917:

<i>Fiscal year ending June 30</i>	<i>Number of new men received</i>	<i>Drug Addicts</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
1917 -----	1071	4	.4
1918 -----	1197	11	1.
1919 -----	1073	13	1.2
1920 -----	1490	33	2.2
1921 -----	1414	93	6.5
1922 -----	1450	132	9.1
1923 -----	910	70	7.2
Six months to Dec. 31, '23 -	496	45	9.

By far the greatest number of addicts are cared for in the institutions in the Department of Correction of the city of New York. The majority of them are arrested for peddling, possession, or use of drugs; others are classed as self-committed. To care for the great number the city has set apart the Municipal

Farm at Riker's Island for males, and females are cared for in the Correction Hospital on Welfare Island.

The Police Department of the city of New York maintains a Narcotic Division in charge of Dr. Carleton Simon, special deputy commissioner. Here an attempt is made to sift out from the self-committed addicts those with institutional or criminal records.

By an arrangement between the Police Department and the Department of Public Welfare all addicts applying at hospitals under the Welfare Board or to the Chief City Magistrate for treatment are sent to the Narcotic Division to determine, if possible, whether they have a criminal or institutional record. If they are found to have no previous drug cures or criminal record, they are sent to the Metropolitan Hospital or to the Kings County Hospital. If they have a record they are sent to Municipal Farm or Correction Hospital and are compelled to serve 100 days. At the hospitals they are given a three-weeks' cure. The Department of Welfare does not take patients unless they are residents of New York City. This rule is intended to deter addicts from gravitating to New York from other localities expecting to obtain a hospital cure without expense to themselves. Commissioner Simon reports that in some instances the individual prefers going to Riker's for 100 days rather than to the Metropolitan or Kings County hospitals for the three-weeks' cure. The officials are also at times faced with the problem that the short cure given at the hospitals is insufficient to meet the requirements of special cases. During the course of a year many individuals apply to the Narcotic Division for a cure who are found not to be addicts but who seek a place of refuge for the winter or are desirous of establishing drug connections with the inmates.

During the year 1923, there were 1,074 voluntary commitments of whom 148 were sent to the Metropolitan Hospital, 349 to Kings County Hospital, and 577 to the Municipal Farm at Riker's Island. This arrangement for caring for the non-criminal addict at hospitals was in large measure due to the repeated recommendations of the Commission—that the self-committed non-criminal addict be not made to share the prison clothes and prison treatment accorded those sent to the institutions in the Department of Correction. To care for the hundreds of addicts who are sent annually to Riker's there is but one physician with no assistant and no civilian nurses. Detailed reports of inspection of this institution and of the Correction Hospital will be found elsewhere in this report.

Hundreds of addicts pass through the City Prisons of New York prior to their conviction or acquittal. Dr. M. Perry Lichtenstein, physician at the City Prison, Manhattan, familiarly known as the "Tombs", who has had a long experience in prison work, asserts that drug addiction is a medical rather than a

police problem and that addicts are not criminals but unfortunates. "This jail", he says, "is no place for a drug user".

Commissioner Frederick A. Wallis of the Department of Correction has had statistics compiled by the Bureau of Identification in his Department, which show that 370 males and 57 females were received as self-committed addicts during the calendar year 1923, and 723 males and 142 females were charged with the sale or possession of drugs, a total of 1,292. About 70 per cent. of these had had previous institutional experience. One woman had had twenty previous convictions.

Of the 427 self-committed addicts, 210 received the cure the first time, 217 two or more times, aggregating 845 cures at an approximate cost to the city of \$253,500. Previous sentences for possessing or selling drugs had been served by 176, and 167 had served previous sentences for offenses other than those relating to drugs.

Of the 865 committed for the possession or sale of drugs, about half had served previous sentences for the same offenses; 260 had received the cure previous to having been sentenced, and 327 had served previous sentences for other offenses.

Prison officials are almost a unit in declaring that the criminal drug addict is one of the most difficult classes with which they have to deal.

Dr. Lichtenstein, in an article entitled "The Truth Concerning Drug Addiction" in the November "Medical Review of Reviews", says in part:

"We have finally come to realize that narcotic addiction is truly an impending catastrophe; that it is destroying our younger element and is a menace to future generations; that it occurs amongst the rich and the poor, the wise and the foolish, the white man, the negro, the Chinaman; in fact, amongst all peoples; and that it may be present in our own homes or amongst our friends and be kept secret from us. This sounds rather alarming. The truth is, it is alarming.

"Many people believe that all 'dope fiends' are criminals, and are to be despised and placed in jail for several years. These are the people who believe that addiction is a police problem and that jail is the only solution. No person who has come in intimate contact with addicts can possibly arrive at such a conclusion. People believing that addiction is a police problem fail to take into consideration the nature of addiction. They neglect to consider that after a person has taken the drug for a period long enough to cause addiction there results such an interference with the functioning of the tissues and organs of the body that they are then truly diseased. They forget that treatment of diseased condi-



tions belongs to the medical fraternity and not to the police.

"You seldom read of the middle class and socially well known addict. The average citizen associates addiction with crime, and yet the middle class and socially well known addicts greatly outnumber the lower class or underworld addicts. Addiction amongst the rich is the same as addiction amongst the poor, symptomatically. \* \* "

Dr. Lichenstein makes several suggestions which, in his opinion, would tend to relieve the situation. He would have an international agreement to vigorously limit the growth of poppy and coco plants, and would prohibit exportation of the drug from this country. He would have one or two ports designated through which it could be brought into the United States. He would have the Federal Public Health Service take charge of the drug, only enough being imported to care for legitimate medical and hospital cases, passing the local administration along to the State Health Boards. He would compel public hospitals to admit addicts for treatment as they now refuse to do, thus keeping them out of jails. He further recommends the establishment of State sanatoria in rural districts for drug treatment to supplement treatment in city hospitals.

In 1918 the Legislature amended the public health law so as to provide for the regulation and control of the sale, prescribing, dispensing, dealing in, and distribution of cocaine and opium and its derivatives. A department of narcotic drug control was created and the unauthorized possession and sale of habit-forming drugs were made a misdemeanor. This law became effective, generally, February 1, 1919. On May 13, 1921, the law was repealed.

On July 25, 1921, the Board of Health of the city of New York amended the sanitary code of the city by adding an article making it a misdemeanor to possess or sell certain habit-forming drugs.

Commenting on the increasing number of drug cases before it, the Court of Special Sessions of the city of New York in its annual report for 1922 says:

"Until effective federal and state laws are provided for the control of habit-forming drugs, as well as the treatment and care of drug addicts, the present deplorable conditions will continue, and as long as they continue to exist the city will have to bear the tremendous financial charge now entailed in the enforced treatment of addicts who are arraigned on criminal charges and those who voluntarily seek relief in city hospitals. The court has been fortunate in receiving



the close cooperation of the Department of Correction in the disposition of these cases, and through the courtesy of that department it is again possible to give an estimate of the cost entailed by the city for the care and treatment of committed addicts. Approximating the period of time required for drug treatment at one hundred days, and that the cost to the city therefore is three dollars per day, it is found that the expense incurred in 1922 for 1,943 addicts amounts to \$582,900. A similar charge in 1921 for 1,411 addicts was \$423,000. The increased expense over the preceding year is \$159,900."

In the opinion of many familiar with the care and treatment of drug addicts, drug users as such, without criminal records, should not be treated as criminals but as patients. The distributors, however, should be regarded as criminals and their punishment should be severe. The Commission believes that the unlawful sale and distribution of all habit-forming drugs should be made a felony and that those convicted as distributors should be given long sentences.

Those actively handling the problem of drug addiction, the management and medical and nursing personnel, should be capable and efficient. Competent care and treatment of addicts are necessary if there are to be cures.

Dr. Lester D. Volk, member of Congress from the Tenth District, New York City, sums up the situation in the following statement:

"The real practical problem of the narcotic drug situation—the problem which is absolutely neglected today—is the humane and scientific care and, so far as possible, cure of from 80 to 90 per cent. of those afflicted with this condition who are decent and respected in the community.

"Ten to 20 per cent. are addicts of a vicious or degenerate or criminal type. These are a police problem. There is no profit in their exploitation. They herd together. They are self-eliminating. They are only of interest as a police or sociological problem. The real profit which keeps alive the underworld smuggling and peddling and associated evils comes from exploitation of honest and decent and often illustrious people driven into its clutches through enforced abandonment and neglect."

## INTOXICATION

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Reports of officials in charge of county jails, penitentiaries and institutions in the Department of Correction of the City of New York to the Commission for the year ending June 30, 1923, show an increase over the previous year in the number of persons committed to the county jails and New York City institutions charged with intoxication, while the number committed to the county penitentiaries shows a decrease.

A comparison between the figures for the past year and those for the years immediately preceding the war shows that notwithstanding the recent increases the totals committed for this offense were much lower last year than in the pre-war period. Compared with the fiscal year ending September 30, 1914, the commitments to the county jails for this offense decreased 7,082, or about 52 per cent.; New York City institutions, 11,130, or about 79 per cent.; and penitentiaries, 4,748, or about 75 per cent.

The percentages of the total commitments which intoxication cases represent for these years are as follows:

	1914	1922	1923
County Jails -----	31.2	12.6	24.1
New York City Institutions -----	11.8	3.7	5.1
Penitentiaries -----	34.4	35.0	24.0

For the year ending June 30, 1922, there were 3,276 males and 134 females, or 12.6 per cent. of the total commitments received at the county jails charged with intoxication or with being drunk and disorderly, as compared with 6,359 males and 253 females, or 24.1 per cent. of the total commitments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923.

The increase was general throughout the State, returns from 48 counties showing increases, while but 8—Bronx, Chautauqua, Clinton, Columbia, Greene, Herkimer, Madison and Saratoga—showed decreases. In two counties—Putnam and Wayne—the number committed on this charge was the same as in the pre-

ceding year. Reports from Hamilton County show that there were no commitments for this cause during the past two years.

The most noticeable increases were in Albany county—1,065 more than the previous year; Oneida, where the number increased 302;—Niagara, with an increase of 216; Broome, 213; Schenectady, 180; and Westchester, 156. There were 20 commitments to the Fulton county jail during the past fiscal year for intoxication as compared with none the preceding year.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922, 1,752 males and 487 females, or 3.7 per cent. of the total committed to the New York City institutions, were charged with intoxication, while 2,370 males and 557 females, or 5.1 of the total, were committed for the same offense during the last fiscal year.

Those received at the penitentiaries for the year ending June 30, 1922, on a like charge numbered 2,128 males and 92 females, or 35 per cent. of the total received, while the record for the last fiscal year shows 1,520 males and 102 females, or 24.7 of the total. Commitments on this charge increased, however, in the Albany, Monroe, Onondaga and Westchester penitentiaries and decreased in the Erie county penitentiary.

Tables have been prepared showing the comparative number of commitments for intoxication and kindred offenses during the past ten years, covering the period before the entry of the United States into the war, the war and post war periods.

The number of persons committed to the county jails and penitentiaries during the fiscal years ending September 30, 1914 and 1915, and June 30, 1916 to 1923, inclusive, and the number committed, charged with intoxication and being drunk and disorderly during the same years were as follows:

### COUNTY JAILS

	No. Committed		Intoxication		Per Cent.		Per Cent.
			& Drunk & Disorderly				
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	of Total
1914 -----	41669	2276	13055	650	31.3	29.0	31.2
1915 -----	45006	2741	12902	715	28.6	26.1	28.5
1916 -----	*27379	1884	9289	479	33.9	25.4	33.3
1917 -----	37573	2405	13683	643	36.4	26.7	35.8
1918 -----	29061	2256	7753	423	26.7	18.7	26.1
1919 -----	26078	2440	5834	464	22.3	19.0	22.1
1920 -----	16639	1702	1574	116	9.4	6.8	9.2
1921 -----	22438	1543	2976	131	13.2	8.5	12.5
1922 -----	25301	1673	3276	134	12.9	8.0	12.6
1923 -----	25704	1708	6359	253	24.7	14.8	24.1

\* Nine months only.

## PENITENTIARIES

	No. Committed		Intoxication		Per Cent.		Per Cent.
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
	& Drunk & Disorderly						
							of Total
1914 -----	17537	930	5870	500	33.4	53.7	34.4
1915 -----	18398	785	5548	285	30.1	36.3	30.4
1916 -----	*11586	429	4703	151	40.6	35.2	40.4
1917 -----	15041	434	8605	210	57.2	48.3	56.9
1918 -----	8708	470	4294	178	49.3	37.8	48.7
1919 -----	8126	416	4616	184	56.8	44.2	56.2
1920 -----	3380	194	947	47	28.0	24.2	27.8
1921 -----	6095	180	1429	56	23.4	31.1	23.6
1922 -----	6089	247	2128	92	34.9	37.3	35.0
1923 -----	6277	275	1520	102	24.2	37.1	24.7

\* Nine months only.

## NEW YORK CITY INSTITUTIONS

The number of persons committed to the New York City Institutions during the fiscal years ending September 30, 1914 and 1915, and June 30, 1916 to 1923, inclusive, and the number committed, charged with intoxication, during the same period were as follows:

	No. Committed		Intoxication		Per Cent.		Per Cent.
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
							of Total
1914 -----	96775	19491	9264	4793	9.4	24.6	11.8
1915 -----	89737	18715	6840	5000	7.6	26.9	19.8
1916 -----	*54499	11659	5373	3260	9.8	27.9	12.0
1917 -----	60290	11238	5183	3129	8.6	28.0	11.6
1918 -----	51452	9564	2221	1510	4.3	15.8	6.1
1919 -----	48702	10595	1802	1049	3.7	9.9	4.8
1920 -----	39893	5081	840	249	2.1	4.9	2.4
1921 -----	47471	5309	1751	299	3.7	5.6	3.9
1922 -----	53079	6951	1752	487	3.3	7.0	3.7
1923 -----	50661	6887	2370	557	4.6	8.1	5.1

\* Nine months only.



## PROBATION AND PAROLE

Commissioner Frank E. Wade is designated by the State Commission of Prisons to serve as a member of the Probation Commission under the provisions of the State Boards and Commissions Law.

Figures from the Probation Commission indicate that the number of persons placed on probation is increasing each year. There were 21,955 persons placed on probation during the fiscal year, as compared with 21,719 during the year preceding, the total number on probation during the year having been 40,982, an increase of 1,276 or 3.2 per cent. The number discharged during the year was 21,529—850 more than during the year 1921-22, and 19,453 persons remained on probation at the close of the year.

The power to release prisoners on parole is vested in different bodies for the several groups of institutions, viz., the State Board of Parole for the state prisons, the Boards of Managers of the New York State Reformatory at Elmira, the State Reformatory for Women at Bedford Hills, and the Albion State Training School Act for the institutions under their control, and the Commission for Mental Defectives has jurisdiction over parole from the Institution for Defective Delinquents. Paroles from the New York City institutions are granted by a board having exclusive jurisdiction for that group.

The following table shows the figures regarding paroled prisoners as reported by the State Commission of Prisons by the authorities at the various institutions for the year ending June 30, 1923:

	Paroled		Returned for violation parole		On parole but not dis.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
State Prisons -----	1312	31	130	5	*862	*50
N. Y. S. Reformatory -----	902	--	113	--	1089	--
Inst. for Defec. Del. -----	45	--	2	--	36	--
New York City Institutions ---	2031	96	325	30	**--	**--
Total -----	4290	127	570	35	1987	50

\* Sing Sing Prison did not report number on parole.

\*\* Number on parole not reported.

Because of the small number of parole officers employed by the State, prisoners are paroled in care of individuals or societies such as the Prison Association of New York, Jewish Board of Guardians, Catholic Protective Society and the Salvation Army. The Commission has in the past expressed its approval of the suggestion of the Probation Commission that more effective results could be obtained if the probation officers were used to a greater extent in supervising prisoners on parole.



## JUVENILE DELINQUENTS

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The Commission is gratified to report that there has been some improvement in the matter of the detention of children in the county jails of the State. The practice has been discontinued by several counties, where, in compliance with the intent of the Children's Court Law, quarters for juvenile delinquents have been provided by equipping rooms at or near the jail, or other institutions for the temporary detention of children charged with juvenile delinquency.

Reports for the year ending June 30, 1923, show that 110 boys and 27 girls under the age of 16 years were held at 17 county jails during the year, as compared with 134 children held in 24 jails during the preceding year. The increase in the number of children held in jails was due to the fact that in one county where but few had been held in the past 22 boys were received during the year, about one-half of whom were committed by the Judge of the Children's Court.

A study of the figures shows that over 60 per cent. of the total commitments of juveniles to county jails occurred in four counties. The Commission is seeking to secure the cooperation of the Children's Court judges in these counties in its efforts to have children kept out of the jail.

It has been reported by the officials of some counties that the children were not actually held at the jail, but were only at the sheriff's office while the physician was making a physical examination or while awaiting transfer to a children's home. The Commission does not consider that children in these cases can properly be said to have been committed to the jail and in the future will endeavor to prevent their names appearing upon the jail records as prisoners at the jail.

A fact commented upon in previous reports of this Commission—that the jails least equipped to care for children were those to which the greatest number of children were committed—continues to be true. In one instance two children, aged two and five years respectively, were committed with their parents to a county jail, already so overcrowded that prisoners were sleeping in the corridors and the law requiring the classi-

fication of prisoners could not possibly be observed by the sheriff in charge. There was no charge against these children, their parents having been committed for illegal entry into the United States, and to place them in a jail where they were of necessity forced to come in contact with criminals was inexcusable.

Another case in the same jail was that of a boy under 16 also committed to the jail by the Federal authorities. The sheriff realized that he did not have a proper place to detain this lad and that he would be violating the provisions of the Children's Court Act if he received him, but he could do nothing but accept him and place him with other prisoners, many of whom, no doubt, were older and hardened criminals.

The Commission hopes that by bringing this matter to the attention of the Federal authorities in the various districts such commitments to the jails from this source will be discontinued.

While the intent of the Children's Court Act may have been to prohibit the placing of children in jails, it is not being so construed in certain counties.

The act became effective January 1, 1923, and the statistics heretofore referred to cover the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923, so that the law had been in effect only six months. Five counties—Albany, Clinton, Herkimer, Monroe and Westchester—have elected children's court judges. In Oneida and Jefferson counties special county judges have assumed the duties of hearing juvenile cases. In the other counties the functions of the children's court have been assumed by the regularly elected county judges. The law is new, and while mistakes may have been made, the Commission believes that it ultimately will have the effect of greatly reducing, if not entirely eliminating, the commitment of children to jails.

The problem of the ungovernable child who cannot be controlled in the Children's Homes probably may necessitate placing such children temporarily in the county jails, but the Commission feels that there can be no other good reason for committing children thereto.

## SPECIFICATIONS OF TOOL-PROOF STEEL

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At its meeting on August 11, 1923, the Commission adopted new specifications for tool-proof steel as follows:

A. Tool-proof steel is steel properly heat-treated, or prepared, to render it resisting against tools in the hands of a confined prisoner, and shall be capable of satisfactorily meeting such tests as shall be required by the state, county or municipality purchasing it.

B. Whenever the plans and specifications of a building in which a prisoner is to be detained or confined, either before or after conviction of crime, require "tool-proof" steel in its construction, the contracting public authorities shall cause to be made a test or tests of the "tool-proof" steel, and file a description of the test or tests and the results thereof with the State Commission of Prisons thirty days prior to the use of any such tested steel in any such building. Plans and specifications submitted to the Commission may be approved, except as to "tool-proof" steel, the approval of the "tool-proof" steel being reserved until after a description of the test or tests and the results thereof are filed with and acted upon by the Commission. All samples of "tool-proof" steel so tested shall become and remain the property of the state, county or municipality making the tests.

Note. Referring to the foregoing specifications for "tool-proof" steel and for the information and guidance of contracting authorities, the following points, among others, are regarded by the Commission as of special importance, viz.:

1. Each bidder should file with his bid a sample of the "tool-proof" steel which he proposes to use, and guarantee that the actual "tool-proof" steel furnished in the completed job shall be equal in every respect to the sample submitted. The sample submitted should remain on file and become the property of the state, county or municipality requiring the work. Each concern bidding on cell work containing "tool-proof" steel should be re-

quired to show to the satisfaction of the state, county or municipal officers requiring said work that it or its subcontractors bidding on such cell work have had experience in the heat-treating and preparation of "tool-proof" steel, and that they or their sub-contractors have the necessary plant facilities, such as furnaces, quenching tanks, etc., to do this class of work.

2. The minimum test or tests required should be made by saw, file, and hand or breast drills. Such tests should be made at the plant of the jail cell manufacturer, or at the site, or in a properly equipped laboratory. Each or all "tool-proof" pieces failing to stand the test or tests should be replaced at the expense of the contractor.

3. The tests should be applied after the "tool-proof" steel has been properly heat-treated, hardened, or prepared, as required for its finished state.

4. All material not particularly specified as "tool-proof" steel should be rolled or forged soft steel to conform to the Standard Specifications of the American Society of Testing Materials and to be manufactured by the so-called Open Hearth process, or by some process known to produce a superior product.

5. All steel material throughout should be straight and smooth, free from flaws, cracks, and other defects. All plates should be of the thickness specified, and after delivery from the mill to the plant of the jail cell manufacturer should be straightened by being re-rolled cold through suitable rolls provided for that purpose. Straightening of plates with sledges or hammers should not be permitted.

6. The "tool-proof" grating should be of interlocked and counter-locked type of jail grating construction. The vertical bars should be not less than seven-eighths of an inch in diameter and interlocked at each and every intersection with the horizontal bars. At the top and bottom of each section of "tool-proof" grating there should be provided counter-locking bars, which counter-locking bars should be securely attached by means of counter-sunk rivets to the top and bottom horizontals, midway between each and every vertical.



## STATE PRISONS

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Although the population of the four state prisons at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923, was lower than the corresponding date the preceding year, the average daily population increased. The number of inmates at the close of the year was 4,598 as compared with 4,915 the preceding year, and the average daily population 4,742 as compared with 4,453.

To maintain these prisons—Auburn, Clinton, Great Meadow and Sing Sing—the State spent \$1,648,136.10, an increase over the preceding year of \$89,844.24. With an increased average daily population the per capita decreased from \$349.94 to \$347.55.

Great Meadow Prison, because it has no wall around it, cannot be used to capacity. Its 1,168 modern cells equipped with sanitary facilities have never been filled, the average daily population for the past year having been 652, while the small cells in Auburn, Clinton and Sing Sing prisons with the obnoxious bucket system, were practically all in use. As has been repeatedly recommended by this Commission, appropriations should be provided to construct a wall at Great Meadow and to build shops in order that its inmates may be kept employed. Without these many of its cells will continue to be unoccupied while men sleep in dormitories and in the century-old cells at Sing Sing and in similar cells at Auburn and Clinton.

Sing Sing Prison is in process of reconstruction. A new clinic and hospital building, interlocking building, mess hall and kitchen have been completed on the hill overlooking the present plant, but they have not been occupied. A wall around the prison property is being constructed; meanwhile, 300 of the 1200 cells in the old cell block have been torn out, making it necessary to quarter a large number of the inmates in dormitories. It is important that these new buildings be equipped and provision made for the staff necessary to put them in operation. When completed, Sing Sing will be the clearing house for all of the state prisons, where men can be examined mentally and physically on admission and then transferred to the prison best suited to their requirements. Additional cell blocks will be necessary in addition to the present buildings, which have an approximate capacity of 283 prisoners, before the old cell block can be abandoned. If funds for carrying out the plans are not provided, it will be necessary to continue the use of the old cells indefinitely.



The new prison at Wingdale continues to be unoccupied except by caretakers, and the suggestion has been made to abandon it as a prison and convert it into an institution for the insane.

The comparative population of the four state prisons for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1922 and 1923, and the cell capacity as reported for the last year were as follows:

	Population at close of year		Average Daily Population		Cell Capacity
	1922	1923	1922	1923	
Auburn -----	1383	1328	1240	1384	1281
Auburn, women -----	96	98	85	96	110
Clinton -----	1380	1381	1353	1384	1196
Great Meadow -----	829	547	591	652	1168
Sing Sing -----	1227	1244	1184	1226	*1257
Total -----	4915	4598	4453	4742	5012

\* Includes 280 in dormitories.

During the fiscal year there were 29 deaths from natural causes as compared with 33 the preceding year, one of which was a suicide. The electrocutions numbered 14—two less than the year before. There were 64 inmates transferred to the Danemora State Hospital and 22 had so far recovered that they were transferred back to Clinton Prison. During the preceding year 50 inmates became insane. There were 22 escapes—14 from Auburn, 7 from Great Meadow, and 1 from Sing Sing. Twelve on escape were returned during the year—7 to Auburn, 3 to Great Meadow and 2 to Sing Sing.

The expenditures for the past two fiscal years of the various institutions were as follows:

	<i>Expenditures</i>		<i>Per Capita</i>	
	1922	1923	1922	1923
Auburn -----	\$410,386.18	\$431,254.68	\$329.36	\$330.92
Auburn, women -----	46,441.69	48,016.04	540.01	495.01
Clinton -----	405,493.93	442,060.42	299.70	319.95
Great Meadow -----	261,467.37	268,286.96	442.42	411.48
Sing Sing -----	434,502.69	458,248.00	377.83	373.77
Total -----	\$1,558,291.86	\$1,648,136.10	\$349.94	\$347.55

The Commission renews its suggestion that legislation be enacted which would bring about a correlation between the Superintendent of State Prisons and the State Education Department relative to educational supervision and conduct of the schools which would place the teachers in the prison schools on an equal footing with the teaching body of the State.

Detailed reports of inspections of the state prisons will be found elsewhere in this report.

## PRISON INDUSTRIES

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On September 15, 1923, the Board of Estimate and Control announced that at the request of the Governor they had appointed special investigators to work out a program for legislation needed to place the prison industries on a sound basis, the information so obtained to be used by the Governor in his annual message to the Legislature.

The State Commission of Prisons has made certain inspections and reports relative to the industries in the state prisons, which will be found in another part of this report.

On July 1st the office of Superintendent of Industries, which had been created the previous year, was abolished, the Legislature having made no appropriation for the salary of that official.

This Commission still maintains that the inmates of the various state prisons should be employed eight hours each working day. They are now actually employed from five and-a-half to six hours a day, although they are supposed to be at work at least seven hours.

The Commission reiterates its belief that a more uniform application of the rules issued by the Superintendent of State Prisons would be beneficial in the general management of the various prisons as well as an aid to the conduct of the industries.

In Auburn Prison it is recommended that both the School Furniture and Cloth industries be enlarged. The capacity of the Automobile Plate industry will be increased.

Clinton Prison has been greatly hampered in its production by lack of shop room caused by the destruction of one of its principal shops by fire last year. A new building is being constructed and it is hoped to finish it during the coming year. Upon its completion a general rearrangement of the industries is contemplated.

Great Meadow Prison has few industries, as it has no shop buildings. Such buildings have been repeatedly recommended by this Commission.

At Sing Sing Prison the Sheet Metal industry has been put upon a paying basis and is being developed into one of the principal industries in this institution. It is recommended that the Brush and Mattress industry be enlarged. The practice of permitting the inmates to eat in the shops at this prison is disapproved by the Commission. More shops and storage room are needed, but it is not believed that much can be accomplished in this line until the new cell block is completed and the old cell building is available for industrial purposes.

The records in the office of the Superintendent of State Prisons show the following sales and earnings of the four state prisons during the fiscal year:

	<i>Net Sales</i>	<i>Net Earnings</i>
Auburn Prison -----	\$656,123.87	\$125,790.69
Clinton Prison -----	231,633.79	30,043.11
Great Meadow Prison -----	28,210.03	9,643.25
Sing Sing Prison -----	443,294.63	95,715.41

All the prisons show an increase, both in sales and earnings over the previous year.

Although several plans have been discussed, little progress has been made in developing the proposal to pay increased wages to prisoners.

The Commission is charged with the duty of issuing certificates permitting the purchase in the open market of goods of a kind manufactured in the penal institutions which they are unable to furnish. During the calendar year 1923, certificates were issued for the purchase of goods estimated at \$962,503.46. Of this amount \$861,938.06 was for goods of a kind which might have been manufactured in Auburn prison, \$11,892.40 in Clinton and \$88,673.00 in Sing Sing.

## STATE REFORMATORIES

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The State maintains three reformatories—the New York State Reformatory at Elmira to which are sent felons between the ages of sixteen and thirty, and male misdemeanants of like ages who have been previously convicted of a misdemeanor, the New York State Reformatory for Women at Bedford Hills, and the Albion State Training School, formerly known as the Western House of Refuge for Women. Women sixteen years of age or more may be sent to Bedford and Albion. Each of these institutions has its own board of managers appointed by the Governor.

The State has no institution for the training of male misdemeanants who have committed their first offense, although the establishment of one was authorized by the Legislature of 1912. The initial appropriation for the project was allowed to lapse and the money has not been reappropriated.

A detailed report of the activities of the Reformatory at Elmira is published elsewhere in this report. The institution has approximately 1400 cells and the average daily population during the last fiscal year was 995. On October 1st it was 745. During the year the Commission sent a letter to judges throughout the state, suggesting that in view of the crowded conditions in the state prisons and the New York Penitentiary they consider the advisability of sending eligible youthful offenders to Elmira.

The activities of the institutions for women at Bedford Hills and Albion are detailed in reports of inspections.



## INSTITUTION FOR DEFECTIVE DELINQUENTS

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The Institution for Defective Delinquents at Napanoch is in its third year, having been opened June 1, 1921. It had previously been known as the Eastern New York Reformatory, a branch of the Reformatory at Elmira. It was established for the care, training and treatment of mental defectives over sixteen years of age charged with, arraigned for, or convicted of criminal offenses, is managed by the Commission for Mental Defectives, and in direct charge of a superintendent who is a physician. Its population comprises males charged with offenses varying from a misdemeanor to murder, second degree.

The activities of the institution are described in an accompanying report of inspection. The average population for the past fiscal year was 390. At one time it was 415. The institution when planned was intended for 1000.

The Legislature of 1923 provided a capital fund of \$5,000 for the establishment of industries. A plant for the manufacture of aluminum ware has been installed and other plans for industrial development are under way. The present activities include the manufacture and repair of clothing, shoes and socks, mattress-making, furniture of certain types, installation of plumbing in the north wing, construction work on the new hospital, farming, gardening, and reforestation.

## NEW YORK CITY INSTITUTIONS

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"The purpose of our correctional institutions is to build character in those who have never had the environment or the training or education necessary to make a good citizen. The old idea of protecting society through retaliatory methods applies to those who transgress the laws of the land, has given way to the humanitarian method of teaching and training men and women within our correctional institutions to become better citizens. Punishment alone is no cure for the ill. Men and women who are committed to our institutions must be returned to society with new ideas of citizenship and morality, or our institutions have failed in their purpose."

The foregoing paragraph is the concluding one in a statement issued by Commissioner Frederick A. Wallis of the Department of Correction of the city of New York, in explanation of his request to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for a corporate stock issue of \$8,538,000 with which to build new institutions and for alterations and betterments in existing structures. The plan has failed to receive the approval of the Board, as did the project advocated by former Commissioner James A. Hamilton who, in 1919, put forth a proposed three year program of construction and improvements at an estimated cost of \$4,256,000.

The institutions under the jurisdiction of the Commissioner of Correction include those for the temporary detention of persons held under criminal process and those where prisoners are committed to serve their terms of imprisonment. The first group includes the eight district prisons, House of Detention for witnesses, and three city prisons in the boroughs of Manhattan, Kings and Queens. Each of these boroughs has jails under the jurisdiction of sheriffs for civil prisoners. In the boroughs of Bronx and Richmond separate county jails are maintained under the jurisdiction of the sheriffs where civil, court and sentenced

prisoners are held. Sentenced prisoners from the Workhouse are assigned to the various institutions named to do the institutional work.

The second group includes the Penitentiary and Correction Hospital on Welfare Island, the Municipal Farm at Riker's Island, the Reformatory Prison at Hart's Island, the New York City Reformatory at New Hampton in Orange county, Warwick farms, and the Women's Farm Colony at Greycourt, which have been maintained as honor camps of the Reformatory. Detailed reports of these institutions will be found in another part of this report.

The Penitentiary is the receiving and classification institution of the department for males. There is a wing set apart for males with workhouse sentences. The general hospital for males is also in this institution.

The Correction Hospital for females is further north on the Island and here are kept those with penitentiary and workhouse sentences. Women are received at the hospital here, examined, and assigned either to the prison wing or are kept in hospital wards and dormitories. As the new institution for women at Greycourt is practically completed it is expected that it will be opened early in the coming year. To it will be transferred the better class of women and convalescents from the hospital. This institution has been in course of construction since 1918.

The Municipal Farm is set apart for male drug addicts, both sentenced and self-committed, the latter if found to have criminal records. The female drug addicts are treated in the Correction Hospital.

The Reformatory Prison at Hart's Island includes the industrial branch of the department and here are sent prisoners assigned to the various industries. There is a small hospital for those with tuberculosis and a group of old one-story buildings where are sent the aged, infirm and cripples.

The New York City Reformatory at New Hampton cares for the young male misdemeanants of the more hopeful type. Others are at the Penitentiary and a few at the Reformatory Prison.

The total cost of running these institutions for the calendar year 1922 was \$2,196,613.09. The amount for 1923 is not available.

There were in custody in the various institutions on June 30, 1923, 3,359 males and 434 females, a total of 3,793 as compared with 3,989 males and 421 females, a total of 4,410 on the corresponding date in 1922. Admissions to the various institutions during the past fiscal year numbered 79,571 males and 9,867 females, as compared with 82,218 males and 16,231 females the preceding year. Of those in custody at the close of

the last fiscal year, 412 males and 47 females were awaiting trial, 2,943 males and 387 females were convicted of crime, and 4 males were being held as witnesses.

Commissioner Wallis' request for a corporate stock issue of \$8,538,000 is designed to cover the following projects:

*Riker's Island*—Penitentiary for Males: to consist of Housing Building for a census of 2000 inmates, necessary auxiliary buildings, such as infirmary, mess hall, kitchen, bakeshop, laundry, power house, refrigerating plant, administration building, chapel, assembly halls to be arranged as class rooms, quarters for warden and staff.

Industrial Building and the necessary repair shop, for the Manufacturing Industry, in which inmates may be taught trades, such as making of clothing, underwear, shoes, beds, brushes and other articles of supplies and equipment that are used by the departments of the City of New York -----\$5,000,000.00

*New Hampton*—Erection of kitchen, mess hall, bakery and Assembly Hall on second floor; also school building and chapel; also garage and additional shops and housing building, all of fireproof construction. Filtration Plant to utilize Wallkill River by filtration for bathing and toilet purposes --\$800,000.00

*Greycourt*—Construction of additional wings for housing 150 more inmates, to be of fireproof construction; also enclosure for recreation and exercise purposes -----\$350,000.00

*Warwick*—Construction of fully equipped hospital for 500 drug addicts, for care, treatment and rehabilitation, to provide for proper classification; also to provide assembly halls, modern water and sewage system, and light, heat, power and refrigerating plant. There is at present an unexpended Corporate Stock and tax note authorization of--\$132,925.52--\$1,368,000.00

*City Prison, Manhattan*—Construction of additional housing building of fireproof construction on Lafayette Street side of the prison -----\$750,000.00

*City Prison, Queens*—Construction of kitchen, mess hall, laundry and storeroom, all to be of fireproof construction--  
--\$150,000.00

*City Prison, Brooklyn*—Construction of fireproof building for warden of this institution -----\$20,000.00

*Hart's Island*—Construction of hospital and the utilization of present buildings so that they may be made available for a Tubercular Hospital and Old Men's Home -----\$100,000.00



An appropriation of \$750,000 was made in 1922 by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for a Women's Correctional Center. Plans for this institution have been prepared but have not been submitted as yet to the Commission for approval. The building is designed to provide for the examination, classification, segregation and treatment of the woman offender as well as a women's court.

In September of the present year the Commissioner of Correction ordered that women previously held at the City Prison, Manhattan, better known as The Tombs, be held at the Second District Prison, known as Jefferson Market. The quarters provided at Jefferson Market are a marked improvement over those in the Tombs from a sanitary standpoint.

Early in the year the Commission called the attention of the Commissioner of Correction to the fire hazards in some of the institutions in the Department. Commenting on this situation, the Commissioner in a statement issued in December states:

"The Correction Department for many years, in fact all those that have had occasion to visit the correctional institutions of the city of New York, know that with few exceptions the buildings were a decided fire hazard and fire trap. \*\*\*\*Few if any of the buildings on the islands of Welfare, Riker's and Hart's, are of fireproof construction. A large number of them are of frame construction, totally and wholly devoid of the simplest and most ordinary means of protection and adequacy of exits in the event of fire.

"No private property in the city of New York would be permitted to run twenty-four hours under like conditions. If a tenement house lacked a fire escape or a metal covered door to a hall or a spring was missing on a door to a public hall, the tenement house commissioner would order summary compliance with the law and if not attended to the owner would be brought before a police magistrate for fine and the building probably required to be vacated.

"A like condition would exist in a factory building but by virtue of the power and the enforcement of the law of the Superintendent of Buildings and the Fire Commissioner; and in buildings of this kind the occupants are there voluntarily, permitted to remain or go according to their own free will, while in the buildings of the Correction Department the inmate has no choice but to be locked into the building to which he has been committed.\*\*\*\*

"In addition to the inadequacy and faulty construction of the correctional institutions, the lack of adequate water pressure to fight fire on Riker's Island is a contributory menace of major importance.

"The \$8,500,000 corporate stock issue will enable the Department of Correction to modernize the Department and do away with the fire hazard and bring the Department up to modern standards set by similar institutional organizations in other states."

At the request of the Commission the State Labor Department made a survey as to the safety and sanitation of the workshops in the Reformatory Prison at Hart's Island. A copy of this report, in which various recommendations for improvements were made, was sent to the Commissioner of Correction.

The Commission has recommended, as in previous reports, the purchase by the city of four acres of land adjacent to the city's property at Hart's Island. Private ownership of this small tract, as has been pointed out in previous reports, affords an aid to escape to prisoners, invites the smuggling of drugs and other contraband, and makes the island accessible to all sorts of people. On October 5th the Board of Estimate and Apportionment adopted a resolution recommending to the Board of Aldermen the adoption of an ordinance directing the acquisition of this land by condemnation or private sale.

The amount in the prisoners' commissary fund on December 31, 1923, was approximately \$147,000. This fund represents profits on articles sold inmates of the institutions within the Department of Correction. During the past year the Board of Trustees having this fund in charge was reorganized and enlarged. The personnel of the Board is as follows:

Frederick A. Wallis, commissioner of correction, chairman; Robert L. Tudor, deputy commissioner of correction, secretary; Joseph A. McCann, acting warden, Penitentiary; Miss Martha Byrne, secretary, Department of Correction; Charles C. Hughes, journalist and real estate; Preston B. Lynn, general manager of Wanamaker store. The following persons have been placed under a bond of \$10,000 each: Commissioner Wallis, Deputy Commissioner Tudor, John J. Hanley, warden City Prison, Manhattan; Joseph A. McCann, acting warden of the Penitentiary; Andrew Carroll, manager of the commissary at the City Prison, Manhattan; and John J. Ryan, manager of the commissary at the Penitentiary.

The trustees fix the prices to be charged for meals and supplies purchased by prisoners, and by reason of the fact that there are no expenses for rentals, heat, light and other overhead, it has been possible to accumulate a large surplus. The Commission has contended that a sufficient amount of this rapidly growing surplus is not being expended for the welfare of the

inmates. It has recommended that inasmuch as funds are not available from the city with which to provide outgoing inmates with suitable clothing and a small sum of money, that this be done out of the earnings of the commissary. In a special report on the subject, elsewhere in this report, it is stated: "We can think of no more important thing to be done for the welfare of prisoners than to return them to free life with decent clothes and a small sum of money to tide them over until they can find a place to live and secure a job, and we again most urgently recommend that necessary funds to accomplish this shall be appropriated from the Commissary Fund until such time as other appropriations are made for this purpose."

A beginning has been made in a small way by giving outgoing inmates without funds a small sum, averaging about fifty cents. Formerly, officers of the institutions frequently gave care fare to these unfortunates out of their own pockets.

A Welfare Bureau has been established within the Department of Correction under the direction of Mrs. William Randolph Hearst who has been made an honorary deputy commissioner of correction. The Commissioner is planning to enlarge the Department's vocational and industrial bureau activities. The vocational work courses will include electrical, woodworking, plumbing, carpentry, radio, and automobile work. It is also planned to modernize the present industrial system.

One of the orders issued by the Commissioner of Correction during the year was that no drug addicts from the penitentiary or workhouse be assigned as "help" in other institutions.

The Department's treatment of drug addicts is discussed under the caption "Drug Addiction" in another part of this report, and in reports of inspection of institutions in which they are confined.

During an inspection of the City Prison, Brooklyn, by a representative of the Commission, one of the prisoners was found in a padded cell, handcuffed, and apparently insane. Later, he was pronounced insane and sent to the Matteawan State Hospital. In New York county, cases of this kind are sent to a prison ward at Bellevue Hospital for custody and observation, but there appears to be no such arrangement in Kings county. The keepers at the City Prison are not qualified to take care of mentally disturbed cases and there is lack of proper facilities. The attention of the District Attorney was called to the desirability of establishing a prison ward in the borough. He in turn took up the matter with the Commissioner of Correction and the matter is receiving favorable consideration. The State Hospital Commission, to whose attention the situation was also called, has strongly urged that "proper provision be made for the care of alleged insane prisoners pending determination of their mental condition, as such cases obviously cannot receive proper attention in an ordinary prison cell."

## NEW YORK CITY POLICE STATIONS

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The City of New York, under the direction of its police commissioner, maintains 73 precinct police stations. The city is divided into 15 inspection districts and certain jails in designated precincts are used as principal places of detention and others as auxiliary stations when the main jails are overcrowded.

During the past year 31 jails in various precincts were used for the detention of persons under arrest as follows:

### BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Police Headquarters, 240 Center Street.

#### *Precinct*

13th 118 Clinton St.  
14th 135 Charles St.  
15th 321 Fifth St.  
23rd 136 West 30th St.  
26th 347 West 47th St.  
31st 163 East 67th St.  
37th 229 West 123rd St.  
39th 177 East 104th St.  
40th Amsterdam Ave. & 152nd St.

### BOROUGH OF THE BRONX

#### *Precinct*

46th 160th St. & 3rd Ave.  
53rd 3016 Webster Ave.

### BOROUGH OF RICHMOND

#### *Precinct*

60th Tottenville.  
66th St. George.



## BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

*Precinct*

67th Coney Island.  
68th 86th St. and 5th Ave.  
70th Bay 22nd St., corner Bath Ave.  
72nd Avenue U and 15th St.  
74th 154 Lawrence Ave.  
76th 4th Ave. and 43rd St.  
79th 67 Sixth Ave.  
85th 2 Liberty Ave.  
93rd 73 Poplar St.  
95th 627 Gates Ave.  
96th 298 Classon Ave.  
101st 2 Lee Ave.  
104th 45 Herbert St.

## BOROUGH OF QUEENS

*Precinct*

109th 85 Fourth St., Long Island City.  
113th 42 No. Prince St., Flushing.  
118th Richmond Hill.  
123rd Rockaway Beach.

Women are detained in the 13th, 14th, 23rd, 31st, 37th, 46th, 72nd, 85th, 93rd, 95th, 104th, 109th and 118th precincts.

During the year all the station houses where prisoners were detained were inspected by the Commission and various recommendations made for their improvements. A number of the older station houses contain obsolete and insanitary toilets and the Department has assured the Commission that during the coming year new fixtures will be installed. Several of the jails are in need of repainting.

In the jail in the 15th precinct, Borough of Manhattan, the wainscoting was painted gray during the year and the rest with white enamel. This has been approved by the Commission as a standard, and several of the other station houses throughout the city are to be painted in like manner during the coming year.

The bunks in the women's departments in the 13th, 14th, 23rd, 31st, 37th and 46th precincts have been equipped with mattresses with waterproof covers. Prior to this the women have been compelled to sleep on bunks without mattresses.

The 14th precinct station on Charles street contains eight cells for males and eight for females. A considerable number of males are detained in this jail, and as all of the cells are needed for males the Commission has suggested that arrangements be made to detain women in the women's precinct at 437 West 37th street. A similar condition exists in the 23rd precinct and a like recommendation was made.

The recommendation made last year—that the 39th precinct jail be assigned for the detention of male prisoners in the 3rd inspection district and that the 31st be used for males only in case of overflow—is repeated and strongly urged, the 31st to be assigned as a place of detention for women. The 39th station house has a large well lighted cell room which is not much used, while the room in the 31st precinct is in the basement and is unfit for the detention of a large number of prisoners. Open grating between the cell room for males and the women's cell room creates objectionable conditions. All of the women and most of the men arrested are sent to the 31st precinct from the 39th.

The Department is planning to replace the present 39th precinct building and the 43rd precinct building at 148 East 126th street with a new building, provided its application for funds is granted.

A cell room is maintained at Police Headquarters for males accused of felonies from all boroughs, prior to their arraignment in court. The tops of the cells in this room are barred, presenting an opportunity for suicides by hanging. In March a prisoner hung himself to bars from the top of a similar cell in the 13th precinct. The Commission has recommended that a half inch wire mesh be placed underneath the bars in the top of the cells at Headquarters and in the 13th, 23rd and 72nd precincts. This has already been done at Headquarters and the Commission has been assured that similar mesh will be installed in the other three precincts.

The 26th precinct is one of the oldest and is the worst in the city; it should be closed. It has brick cells with latticed steel doors and obsolete toilets. The Department has under consideration a new station house to be located on the southerly side of West 54th street, adjoining the District Court building. It is hoped that the project will be carried out in the near future.

The Police Department reports that application will be made to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for sites and new buildings as follows:

Building to replace the 14th precinct, 135 Charles street, and the 16th precinct, 253 Mercer street.

Building to replace the 21st precinct, 327 East 22nd street, and 25th precinct, 160 East 35th street.

Building to replace the 29th precinct, 163 East 51st street, and the 31st precinct, 153 East 67th street.

Although the 40th precinct station house has been designated as an auxiliary for the Third Inspection District, no prisoners were detained there during the year; those arrested were sent to the 37th precinct.

The jail in the 46th precinct station house in the Bronx is the main place of detention for males arrested in the five precincts of the Fifth Inspection District, and for all females arrested in the Bronx. The prison in the 49th precinct, although designated as an auxiliary, is not in use and the Commission has recommended the advisability of using this as a prison for women arrested in this section of the city. The only other jail in use in the Bronx is in the 53rd precinct station house, which is a modern building.

Two new station houses and jails were completed during the year in the Borough of Richmond. The 66th precinct station house at St. George, the finest in the city, was opened November 8th. The building is a granite structure, three stories high, and cost approximately \$300,000. With its opening the old 65th precinct at West Brighton and the 66th at Stapleton, both of which were condemned repeatedly by this Commission, have gone out of existence. All women arrested on Staten Island will be detained here instead of being sent over to Manhattan; and all men from the 66th precinct and those from the 63rd at New Dorp will be detained in the new jail. The building has splendid dormitories and quarters for the police.

A new station house and jail was opened June 21st in Totenville, in the 60th precinct. Previous to the erection of this building it was necessary to send prisoners to West Brighton station, a distance of about seventeen miles.

There have been several improvements during the year and others are contemplated in the Borough of Brooklyn. Plans were approved for remodeling the 67th station house and jail at Coney Island at an estimated cost of \$75,000. This is a temporary improvement until a new station house and jail can be erected, as even with the improvements the present station house will not be adequate for that section of the city. These alterations are under way.

Plans have also been approved for alterations and improvements in the station house and jail in the 96th precinct so as to provide additional dormitories and the rearrangement of the jail for the detention of males.

The present old station house jail and stable in the 79th precinct are to be demolished and a modern fireproof structure erected on the site. Tentative plans have been approved by the Art Commission, and plans for the general construction have been prepared but have not been submitted to this Commission for approval.

The Police Department has under consideration the erection of a new station house and jail in the 75th precinct, corner of New York avenue and Empire boulevard, and will contain accommodations for both male and female prisoners.

The Police Department is planning a building which will accommodate not only the 97th but the 102nd precinct at 171 Bushwick avenue. The Board of Estimate and Apportionment also will be asked to finance a site and a new building to replace the 101st precinct at 2 Lee avenue and the 103rd at 263 Bedford avenue.

A new building is being constructed at the southeast corner of Meserole avenue and Lorimer street in the 105th precinct, but the plans do not provide for a jail.

A new building is contemplated on the northeast corner of Bergen street and Sixth avenue in the 92nd precinct which will include a jail for both males and females.

The jails in the 109th, 113th and 118th precincts in the Borough of Queens are of modern construction. The station house and jail in the 123rd precinct at Rockaway Beach are located in an old frame building formerly used as a school house which has been allowed to run down and become dilapidated. The Police Department building program contemplates a new building in this precinct at 322 Boulevard; new buildings are also to be erected in the 111th precinct at 152 Grand street and in the 112th at Broadway and Court street, Newtown.

Sites have been selected for new station houses in the 116th, 120th and 125th precincts but have not yet been approved.



## MAGISTRATES' COURT PENS

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The Commission has given special attention during the year to the inspection of pens attached to courts in the various boroughs of the city of New York. The following have been inspected:

### BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Courts of General and Special Sessions, Criminal Courts Building, Center and Franklin Streets.

Traffic Court Detention Pens, 301 Mott Street.

#### *Magistrates' Court Pens:*

First District, 110 White Street.

Second District, 10th Street and 6th Avenue.

Third District, 2nd Avenue and 2nd Street.

Fourth District, 151 East 57th Street.

Fifth District, 170 East 121st Street.

Seventh District, 314 West 54th Street.

Ninth District, 10th Street and 6th Avenue.

Tenth District, 314 West 54th Street.

### BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Court of Special Sessions Detention Pens, 171 Atlantic Avenue.

Traffic Court Detention Pens, 182 Clermont Avenue.

Family Court Pens, 327 Schermerhorn Street.

#### *Magistrates' Court Pens:*

First District, 318 Adams Street.

Fifth District, Williamsburg Bridge Plaza.

Sixth District, 495 Gates Avenue.

Seventh District, Snyder Avenue.

Eighth District, Coney Island.

Ninth District, 5th Avenue and 23rd Street.

Tenth District, 133 New Jersey Avenue.

## BOROUGH OF QUEENS

*Magistrates' Court Pens:*

First District, 115 Fifth Street, Long Island City.

Second District, Flushing.

Third District, Far Rockaway.

Fourth District, Jamaica.

Fifth District, Ridgewood.

## BOROUGH OF THE BRONX

Sixth District Magistrates' Court Pens, Brook Avenue and 162nd Street.

## BOROUGH OF RICHMOND

Second District Magistrates' Court Pens, Stapleton.

In its reports the Commission has called attention to defects in plumbing, lighting and ventilation as well as cleanliness, painting and safety of these pens. Failure to provide food for prisoners in some of the districts and absence of matrons where required also have been called to the attention of the proper officials.

A few of the pens have been condemned by the Commission as insanitary and inadequate. One of the worst of these is the Traffic Court in the Borough of Brooklyn. The volume of business at this court has increased greatly since the present quarters were leased a few years ago. There is only a small room for the detention of prisoners, with a normal capacity of not more than 10. At times, it is said, as many as 40 are crowded into the place, a condition characterized by the Commission in its report of inspection as "disgraceful". There is no ventilation except through the windows, and when they are closed the air in the room is foul and unhealthful. Complaints have come to the Commission that at times men are held in the pens from morning until after 6 o'clock at night, without food, and then taken to the City Prison on Raymond Street, arriving there after the supper hour and the kitchen closed, so that food cannot be obtained until morning. The Commission has repeatedly urged that provision be made to feed prisoners held over the noon hour in court pens and an appropriation was made by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for this purpose, but none of it has been used for those in the Traffic Court Pen. As a temporary solution for problems arising from the increasing business of this court, the Commission has recommended to the city authorities the establishment of a second traffic court in the borough with adequate court room, offices, and a proper and sanitary detention pen. The matter has received the attention of the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce and other civic bodies. An inspection of the present pen was made by the city

health department in August which reported that at times "the atmospheric conditions in this room are unbearable."

Bad conditions prevail in the pens in the magistrates' courts in the 8th, 9th and 10th districts in Brooklyn, the 3rd district at Far Rockaway, the 4th district at Jamaica in the borough of Queens, and the 2nd district at Stapleton, borough of Richmond.

"What is really needed", says Chief City Magistrate William McAdoo in a communication to the Commission, "is a radical renovation of many buildings or, better still, the building by the city of proper court houses for the magistrates, as these are far and away the most important courts in an educational sense in this country, and the buildings ought to be impressive and substantial and comply with all sanitary requirements".

Judge McAdoo cites, as an instance, the deficiencies in the borough of Richmond. "For example", he says, "a person failing to pay a five dollar fine has to be taken from New Brighton to the village of Richmond, which takes about an hour and a half on the public surface cars. By the time he gets up and down his term of imprisonment has expired. There is no City Prison in the northern end of the island and the detention pens are so bad that they are not usable. Luckily, in all these matters it has to be remembered that these detention places are not really prisons and that the defendants are in there at least for only a few hours and sometimes not many minutes".

A handsome new building, erected at a cost of approximately \$165,000, which houses the 7th district magistrates' court and the 6th district municipal court, was opened December 5, 1923, at Flatbush, borough of Brooklyn. This takes the place of the quarters in the old town hall, built half a century ago, which had been repeatedly condemned by the Commission. The new building has two pens for males on the first floor, well lighted and ventilated, and two for females on the second floor. Plans for these pens were approved by the Commission. "The place is a credit to the city", says a report of inspection by the Commission, "and should be promptly copied in other courts in the borough of Brooklyn, notably the 9th and 10th districts".

An appropriation of \$75,000 was made for repairing and altering the building at Coney Island containing the 67th precinct police station and jail and the 8th district magistrates' court. The reconstruction work is being done under the direction of the Police Department, but the plans do not provide for alterations or repairs to the court pens.

A new court building in the borough of the Bronx was completed during the year at an approximate cost of \$300,000. The building is a pretentious one and will house the 6th District Magistrates' Court, the Municipal term of the Magistrates' Court, and the Traffic Court for that section of the Bronx. There are six steel pens and shower bath for males and a women's room with three pens and shower.

## PENITENTIARIES

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The Commission has maintained for a number of years that the five county penitentiaries in this State are lacking in many of the features deemed essential in successful prison administration, and could better be owned and conducted by the State as workhouses.

The State has contributed thousands of dollars each year for the maintenance of State tramps and certain male felons who may be lawfully committed to these institutions, but has no voice in the management except the power of visitation and inspection by this Commission.

However, considerable has been accomplished during recent years in connection with penitentiaries which is really constructive. There has been a marked improvement along industrial lines; this, together with a decreased population, has to a large extent overcome the condition of idleness in most of these institutions which was for many years a subject of much criticism by the Commission.

Erie County Penitentiary is being moved from the city of Buffalo to a large farm of 746 acres at Mill Grove, about 18 miles distant. Great progress has been made during the year in the development of this project. One large cell hall containing 302 cells for men has been completed and is occupied. The women's building and the building for male minors, each containing 50 cells, are nearing completion. There are also under construction in this group a shop building, superintendent's residence, administration building, chapel, and education building.

The completed group planned for the institution requires the erection of two more cell halls for men—one with a capacity of 300 cells and the other 150 cells—together with mess hall and hospital facilities. No contract has been let for the construction of the last mentioned group. It would seem imperative that this be done and the work rushed to completion at as early a date as possible. The population of the Erie County Penitentiary at the end of the calendar year was 451 males and 21 females. With the prospect of a further increase in the number of commitments to this institution and the tearing down of the balance of the old plant in Buffalo, the importance of providing addi-



tional quarters is obvious if serious overcrowding at the new plant is to be averted. Practically all of the able-bodied inmates of this institution are reported well employed. Commitments were made to this institution from the following counties: Allegany, Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, Erie and Niagara.

Monroe County Penitentiary continues its agricultural activities with usual success, the institution being self-supporting; in fact, some years returning a handsome sum to the county. Some inmates are employed all through the year in the bake shop, baking being done for this and other county institutions. Aside from this, a few men care for the stock and assist with the institutional work during the winter, the balance of the men being unemployed. The female inmates are well employed in the laundry and doing the sewing for the institution. The buildings are old and the cell blocks have a capacity of about 550. The average population during the past fiscal year was 150 males and 10 females. Prisoners were committed to this institution during the year from the following counties: Allegany, Cattaraugus, Chemung, Genesee, Livingston, Monroe, Niagara, Ontario, Orleans, Schuyler, Seneca, Tompkins, Wayne, Wyoming and Yates.

The Onondaga County Penitentiary was opened in 1901 and is fairly modern in design. It contains 310 steel cells. The average population during the past fiscal year was 97 males and 7 females. All able-bodied male prisoners are reported employed eight hours a day during the entire year in the quarry and stone-crushing plant, also tilling the penitentiary farm of 100 acres. The females do the sewing and laundry work for the institution. This penitentiary receives no compensation or credit from the county for labor of prisoners, all the receipts being put into a county contingent fund, so the penitentiary officials are unable to report whether or not the institution is self-sustaining. During the year the penitentiary received prisoners from the following counties: Broome, Cayuga, Cortland, Franklin, Fulton, Herkimer, Jefferson, Lewis, Madison, Oneida, Onondaga, Oswego, St. Lawrence, Schenectady and Seneca.

Westchester County Penitentiary is comparatively new, having been completed in 1917, and is a model of its kind in the State. It has a capacity of 286 cells for males. No females are received. The average number of inmates during the past fiscal year was 97. All able-bodied inmates are reported employed throughout the year working the 530-acre farm, in the tailor shop, quarry and institutional road building, ice harvesting, and much institutional work and repairing at this and other county institutions nearby. This county penitentiary is making a creditable showing from both financial and welfare standpoints. Other counties committing prisoners to this institution during the year are: Dutchess, Nassau, Orange and Putnam.

Albany County still maintains its old penitentiary in the heart of the city of Albany. The Commission has repeatedly rec-

ommended that it be abandoned and a modern county jail erected on a farm site. The Board of Supervisors has had this matter under advisement at different times, but nothing materialized. Commitments to this institution have decreased during recent years, so that the maximum daily population during the past fiscal year was 87 as compared with 602 in 1915. The penitentiary has a capacity of 364 cells available for use. There are in addition 68 cells in the north wing which have not been used in many years and are practically abandoned. The south wing is the county jail and is inadequate for that purpose. A few of the penitentiary cells were designated by the court as a jail annex to relieve to some extent overcrowding in the jail. The Commission believes that so long as this institution exists, no persons should be sentenced to the county jail but to the penitentiary where there are better facilities, and also to relieve as much as possible illegal commingling of prisoners in the jail. The Custodian reports that during the year the able-bodied inmates of the penitentiary were all employed at institutional work, making clothing, repairing shoes, and the old plant kept in as good condition as possible by inmate labor. Prisoners are received at this institution from the following counties: Albany, Clinton, Columbia, Delaware, Essex, Greene, Montgomery, Otsego, Saratoga, Schoharie, Ulster, Warren and Washington.

In the course of its inspections the Commission has found quite a number of National Guardsmen who have been sentenced to jails for varying terms, usually for failure to attend drills. They spend their time in idleness, and jail officials state that many of them consider their detention a joke. The matter was called to the attention of the Governor, who is Commander-in-Chief of the military and naval forces of the State, with the suggestion that the military law be amended to permit the commitment of such men to institutions where there is an opportunity for employment and exercise out of doors. Section 138 of the Military Law now makes it mandatory for military courts to commit to a city or county jail.

The following table shows the rate per week paid by the Federal Government and by counties other than the one in which the penitentiary is located, for the board of prisoners during the past fiscal year:

	<i>Counties</i>	<i>Federal</i>
Albany -----	\$5.00	\$3.50
Erie -----	10.00	3.50
Monroe -----	4.20	4.20
Onondaga -----	4.00	4.20
Westchester -----	3.99	----

Further statistical information and reports of inspections of the five penitentiaries will be found annexed to this report.

## COUNTY JAILS

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During the past fiscal year 25,705 males and 1,708 females were admitted to the county jails of the State, as compared with 25,301 males and 1,673 females the preceding year. The number in custody on June 30th was 997 males and 66 females as compared with 963 males and 53 females on the same date in 1922.

All of the county jails have been under careful inspection by the Commission during the year and detailed reports of each visitation have been made and are printed elsewhere in this report. A new modern jail is under construction in Cortland county, and will replace one of the poorest and most obsolete jails in the State.

Repairs and improvements have been made in several of the jails this year, and the Commission believes that persons incarcerated in the county jails of this State are humanely treated and, with few exceptions, well housed.

These institutions, as is well known, perform a two-fold function: First, detention, for action of the courts, persons charged with serious and minor crimes, witnesses, debtors, etc.; second imprisonment of misdemeanants under sentence. The first mentioned function delegated to the counties is a constitutional one, but this Commission believes, and has advocated for several years, that state workhouses should be established for the proper industrial and reformatory treatment of misdemeanants serving sentence. Individual counties are not capable of providing the necessary facilities for a more highly specialized examination, treatment, and employment of this class of offenders which is necessary if even a small percentage of them are to be reclaimed. A proper system under State control could doubtless be made to adapt itself to a maximum, both of deterrence and reformation, and reduce to a minimum recidivism so prevalent among jail inmates. Longer terms of sentence than the customary five to thirty days might be imposed by the courts, making feasible the establishment of productive industry and schools in both trades and letters. Such a system is not possible in sixty-



four small groups under county management. This is a problem with which the State should deal. Frequently, insane, feeble-minded and psychopathic persons find their way into county jails because their trouble is not recognized. The detention of such persons in county jails is improper, if not in all cases illegal.

The response on the part of officials to an awakened public sentiment in favor of better jail conditions, as the State Commission of Prisons has pointed the way, is gratifying. Still, there remains in several counties a spirit of indifference on the part of boards of supervisors and the public generally with regard to their penal establishments, and the officers in charge of some are inclined to be lax in the management. Frequently, the reasonable recommendations of the Commission go unheeded, sometimes because the sheriff takes no special interest as his term will soon expire and under the Constitution he cannot succeed himself, and sometimes because the board of supervisors declines to provide necessary facilities, or there is a lack of cooperation between the board and sheriff. For instance, in one county the board of supervisors, year after year, declines to furnish the jail with needed laundry equipment and hires the washing done outside, and in another county civilians are employed to shovel snow from the walks around the county buildings and to do the janitor work, while in both cases there are plenty of idle sentenced prisoners available for this kind of labor.

Several escapes have occurred during the year, some of them dangerous criminals awaiting court action. The Commission believes this is largely due to an insufficient number of competent employes to properly guard the institution, and in some cases to a laxity in the management. The pay received by many jail employes is entirely inadequate if anything like efficient services are to be expected.

The Commission advocates a constitutional amendment so that a sheriff would be eligible for reelection. Under existing laws sheriffs are elected once in three years, and such an amendment, we believe, would serve as an incentive for efficiency on the part of sheriffs who now have to relinquish their office at the end of three years irrespective of whether their records have been good or bad.

In Cortland county a new court house and county jail are being constructed. The jail and sheriff's residence are combined in a modern three-story brick, concrete and steel structure and at the close of the year were nearly ready for occupancy. Improvements in the Clinton County Jail were completed during the year. The Franklin county authorities have voted to enlarge their jail and plans are being prepared.



Nassau county has a modern jail, but because of a large increase in the population of the county the jail became inadequate to afford a legal classification of prisoners, and in 1917 proceedings were instituted by the Commission to compel the officials to enlarge the jail. During the present year these proceedings were discontinued and an agreement reached whereby the county is to provide twenty-six more cells in new additions to the present jail, and also seven detention rooms will be furnished. Plans for the proposed enlargement and for other improvements are under way.

A new water system has been provided for the Rockland County Jail. Specifications for improved sanitary facilities in the Cayuga County Jail have been approved and forty sanitary toilets are to be installed in the Westchester County Jail.

In 1922 the old Seneca County Jail at Ovid was abandoned. The county maintains a modern jail at Waterloo. On January 1, 1923, the dual shire system again became effective and the Ovid jail was reopened. It is obsolete and the Commission believes it should be abolished. The sheriff reports that only one prisoner was detained therein during the year.

Early in the year charges were filed with the Governor against the sheriff of Seneca County, alleging irregularities in the management and affairs of the Seneca County Jail, and other matters. A special commissioner was assigned to the case by the Governor, under provisions of the Moreland Act, who subsequently reported that the charges were not sustained.

During the fiscal year, 1,006 Federal prisoners were committed to various county jails in this State. Many of these prisoners, some of them young men, are sentenced to serve comparatively long terms in these jails. This is deplored by the Commission, particularly in view of the fact that nearly one-half of them were detained in six of the old jails in Albany, Broome, Cayuga, Clinton, Franklin and Oneida counties, nearly all of which are overcrowded. It is to be regretted that the modern and adequate jails of the State cannot be used for this purpose, and employment provided for those serving sentence.

The Commission has tried for several years to discourage the use of county jails for the detention of juveniles. During the year, forty-six of the sixty-four county jails admitted no persons under sixteen years of age; 110 boys and 27 girls were admitted to the other eighteen jails. The operation of the Children's Court law has been effective in securing separate places of detention for juveniles in some counties.

## CITY JAILS AND TOWN AND VILLAGE LOCKUPS

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During the year ending December 31, 1923, the Commission ordered closed town lockups at Camden, Delevan, Mamaroneck, Verplanck, Deferiet and Edwards, and village lockups at Middleville and Seneca Falls. Improvements having been made to the town lockup at Canajoharie and the village lockups at Granville and St. Johnsville, the orders closing these lockups were set aside.

The town authorities closed lockups at Mexico, Bellport and Bliss, and village, boards those at Champlain, Fort Covington, Franklin, Hilton, Mooers, Morristown, New Hartford, Newport, Piermont and Red Creek.

There were of record at the close of the year 81 city jails and 309 town and village lockups outside the City of New York. At the close of the preceding year there were 80 city jails and 302 lockups.

Nearly all these jails and lockups were inspected during the year and copies of the reports with recommendations for improvements were sent to the local authorities. Many of the recommendations have been complied with. The Commission has recommended the purchase of mattresses with waterproof cases for the bunks in many of these jails and lockups, and these recommendations are being carried out. These covered mattresses which are made at Sing Sing Prison can be easily washed and are much more sanitary than the ordinary mattresses which are easily soiled.

New lockups were constructed during the year at Harrison, Hillburn, Highland Falls, Larchmont, Pleasantville, Port Washington and Whitehall. A new city jail has been opened at Long Beach.

Plans have been approved for a new combination police station and fire house at South Park avenue and Whitfield street, in the city of Buffalo, and for alterations and improvements in

station houses and jails in the second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, thirteenth and fourteenth precincts.

A new police headquarters and jail is nearing completion in the city of Albany, and Troy is erecting a new municipal building which will include a fire station and police headquarters. When the Troy building is completed it will take the place of the jails in the first, second and third precincts in that city.

The city jail at North Tonawanda, which was ordered closed by the Commission, is being reconstructed, and pending the completion of the work the operation of the closing order has been suspended.

Fire at Salamanca destroyed the jail in that city and prisoners are being sent to the county jail at Little Valley until a new city jail is provided.

The jail in the city of Port Jervis was closed during the year by the local health authorities because of insanitary conditions following a flood, but has been reopened.

Upon recommendation of the Commission the Board of Supervisors of Herkimer county in August adopted a resolution directing the sheriff to refuse to receive persons in the county jail unless lawfully committed. The present quarters used by the village of Herkimer, where the county jail is located, are not suitable for detention purposes and the village is considering a proposal to provide new quarters.

The village of La Salle has voted an appropriation of \$30,000 for the construction of a village building and lockup, and the village of Akron has voted to purchase property for use as a fire house and lockup. The lockup at North Tarrytown was closed by the Commission last year and plans have been approved for the construction of a new one. Preliminary plans for a new lockup at Bath have been submitted.

The Commission has again suggested to the State Fair Commission the advisability of providing modern lockup facilities at the State Fair Grounds at Syracuse, as an exhibit of what a modern, fireproof lockup, properly equipped, should be. The present lockup there is equipped with wooden cells and is of an obsolete type.

The Commission has authority under subdivision 8 of section 43 of the Prison Law to close city jails and lockups which are insanitary or inadequate, after the authorities have been given an opportunity to show cause why these places of detention should not be closed.

The following action was taken in show-cause proceedings during the year:

## CITY JAILS

Buffalo: Authorities cited for October 12, 1923, to show cause why the jails in the 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 9th, 10th, 13th and 14th precincts should not be closed; plans approved for improvements; proceedings pending.

Fulton: Authorities cited for January 4, 1922; jail improved; proceedings discontinued March 6, 1923.

North Tonawanda: Authorities cited for October 12, 1922; jail ordered closed effective July 11, 1923; plans for reconstruction of jail approved, operation of closing order suspended until January 13, 1924.

Schenectady: Authorities cited for May 1, 1923; jail improved; proceedings discontinued December 4, 1923.

## TOWN LOCKUPS

Akron: Authorities cited for September 7, 1923; proposition to purchase property for fire and engine house and lockup approved by voters; proceedings pending.

Camden: Authorities cited for September 7, 1923; lockup ordered closed, in effect December 10, 1923.

Canajoharie: Authorities cited for December 7, 1920; lockup ordered closed, in effect December 13, 1921; operation of order suspended until January 13, 1922; lockup remodeled; closing order rescinded July 3, 1923.

Delevan: Authorities cited for September 7, 1923; lockup ordered closed, effective December 10, 1923.

Mamaroneck: Authorities cited for May 3, 1921; new lockup authorized by vote, proceedings adjourned pending construction; old lockup ordered closed; effective December 9, 1923; operation of order suspended until January 10, 1924.

Port Jefferson: Authorities cited for June 6, 1922; resolution adopted by town board June 7, 1922, closing lockup pending improvements; lockup ordered closed by Commission, effective July 13, 1923; lockup improved; operation of closing order suspended until January 13, 1924.

Verplanck: Authorities cited for March 6, 1923; lockup ordered closed, effective June 10, 1923.

Waterford: Authorities cited for February 6, 1923; lockup improved, proceedings discontinued July 3, 1923.

Westport: Authorities cited for January 5, 1924.



## VILLAGE LOCKUPS

Addison: Authorities cited for October 12, 1922; improvements made; proceedings discontinued January 9, 1923.

Deferiet: Authorities cited for November 13, 1923; lockup ordered closed, effective February 20, 1924.

Edwards: Authorities cited for November 13, 1923; lockup ordered closed, effective February 20, 1924.

Granville: Authorities cited for September 8, 1915; lockup ordered closed, in effect January 9, 1916; improvements made; closing order rescinded March 6, 1923.

Middleville: Authorities cited for December 8, 1922; improvements made; proceedings discontinued March 6, 1923.

Ossining: Authorities cited for December 4, 1923; proceedings pending.

St. Johnsville: Authorities cited for October 12, 1922; lockup ordered closed, effective January 23, 1923; improvements made; operation of closing order suspended until August 1, 1923; closing order rescinded October 12, 1923.

Seneca Falls: Authorities cited for September 7, 1923; lockup ordered closed, effective December 11, 1923.

Sherman: Authorities cited for September 7, 1923; proceedings pending.

Williamsville: Authorities cited for March 6, 1923; proceedings pending.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

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The Commission's recommendations in brief are as follows:

1. Provide for the construction of a wall around Great Meadow Prison, and for the construction of shop buildings at that institution.
2. Provide for putting into operation the proposed psychiatric clinic at Sing Sing Prison.
3. Provide for additional cell buildings at Sing Sing Prison.
4. Enact such legislation as will place the industries in the state prisons on a business-like and efficient basis.
5. Provide for a correlation between the Superintendent of State Prisons and the Education Department regarding educational supervision and conduct of the prison schools, and to place the teachers in these schools on an equal footing with the teaching body of the State.
6. Provide for the eventual removal of Auburn Prison to a farm site.
7. Authorize the State Commission of Prisons to close county jails which are found to be inadequate or insanitary.
8. Enact legislation which will permit the correction of sentences in which errors have been made by the courts in overlooking the legal allowance of time spent in jail preliminary to sentence.
9. Make possible the re-election of sheriffs through a constitutional amendment.

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
*President.*

JOHN F. TREMAIN,  
*Secretary.*

# SPECIAL REPORTS

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## SING SING PRISON

### OSSINING

*June 1, 1923.*

#### TO THE STATE COMMISSION OF PRISONS:

By direction of this Commission at its meeting on December 8th, 1922, the undersigned undertook an investigation of certain matters in connection with the conduct of affairs at Sing Sing Prison. Your committee first took up the charge made by Mrs. Kitty Miller, the wife of Meyer Miller, a prisoner confined here, that she had given Miller \$50.00 in cash, which he had turned over to another prisoner, one David Brodsky, to secure his transfer from one shop to another where the work was easier and more congenial; also the further charge that Miller's brother has given him an additional \$20.00 to be used in the same way for the same purpose.

Hearings have been conducted at Sing Sing and New York from January 27, 1923 to May 26, 1923, inclusive. Meyer Miller was transferred to Clinton Prison on the day this investigation was ordered, without notice to this Commission, although the Prison Department knew that this investigation was in progress, on the charge that in violation of prison rules he had taken money into the prison. For this reason, it was necessary for Commissioners Pierce and Patten, with Chief Clerk Roosa at one time and Commissioner Weinstock another time, to take statements from Miller at Clinton Prison.

The prisoner Brodsky denied again and again, under oath, that he had taken any money at any time from Meyer Miller. The civilian employe of the prison, to whom Miller swore the money was to be paid, strenuously denied having received money or any other valuable consideration from Miller, Brodsky, or any other prisoner. A further charge was made that this same civilian employe received certain articles of wearing apparel from the family of a prisoner named Samuel Drillinger, but the family and employe swore that this too was untrue.

The Warden testified that to the best of his knowledge and belief the \$50.00 was given to Miller and taken into the prison by him, but his investigation failed to discover how it was disposed of.

It is a matter of record that at or about the time the money was alleged to have passed, a request was made for the transfer of Miller from one shop to another, but this was disapproved by the Warden for the reason that his card record did not show him suited for the job to which transfer was asked. Subsequently, however, Miller, after an illness in the hospital, was transferred to the department for which he

swore the money paid to Brodsky was provided, on the ground that because of his weakened physical condition he could not perform the hard work in his old job. The name of the civilian employe charged with having finally received the money is in fairness withheld, as conclusive testimony has not been given substantiating the Miller charge. We are, however, firmly convinced that both the \$50.00 and the \$20.00 were taken into the prison for the purpose of corrupting a civilian employe. That this is a correct conclusion is, to our mind, established by the sending of a telegram on August 22, 1922, marked "Exhibit 2", and the detail of which is given in the testimony filed in this case.

It is to be regretted that the guilty one has not been conclusively located, so that prompt dismissal and criminal action could be taken.

This investigation has not resulted in the location of the guilty parties, but if it has in a measure put a stop to the lowest and meanest type of petty grafting on prisoners, it has been worth the time and effort spent.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

LEON C. WEINSTOCK,

*Commissioners.*

#### SING SING PRISON

OSSINING

June 1, 1923.

#### TO THE STATE COMMISSION OF PRISONS:

In connection with the investigation of the charge of graft made by **Mrs. Kitty Miller**, the wife of prisoner Meyer Miller, a report on which has been submitted as of date, the undersigned found it necessary to go into an examination of conditions existing in the management and conduct of the prison commissary and the regulations governing the dealings of prisoners with this department of the prison.

In fairness to the Warden, it must be said at the outset that when he came to this position he inherited an established system which he could not tolerate, and he has gradually revised and bettered the conditions in connection with this department.

We are satisfied, as a result of our investigation, that there is necessity for still further radical changes in the management and conduct of the commissary and the privileges of prisoners in this department if it is to continue.

#### *Legality of the Commissary:*

Under date of May 25, 1916, the Hon. E. E. Woodbury, then Attorney-General of the State, in answer to an inquiry—"Is it lawful and proper to purchase goods with convicts' money which has been deposited by the convicts in accordance with the provisions of Sections 125 and 134 of the Prison Law?"—among other things, said:

"In so far as an inmate's money is invested in a supply of certain commodities which he may require for his own use, and which he is permitted to have and use from time to time upon the order of the agent and warden, and thus save himself the profits which some outside dealer would charge if such goods were purchased in the open market, I think the use of such prisoners' money for such purposes would be fairly within the pro-



visions of the Prison Law, but I do not think that inmates' money can be legally used for a general investment in a stock of goods which are to be sold indiscriminately to any inmate, either with or without the consent of the prisoners.

"I am therefore very clearly of the opinion that none of the moneys standing to the credit of a convict, which are specified in section 134 of the Prison Law, can be used for the purchase of goods for a 'convicts' store' or otherwise; and that the moneys standing to his credit which were earned under the provisions of section 185 of the same law, cannot be used for the stocking of such a store, but may be used to purchase such supplies as the warden may estimate and the superintendent may approve for each individual prisoner from month to month."

It is, therefore, clear that moneys deposited to the credit of prisoners may be used to purchase such supplies recommended by the warden and approved by the Superintendent of Prisons.

In our opinion, a commissary in a prison, properly conducted in accordance with the best business practices, with proper financial safeguards, is preferable to the practice in other prisons of purchasing in lots from local dealers, subject to their caprices as to prices, quality, and condition of goods.

#### *Volume of Business:*

The total amount of sales in the Commissary Department for the year 1922 was \$86,300.00, distributed as follows:

		<i>Aver. per Inmate per week</i>
Fresh Meats	\$6,048.00	.10
Groceries	43,200.00	.70
Miscellaneous	37,052.00	.51
	<hr/> \$86,300.00	

and for the first two months of the year 1923 the sales were \$14,400.00, distributed as follows:

		<i>Aver. per Inmate per week</i>
Fresh Meats	\$1,008.00	.10
Groceries	7,200.00	.66
Miscellaneous	6,192.00	.57
	<hr/> \$14,400.00	

Miscellaneous item includes shoes, underwear, shirts, tooth brushes, baseballs, beads for bag working, tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, mattresses, sheets, etc.

The present rules allow the expenditure of \$3.00 per inmate per week for groceries.

The package room prohibits the following articles: Prunes, apricots, canned goods, tooth-paste, tobacco, cigars, cigarettes and candy.

The sales at other prisons for the corresponding periods were as follows:

<i>Prison</i>	<i>Total Year 1922</i>	<i>Total Jan. &amp; Feb., 1923</i>
Clinton Prison -----	\$41,646.97	\$7,236.57
Auburn Prison -----	32,076.67	5,816.20
Great Meadow Prison -----	24,183.99	3,886.77

*Dealings with Prisoners:*

Under the present arrangement, moneys brought in or sent by relatives or friends of prisoners are deposited with the warden under the control of the State Comptroller's branch office, and prisoners may buy at the commissary against these deposits, by signing certain forms, up to \$12.00 per week. Up to early in April of this year the purchase of any class of goods was possible up to the \$12.00 a week limit. Since that time, as a result of this investigation, the amount permitted for food in any one week is \$3.00. This amount is the maximum allowed prisoners for the purchase of food in the three other state prisons. Among the things possible to be purchased through the commissary are all kinds of fresh meats, bake stuffs and vegetables, which are ordered daily from local dealers in Ossining. It is highly questionable if this practice should be permitted and we believe that the practice of permitting prisoners to purchase through the commissary food and articles which are regarded as luxuries in every day life should be promptly discontinued. Section 152 of the Prison Law says, "The prisoners should be supplied with a sufficient quantity of inferior but wholesome food".

The practice of allowing men paying their penalty to the State to purchase the choicest of fresh meats, bake stuffs, vegetables, high-priced cigars, higher class articles of apparel, and unusual toilet articles cannot be justified as a matter of law or justice to prisoners and should be abandoned. The law contemplates that all men coming into prison shall be treated alike, and the working out of this plan as at present conducted brings much in comfort and convenience to those in funds, and bitterness and discontent to those who have nothing.

We believe that the amount now allowed per week for commissary purchases is too large, and a study should be made to reduce it considerably, with the provision that in extreme cases the amount may at times be increased by special approval of the warden when proper cases are submitted to him. We believe the amount that may be deposited to a prisoner's account should be limited to a reasonable sum, to be determined after study of the maximum amount necessary for his needs over a period, and that no additional amount should be accepted during such time.

It was found that prisoners were having amounts as high as \$100.00 a month deposited for their use, and many sums over that amount were being sent in to cover other short periods.

In the history of prison management, there is no greater source of scandal and danger than the efforts of prisoners of means and those having well-to-do friends endeavoring to buy favor with money and gifts. The practice found in existence of prisoners' families sending money to the prison to be placed to the credit of other than their own relative so that one prisoner might be compensated for service rendered to another more fortunate in worldly goods, placing the prisoner of means in the position toward another prisoner of master and servant, has no place in prison life and should not be permitted. The transfer of funds in the prison account from one prisoner to another for services rendered should not be allowed. When the warden is satisfied that one prisoner in funds desires to, out of honest friendship, give some poor fellow who has nothing a share in these funds, that is another matter.

*The Prison Mess Hall:*

It was found that some prisoners did not eat any meals in the general mess hall but prepared all their meals outside, of food purchased at the commissary. At one time cooking was permitted in the shops, but the present warden has forbidden this dangerous, unsanitary and unfair system. Now, cooking is done in an old building, formerly a blacksmith shop. The meals prepared here are eaten at various places in the prison buildings. At the evening meal, but a small proportion of the prisoners

have been eating in the mess hall. One of the excuses offered was the inadequacy of this meal.

The dietary for the month of March on all meals served during that time was obtained and submitted to the Department of Home Economics, State College for Teachers at Albany. The following preliminary reply has been received:

"In response to your request for a consideration of the menu for Sing Sing Prison for the month of March, for the purpose of determining whether or not the food furnished is sufficient, we may state that although the data supplied is inadequate for definite determination of the sufficiency of the diet, from what has been submitted the diet seems to be low in protein, especially in the form of milk. There is a marked deficiency of vitamins which are supplied through the regular use of milk, fresh vegetables and fruits. Due to a lack of these foods, menu is also lacking in essential mineral salts.

"Our Instructor in Dietetics and Nutrition and the class in Dietetics have taken up this project with much interest. I appreciate the opportunity of submitting this real problem to them, and hope that the conclusions reached will have value, especially in reference to the diet of the men engaged in shop work".

The completed study should be sent to the warden and he should be asked to give careful consideration to the question of revising the dietary so that there may be no reasonable cause for complaint, having in mind the legal requirements on the question.

A rule should be made, requiring every able-bodied man, excepting those in punishment, the sick and possibly infirm, and of course condemned prisoners, to take all their meals in the mess hall. If the practice of outside cooking is to be permitted, the meals should be eaten in the mess hall. Prisoners at Auburn are permitted to cook on a stove in the west yard, and at Clinton Prison sterno outfits are allowed in cells for the cooking of tea, coffee, etc. At Great Meadow, only those at work in the power house are allowed to do cooking. Any discussion of the continuance of this practice must lead to a consideration of conditions in all these prisons and will not be undertaken at this time.

#### *Business Management:*

The present management of the Commissary is almost entirely in the hands of prisoners. The buying and selling is done by them and the bills certified by them, and on this certification the warden issues checks in payment of purchases. The system is unsound and unsafe and it is here that the most radical change is needed. Without in any way reflecting on the present inmates whose record in the prison is excellent, this department if continued, should be placed in the hands of a civilian employe as manager, with the funds under the control of the State Comptroller and subject at all times to his audit and check. With a business of the magnitude as shown above, there can be no possible argument against the absolute necessity of this change in the conduct of the commissary, and the Warden so agreed in his testimony. We are informed that Deputy Comptroller Fitzgerald has stated that—

"\* \* \* \* the Comptroller would audit the commissary fund, provided he finds that such audit would be a legal one, and provided the request for such audit should come from the Superintendent of State Prisons."

We ask that the Commission recommend to the Superintendent of Prisons that he so request.



The undersigned respectfully submit the above suggestions and changes in the conduct of the Prison Commissary at Sing Sing Prison, and we believe the Commission should recommend to the Superintendent of Prisons and Warden their adoption.

In making this report we have at no time been unmindful of the fact that it is the duty of the State to at all times bend its energies toward the reclamation and restoration of its unfortunate prisoners by giving them every reasonable opportunity for building up the moral, physical and mental well being of the man, so that if possible he may resume his place in free life as a useful member of society.

There is no factor more important in accomplishing this than an atmosphere of fair dealing to one and all alike. No prisoner, because of his public prominence, financial standing or influential friends, should have an opportunity for better things than the humblest and poorest unfortunate there. A square deal and one rule for all is the only safe and just basis that will stand the test. Any variation from this rule is subversive of justice and bound to work disaster.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

LEON C. WEINSTOCK,

*Commissioners.*

CITY PRISON MANHATTAN

NEW YORK CITY

May 31, 1923.

TO THE STATE COMMISSION OF PRISONS:

Pursuant to the authorization given by the Commission, the undersigned investigated the deaths of John Weldon and James Latell, former prisoners at the City Prison, Manhattan, New York City, both of whom died at Bellevue Hospital on March 12th and February 25, 1923, respectively.

Separate investigations were held by Supervising Warden Henry O. Schleth and Acting Medical Director Dr. John M. O'Connor of the Department of Correction, and Dr. Charles Norris, Chief Medical Examiner of the City of New York, and testimony taken by them under dates of March 16th and 14, 1923, is filed herewith. An examination by the District Attorney of New York County was also made. Testimony taken by us on April 14th and 17th is also submitted and is made a part of this report. In addition, efforts were made by correspondence and conferences to definitely fix the responsibility for these deaths.

The Chief Medical Examiner gives the cause of death in both cases as follows:

"Autopsies were performed on both cases and chemical examinations made. The gross and microscopic appearances of the kidneys of both cases was that of bichloride poisoning. Chemical examination of the kidneys of both cases revealed the presence in both cases of mercury. The cause of death in both cases was bichloride of mercury poisoning, in the form known as a parenchymatous degeneration of the kidneys."

None of the investigations resulted in discovering how or by whom the poison was administrated. The Department of Correction report finds "that there was no laxity on the part of any employee of the Department



of Correction", and the Chief Medical Examiner "completely exonerates the Medical Bureau of the Department of Correction from any blame." The District Attorney's office was unable to lay responsibility on anyone.

John Weldon was received at the City Prison on December 11, 1922, on indictments charging grand larceny in the first degree. He left a wife and three children under seven years of age.

James Latell was a penitentiary prisoner doing work about the City Prison. He left no relatives so far as could be ascertained.

Both men were taken ill in the prison. In Latell's case, he had eaten sardines left standing in a box and it was believed that he was suffering from ptomaine poisoning, but the medical opinions are to the effect that this had nothing to do with his death.

There was a bottle of bichloride tablets on hand in the pharmacy of the prison. These had been there for some years, locked up in a wall case, but the prison physician and chemist both testified that none of these tablets had been used for any purpose in years. The bottle was taken out of the pharmacy during the investigation and disposed of by order of the Deputy Commissioner of Correction.

An examination of the testimony and correspondence filed herewith will show that an exhaustive inquiry was made to determine how these men came to have bichloride administered to them. There has been no suggestion that either was suicide and no apparent reason for ending their lives. In the case of Weldon, who had not been convicted, a wife and three children are left in a destitute condition.

The conclusion must be reached that someone, through error or ignorance, administered this poison to these men. As to how or when, we are unable to determine.

The prison has a physician on duty from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. and a chemist from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M. Both are undoubtedly capable, hard working and interested men. When these men are off duty, medical attention in what seems serious cases is given by ambulance doctors from two hospitals. The record in the case of Weldon does not show that this service is satisfactory or efficient.

A practice has grown up here of keepers and prisoner runners administering simple remedies for supposedly simple ailments. The practice is dangerous and should be abolished at once.

We are of the opinion that a night physician should be employed here, and both doctors O'Connor and Lichtenstein concur in this. We believe also that a small hospital room, suitably equipped, should be provided on the dormitory floor, with a nurse in attendance, and in this Dr. O'Connor concurs.

This prison has usually from four hundred to five hundred prisoners every day. Many are in bad physical condition and continued confinement tends to break down even the healthy. The great majority held here have not been convicted of crime and many are acquitted on trial of their cases. The necessity for adequate medical attention here cannot be denied and should be provided.

As above indicated, we recommend:

1. That the practice of guards and runners administering medicines or remedies of any kind be stopped.
2. That an additional physician be assigned here for night duty.
3. That a hospital room, with nursing attendance, be provided.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

LEON C. WEINSTOCK,

Commissioners.

## DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION

NEW YORK CITY

*New York, September 14, 1923.*

## TO THE STATE COMMISSION OF PRISONS:

On this date we visited Jefferson Market Prison and the Tombs (City Prison, Manhattan). This visit was by reason of the removal of all women prisoners from the Tombs to Jefferson Market Prison, as approved by the Commission at its September meeting. The change was made effective September 7th. The men confined in the Annex of the Tombs are now detained in the section formerly used for women. Both changes are improvements over the old system. The Jefferson Market Prison will be used for women until the new Women's House of Detention, for which an appropriation of \$750,000 has been made, is erected and ready for use. Great care should be exercised in the classification and segregation of women in Jefferson Market Prison, as required by law.

There was some complaint from women confined as to the prices charged in the new commissary established by private parties at the women's prison, and this was taken up with the Commissioner of Correction and will be dealt with in the regular inspection report to be made at a later date.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

LEON C. WEINSTOCK,

*Commissioners.*

## DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION

NEW YORK CITY

Dated December 31, 1923. Frederick A. Wallis, Commissioner of Correction.

In a special report to the Commission, dated December 29, 1920, was the following:

"During a tour of inspection of the penal and correctional institutions of the City of New York, attention was sharply called at each of these institutions to the failure of the City of New York to make any provision for properly clothing and providing funds for prisoners who are discharged from these institutions after having completed their terms. Many prisoners, men and women, are committed during the summer time and come in only light summer clothing. When their terms expire in winter, the only things available for them are the clothing which they wore on being committed, unless they have money or friends outside to help them which, in a large percentage of the cases, is not so, and they are sent out with improper clothing and no funds whatsoever, except by the help of fellow-inmates and officers of the institution who can ill afford to help them.

"Such treatment on the part of the City of its released prisoners certainly is not much encouragement for them to 'go straight' upon release; to be turned out on the streets of the city in winter, disheartened, without friends, proper clothing or money, the

temptation to resort to stealing and other crimes to secure food and clothing must be very strong. The city officials in their present endeavor to wipe out the sources of crime can well give this situation serious consideration."

The inspections this year, just completed, developed the same conditions existing. Two visitors to the Penitentiary on a recent date stated that they happened to be present when twenty men were discharged, and that over half had no money and the greatest amount any one had was \$6.95. Some of them did not have carfare to ride over the bridge.

The only allowances made by any of these institutions is at New Hampton Farms, where the first-term Reformatory boys, when released, are given a new suit of clothes and overcoat, and when they reach New York, \$5.00 in money.

At the Penitentiary, Correction Hospital, Municipal Farm at Riker's Island, Reformatory Prison at Hart's Island and Penitentiary boys sent to Hampton Farms, nothing whatever is given by the City.

In the state prisons, men who are sent out during the winter are given a suit of clothes, overcoat, a ticket home, and \$10.00 in money.

At the Elmira Reformatory, proper clothing and money for a ticket is given in addition to what each prisoner has earned by special work at the institution.

At the Reformatory for Women at Bedford, each girl is given a street suit, two working dresses, two suits of underwear, a pair of shoes, and if not directly sent to some private home, is given \$10.00 in cash.

At the Westchester County Penitentiary, men are fitted out with clothing and given an amount of money necessary to re-establish themselves. The employment bureau also arranges to get them a boarding place and a job, if possible.

The former Commissioner of Correction stated that he had attempted to secure appropriations to furnish discharged prisoners with clothing and funds when needed, but had only been able to secure funds for Hampton Farms and Reformatory boys. He was urged to use part of the rapidly-growing Commissary Fund, which has accumulated from profits of sales to prisoners since 1917 and which was originally intended to be used only for the welfare of prisoners. On September 1, 1922, this fund had amounted to over \$120,000. The profits for ten months this year were over \$19,000.00, so that at the present time the amount on hand must be well over \$100,000. We can think of no more important thing to be done for the welfare of prisoners than to return them to free life with decent clothes and a small sum of money to tide them over until they can find a place to live and secure a job, and we again most urgently recommend that necessary funds to accomplish this shall be appropriated from the Commissary Fund until such time as other appropriations are made for this purpose.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) LEON C. WEINSTOCK,

JOHN S. KENNEDY,

*Commissioners.*



## SPECIAL REPORT OF PRISON INDUSTRIES

### *To the State Commission of Prisons:*

Special inspections have been made of Auburn, Clinton and Sing Sing prisons with a view of inquiring particularly into the industries in these institutions. No inspection of the industries was made at Great Meadow Prison, as it was considered that the regular report of inspection gives sufficient information regarding the few industries in that institution.

In "A Survey of Prison Industries" made in 1921, the following conclusions were reached:

"That less than half of the population of the prisons is employed in the industries.

"That there seems to be an unnecessary number of inmates used in maintenance.

"That the men employed in the industries, work on an average of less than six hours a day, or less than thirty-four hours a week.

That the matter of 'self-government' has been allowed to interfere with the production of the industries."

At present, the number of men assigned to the industries in the three industrial prisons exceeds the number of prisoners charged to "maintenance" quite materially, in spite of the fact that Clinton prison is greatly hampered by lack of shop room, owing to the destruction of one of the main shop buildings by fire, and that Sing Sing at the present time has only shop room for three large industries and one small one. In Great Meadow Prison less than 100 men are employed in the industries.

The prisoners are supposed to work at least 7 hours a day, but they do not actually put in that time in any of the prisons. The average time, as nearly as could be ascertained is from 5 to 6½ hours; more frequently the former than the latter.

There are not as many interruptions in the shop work now as there were in 1921, but there are still those due to bathing, shaving, visits, etc.

"Self-government" still continues in Auburn and Sing Sing prisons. It exists in a much more modified form at the first named prison than at the latter. It has at times been entirely suspended at Auburn. There is a great diversity of opinion among prison officials as to the success or failure of this form of prison control. Two years ago we expressed the opinion that while "self-government" might work out in theory, it did not in practice. Our observations since that time have not changed the opinion then expressed. We do not believe that the practice of delegating any of the powers of prison officers, even minor ones, to prisoners can or does result in any *final benefit* to either the prisoners generally or to the State. We believe there is a wide-spread opinion on the part of the citizens of New York State that life in the state prisons is being made entirely too pleasant for the inmates, and that there is considerable truth in that opinion. We believe that prisoners should be well and fairly treated in every way, but we do not believe that their whims should be gratified or that any able-bodied prison inmate should do less work than the work-



man who has observed the laws and is obtaining an honest livelihood for his family, and in addition (through taxes) is paying for the care and maintenance of the prisoners as well as their families. Work will improve any able-bodied man, and a much larger amount than is at present accomplished by the inmates of our state prisons would not only greatly benefit them but would be of decided advantage to the taxpayers of the State. Prisoners should have recreation, but it should not be permitted to interfere with their work. We again quote an authority on penal affairs, who stated:

"Recreation can easily become demoralizing rather than an upbuilding force in prison life. Under an ill-directed and ill-advised recreation process it can easily be perverted into weakened mental and moral habits. The A B C of prison life should be to stimulate, inculcate, and engender such habits of life as will strengthen the will, clarify the judgment, and sustain the character. Will is largely dependent in life upon healthful physical training and exercise."

It should be stated here that the shortening of the hours of work is not due to the present prison administration, but was inaugurated about ten years ago. During the last few years the condition of the industries in the prisons has generally and gradually improved.

Attached hereto are tables showing the sales of Auburn, Clinton and Sing Sing prisons for the past five years. Reports of inspections also will be found under that heading, which give detailed information regarding the several prisons.

In Auburn Prison it is recommended that the school furniture industry be enlarged; that the capacity of the cloth industry be increased; that some of the articles of furniture now made in the woodworking department be eliminated; that the output of the broom and basket industry be increased; and that some additions be made to the line of castings manufactured in the foundry.

Considerable new machinery has been installed at this prison and the installation of additional equipment is recommended in the report of inspection of the institution.

It is expected to enlarge the capacity of the automobile plate industry during the coming year.

The inmates of this institution march to the mess hall for their meals.

In Clinton Prison the industries are hampered by lack of shop room, owing to the destruction of one of the main shop buildings, by fire. The construction of the new shop building is well under way and it is hoped to complete it during the ensuing year. This building will be of the most modern construction and will greatly add to the industrial efficiency of the institution.

It has been recommended in connection with the industries of this prison that additional officers be provided, so that the prisoners will be able to do a full day's work, viz.— eight hours.

The purchase of additional machinery and equipment is also recommended as is the establishment of a basket-weaving industry in the Tuberculosis Hospital.

The plan of constructing a central power plant for this prison and the Dannemora State Hospital is being favorably considered and the prison authorities hope to be able to start this construction next year. The Superintendent of State Prisons has thoroughly investigated the matter and it has been found that the construction of this plant would be a matter of economy as well as adding to the efficiency of the State plants.

It is proposed, when the new shop is completed, to manufacture yarn for use in the shops at Sing Sing Prison. At present, the output of the

cotton shop is used entirely by the weave shop, which is run in connection with it. A few warps are manufactured for Auburn Prison, but the rest of the output is used locally. On the completion of the new shop an entire rearrangement of the location of the various industries will be made under the direction of the Superintendent of State Prisons.

There is no eating in the shops in this institution; the men are marched to the mess hall for all meals.

Great Meadow Prison has been greatly hampered for two reasons. First, there is no wall around the institution and it has been possible to send only such prisoners as it was believed could be sufficiently trusted to stay there. Second, there are no shop buildings. Both wall and shop buildings have been recommended by prison authorities for a number of years and it is believed that their construction will be started in 1924.

There are really but three industries, although the carpenter shop, employing two men, is so classed. The three principal ones are the Quarry and Stone, Mat and Farm. These three employ from 90 to 100 men.

The Mat industry is located in the space under the cell hall, which is unfit for the purpose. The sales of this industry were \$6,662.32. Details regarding the other industries will be found in the report of inspection.

In a report concerning this prison, made in 1921, it was stated:

"While the men may now all be employed, although my impression is that they are not sufficiently busy, they are not engaged to any great extent in work that is of real benefit to the State.

The work they have accomplished is generally well done, but much time is wasted."

We believe that the foregoing situation is practically unchanged.

In order to make this plant a successful penal institution it must be changed into an industrial prison.

There are four industries in Sing Sing Prison,—Knitting and Hosiery, Shoe, Brush and Mattress and Printing.

This prison is hampered by lack of shop room, and it is apparently impossible to greatly change this condition until a new cell block is constructed, so that the present cell hall can be reconstructed as a shop building. Additional storage room is also a necessity, the present storage facilities being not only inadequate but a fire risk.

The Knitting and Hosiery and Printing plants are apparently adequate to care for the present market. The Printing plant can apparently do all the work it can obtain under the present laws.

The Sheet Metal industry is now in excellent condition, and there is believed to be a market for more than it can produce.

The Brush and Mattress industry should be enlarged and its output increased, as there is a good market for floor brooms, etc.

The practice of allowing the inmates to eat their meals in the shops still continues in this prison. It should be promptly discontinued and the men sent to the mess hall for all their meals, as is done in the other prisons.

It is also recommended that officers be placed in the shops to supervise the output, as it is not believed that proper supervision can be given by the inmates.

It is further recommended that a change be made in the styles of shoes manufactured, in order to give the inmates more practical experience as well as increase the market for the disposal of the product.

It is also believed that the Prison Law should be amended, so that more printing can be done in the print shop.

Some road work has been done during the past year, as will be noted by the following statement:

Auburn Prison	74 men in 5 companies
Clinton Prison	14 men in 1 company
Great Meadow Prison	69 men in 4 companies
Sing Sing Prison	40 men in 1 company

About 300 men engaged in new construction during the past year as follows: Auburn 40; Clinton 120; Great Meadow 22; Sing Sing 115.

The Commission has requested the State Department of Labor to make another examination of the prison shops pertaining to the safe guarding of the prisoners who operate machinery or work in the shops where it is used. A similar request was made some years ago and the reports submitted at that time were transmitted to the prison authorities.

In 1921 it was recommended that the Legislature be requested to consider "the matter of appropriating funds so that sufficient guards can be employed, to permit prisoners to work eight hours a day and yet have adequate recreation". We believe that the additional funds so used would be well invested. There is no doubt that the prisoners should have recreation, but there is no reason why that recreation should prevent them from working at least a full eight hours each day, nor is it just to require the prison officers to work unusual hours to provide the inmates of the prisons with time for recreation.

In the report made in 1921 it was also recommended "that the Superintendent of State Prisons insist that the rules and regulations promulgated by him be carried out *in the same manner by all wardens.*" If this were done it would greatly aid in the general management of all the prisons. Under present conditions, prisoners feel that they are not fairly treated in some institutions because the institution to which they are transferred does not carry out the rules in the same way as the institution from which they came. A lax enforcement of the rules by one prison official makes matters more difficult for the official who does obey his instructions to the letter. Unless there is more "team work" the desired results cannot be expected.

In the above mentioned report it was also recommended that proper arrangements be made "so that the receipt and disposal of food shall not interfere with the industries." The conditions referred to at that time have been very greatly improved in most of the institutions.

Two other recommendations were "that the practice of transferring and re-transferring from one prison to another be reduced to a minimum" and "that the prison products be standardized as much as possible and that fewer styles and designs of the various articles be manufactured." The first of these recommendations has apparently been complied with and the second is being carried out.

The following recommendations were made relative to the several prisons:

#### AUBURN PRISON

1. Keep the cloth shop running to full capacity.
2. Purchase machinery and equipment mentioned in attached report of this prison.
3. Give the auto-plate industry more room if possible.
4. Have less self-government and more work for the prisoners.

The third recommendation has been complied with; the second and fourth have been complied with in part, while the output of the cloth shop shows a falling off.



## CLINTON PRISON

1. Abolish the tinware industry.
2. Transfer the can industry to Sing Sing Prison.
3. Enlarge the clothing industry.
4. Enlarge and improve the cotton shop.
5. If practicable, rearrange the looms in the weave shop.
6. Stop the cooking and eating in the shops during working hours.

The first second and sixth recommendations have been complied with. It was impossible to carry out the third, owing to the destruction of the clothing shop by fire. It is expected to carry out the fourth and fifth recommendations after the new shop is completed.

## GREAT MEADOW PRISON

1. Build a wall around the institution.
2. Construct shop buildings so that inmates may be employed when the institution is filled to capacity.

It is expected to start both of these improvements in 1924.

## SING SING PRISON

1. Enlarge the sheet metal industry so that the can industry from Clinton Prison can be included in this department.
2. Establish a larger printing plant, provided that the section of the Prison Law relative to printing is repealed.
3. Stop the present method of allowing inmates to eat in the shop building.
4. Place officers in the shops during working hours.

The first recommendation has been complied with; the second could not be, as the Legislature declined to amend the law; the third and fourth recommendations have not been complied with.

The reasons for all of the foregoing recommendations were fully discussed at the time they were made.

The great question at this time is how to increase the production of the prison industries, generally. After the production is increased will be time to bring up the matter of extension of the market. When this time arrives the law relative to the purchase of prison-made goods should be made more drastic.

When the new buildings at Sing Sing Prison are put into use it is hoped that the physical and mental examinations of prisoners, which is contemplated, will result in sending the men to the industries for which they are best fitted.

We realize the many puzzling and difficult situations which at all times confront the prison officials. The suggestions and criticisms in this report are offered for their consideration with the belief that some of them at least, if adopted, will aid in solving their difficulties. The proper employment of every able-bodied man in the state prisons for at least eight hours every working day should be the aim of every true friend and well-wisher of the prisoners.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,

WALTER W. NICHOLSON,

LEON C. WEINSTOCK,

*Commissioners.*



Dated December 20, 1923.

## AUBURN PRISON

## SALES

## WOODWORKING

1918	\$78,883.50	1920	254,210.18
1919	99,697.69	1921	202,714.15
1920	112,463.80	1922	171,518.95
1921	134,841.69	1923	165,133.79

1922	160,535.11	Total	\$1,359,732.41
1923	213,045.76		

Total

\$799,417.55

## FARM

1918	\$5,741.07
1919	11,329.99
1920	11,804.29
1921	14,662.40
1922	10,344.26
1923	11,224.56

Total

\$65,106.57

## BROOM AND BASKET

1918	\$45,089.53
1919	38,214.25
1920	29,032.03
1921	25,409.15
1922	28,543.82
1923	26,114.43

Total

\$192,403.21

## WOMEN'S PRISON

1918	\$3,693.24
1919	3,352.00
1920	2,548.96
1921	5,051.67
1922	2,715.58
1923	4,752.66

Total

\$22,114.11

## BED AND BRASS

1918	\$12,493.23
1919	12,035.31
1920	16,018.20
1921	18,949.69
1922	23,264.39
1923	26,532.24

Total

\$109,293.06

## SIGN AND NUMBER PLATE

1921	\$187,942.55
1922	113,864.97
1923	209,320.43

Total

\$511,127.95

## CLOTH

1918	\$311,580.77
1919	254,574.57

## SING SING PRISON

## SALES

## SHOE

1918	\$125,036.60	1920	259,342.10
1919	132,108.10	1921	324,037.04
1920	154,168.04		
1921	147,645.79		
1922	126,321.27		
1923	110,952.56		

Total

\$796,232.36

## PRINTING

1918	\$13,554.95
1919	9,637.89
1920	15,120.09
1921	17,049.44
1922	18,709.88
1923	13,161.91

Total

\$87,234.16

## KNIT GOODS

1918	\$176,957.52
1919	249,493.5

## BRUSH

1918	\$33,766.57	1920	6,873.22
1919	43,090.27	1921	43,438.53
1920	50,741.35	1923	57,450.38
1921	52,672.63		
1922	35,991.22	Total	\$213,278.50
1923	38,332.86		

Total \$254,594.90

## SHEET METAL

1918	\$41,521.42	1922	228,228.36
1919	21,378.56	1923	223,396.92
		Total	\$1,461,455.50

## CLINTON PRISON

## SALES

## SHIRT AND CLOTHING

1918	\$83,537.95
1919	128,641.48
1920	126,700.75
1921	123,001.01
1922	80,686.96
1923	73,467.45

Total \$616,035.60

## TINWARE

1918	\$32,715.10
1919	36,010.33
1920	35,133.10
1921	50,829.50
1922	22,347.89
1923	Discontinued

Total \$177,089.92

## WOOD AND LUMBER

1918	\$26,095.98
1919	41,049.92
1920	9,334.33
1921	16,780.11
1922	8,044.54
1923	11,477.81

Total \$112,782.69

## YARN AND CLOTH

1918	\$155,288.76
1919	176,538.13
1920	195,039.09
1921	153,102.76
1922	123,083.28
1923	146,688.53

Total \$949,739.55

# REPORTS OF INSPECTION

## STATE PRISONS

### AUBURN PRISON

#### AUBURN

Inspected September 6-7, 1923. Edgar S. Jennings, Warden.

This inspection relates particularly to the industries, and the general conditions in the institution will be given in a report made by another member of this Commission.

The population on the 6th was 1,289, classified as follows:

#### Maintenance

Kitchen	40	Bakery	6
Mess Hall	20	Laundry	27
Halls & Galleries	63	Power House	2
Engineers & Firemen	10	State Shop	23
Tailor Shop	41	Yard Men	4
Warden's Premises	3	Outside Men	4
Barn Men	12	Clerks & Messengers	38
Medical Department	24	Printers & Bookbinders	1
Barbers	12		
			330

#### Industries

Auto Plate	77	Cloth	165
Broom, Basket & Weave	69	Woodworking	191
Foundry	62	Farm	13
Office Men & Messengers	34	Lumber Yard	4
Power House	5	Storehouse	8
Yard Men	8	Engineers & Firemen	16
Barbers	13	State Shop	39
Machine	36		
			740

#### Construction

State General	39
Woodworking Repairs and Machine	2
	41
Road Camp	93

#### Non—Productive

Discipline Company	15	School & Library	11
Musicians	14	Mutual Welfare League	12
Sick in hospital	9	Observation	2
Idle on Doctor's orders	22		
			85

Total 1,289

There is also a Mattress industry in the Women's Prison in which 36 were employed on the 6th.

*Foundry*

A new electric elevator and new scales have been installed.

The principal work is the making of castings for school furniture.

If work could be obtained from some of the nearby municipalities, castings, such as grates, catch basins, manholes and covers, could be made to advantage. This class of work could not be taken from points too far distant, on account of the prohibitive freight rates.

In a previous report I recommended the purchase of the following additional equipment:

Crane to swing iron from cupola,  
Two small floor cranes,  
Two pairs of moulding machines, compressor and roll over.

The purchase of the last named articles would be of value aside from increasing production, as machines are used in most all shops outside the prison and their use would instruct the men so that they could more readily obtain work on leaving the prison; the machines would also produce a more uniform furniture casting than it is now possible to manufacture. This is one industry that the men seem to follow upon their discharge.

**WOODWORKING**

Since the last inspection a new shaper and double exhaust have been installed; both are operated by electricity.

The capacity of the dry kiln has also been increased.

The following installations of new machinery are needed:

Flower for seat cutting machine,  
Electric drive for planer or surfacer, 30 inch,  
Automatic self feed rip saw,  
Surface sander,  
Electric grinder,  
Also change the saw belt to electric drive.

The planer, which should be replaced, has been in use twelve years, and the old surface sander has been operated for sixteen years.

This, generally speaking, has never been a paying industry. It did show a profit last year following the elimination of several articles from the list of those manufactured. It was formerly divided into two sections, known as the "Cabinet Department" and "School Furniture Department". The latter was once one of the best paying industries in the prison. Now, only about thirty school desks a day are produced. In my report made in March of last year I stated:

"It seems apparent that if the manufacture of desks, with few exceptions, is done away with, also the making of settees, dressers, chiffoniers, and chairs, except those hereinafter mentioned, that the industry can be put upon a paying basis. It takes a great deal of time to construct the articles mentioned and in many instances work is spoiled, owing to the fact it is not possible to find experienced men among the inmates who can do the kind of work necessary to make them. It also takes a long time to instruct a man so he is proficient enough to work on this higher grade of furniture, and often when he has become efficient his term expires.

To make these articles much time is wasted in adjusting machinery; a large stock of veneer work must be carried and stored in which considerable capital is invested; and finally the actual value of the article turned out in a given time by a team of inmates is very much less than the value that can be turned out by the same team in the articles which it is believed the department should manufacture.



"There is no doubt whatever that the prison will never be able to make the furniture which is demanded by the State and its political divisions. It therefore seems to be good business to manufacture only those articles which are best adapted to prison labor and for which there is the greatest demand."

In accordance with the foregoing it was recommended at that time

that the manufacture of all the articles of furniture cease with the following exceptions, as soon as the stock of materials for their construction is exhausted:

*Chairs:*

Nos. 27, 66, 281, 380, 390, N. Y. A.

Nos. B, C and D rockers.

Nos. 10 and 20 typewriter.

*Stools:*

Nos. 37, 83 and 39.

*Desks:*

Nos. 13A and 13B,

Nos. 18 typewriter.

*Tables:*

Nos. 404, 407, 408 and 52.

*Wardrobes:*

Nos. 100 and 101.

The foregoing articles, together with all the school desks and seats now shown in the prison catalogue, would, it is believed, be a sufficient number of articles to manufacture in this industry, and should result in increasing the output in both quantity and value. As previously stated, the school furniture industry was in former years a paying one. If the prison shops are pushed to their greatest capacity, they can produce only a moderate portion of the furniture demanded by the schools of the State. The Superintendent of State Prisons and the State Commission of Prisons are now looking into the feasibility of manufacturing steel school furniture to fill a growing demand for this type. Practically all of the present school furniture is taken by the City of New York, and a large business can be done for some years in replacements alone for the schools of that city. It has been necessary to grant many certificates allowing the purchase of school furniture in the open market, owing to the inability of this prison to furnish it. The school furniture industry, in my judgment, should be enlarged and, as explained in a previous report, no very great changes would have to be made in the layout of the shops.

CLOTH

This is without doubt the best industry in the prison. It has never been possible to accept all the orders for its product. If available space could be found, the industry could be profitably enlarged, as there is never any difficulty in disposing of the product of this shop. It has always been an open question as to whether it would not be advisable to abandon the cabinet section of the woodworking industry and utilize the space taken by it in enlarging the cloth industry. It would seem to be a change that would be justified from practically all points of view.

Ten new looms are now needed in the industry. Some of the old looms have run practically a hundred years. They were second-hand when purchased and have been used 26 years in the prison shops.

Two electric motors were installed last October and these run 20 looms. Additional motors should be installed to operate the rest of the machinery on the same floor. This would relieve the boiler supplying steam to the plant and would give sufficient steam for a new wool dryer, which is badly needed.

## MACHINE

There have been some changes made in the floor space of this industry. A room formerly used for storage has been added and is used as a paint shop, and a room formerly used as a bed shop has been turned over to the State Shop which has two rooms. Iron beds and fabrics are manufactured, ink wells for school desks are finished, and all the machine work for the institution is done here. A new 6-foot lathe with an 18-inch swing is needed and should be installed. The industry shows a slow but steady increase in its output.

## BROOM—BASKET

Most of the men employed in this industry could not be used in any other industry for physical reasons. Men can make baskets who could not engage in heavier work. This is another industry for which the demand for the product is greater than the output. There has been practically a steady decline in production since 1918. This is partially accounted for during the past year by the inability to purchase willows for basket making. Every effort should be made to bring the output back to normal.

## AUTOMOBILE PLATE

One million five hundred forty-five thousand nine hundred (1,545,900) pairs of plates have been ordered for 1924. At the time of inspection 782,900 pairs had been manufactured, and 483,500 pairs have been shipped. The production is about 32,000 pairs a week. It seems advisable to purchase the following additional machinery:

- 1 punching machine,
- 1 embossing machine,
- 1 paint machine,
- 1 numeral coating machine,
- 1 rolling machine.

These could be used in the event of breakdown or to increase the output as is necessary at times. It is also necessary at times to make up additional plates for the current year, when the machines are working on the plates for the following year, which are, of course, of a different color. This additional machinery would greatly facilitate work of this kind. The additional new machinery would also do away with the use of the night gang, which would be a very great improvement, from a prison official's point of view.

The matter of making signs for the designation of highways has been considered at various times, but cannot be taken up unless the capacity of the plant is increased.

## FARM

The farm is classed as an industry. There are 220 acres of land. The following shows the acreage devoted in various crops:

Oats	35	acres	Barley	11	acres
Corn	25	"	Potatoes	19	"
Wheat	12½	"	Cabbages	3	"
Carrots	1/2	"	String beans	1½	"
Beets	1/2	"	Cucumbers	1/8	"
Squash	1/4	"	Lettuce	1/8	"

Other garden produce was also raised.

The livestock was found to be as follows:

Milch cows	17	Bulls	2
Two-year-olds	9	Calves	7
Pigs	136	Hens	156
Chickens	325	Geese	37
Ducks	32	Horses	6

A tractor is used and the equipment of farm machinery is good. The buildings are in good condition.

All the moulding sand used in the foundry of the prison comes from this farm, as does all gravel used in concrete work.

A very desirable improvement would be the installation of a new water system. It was stated that there is an unfailing spring brook on the farm from which the water could be pumped for a distance of approximately 1500 feet to a tank to be placed on top of a hill from which water could be supplied by gravity to all necessary points on the farm.

More land should be purchased, as it could be worked with the present equipment, and then enough produce could be raised to supply the prison, which would be a matter of economy. As will be noted, but few men (13) are necessary to properly operate the farm.

The installation of electricity in the farm buildings for lighting and power purposes would be a decided improvement.

There is apparent cooperation between the school and the industries. No complaints were made concerning interference between the two. About 250 inmates attend the school. There are 14 periods in the morning and 10 in the afternoon.—Five periods of commercial work and 19 elementary. Prisoners are instructed as far as the 7th grade, and there are classes in bookkeeping, stenography and typewriting. It is understood that the work accomplished is excellent.

The head teacher holds frequent conferences with his inmate teachers and the results are apparent.

Apparently, the inmates work about seven hours a day. Some arrangement should be made so that every man in the prison, who is physically able to do so, should work a full eight hours; as has been repeatedly stated in previous reports, men inside the wall should work at least as long each day as does the man outside. In other states convicts work at least ten hours a day and their physical condition is of the best.

The great problem of the prison industries is how to increase production. In some of the prisons this is being accomplished slowly, but the fact remains that the output of the industries is not nearly as large as it should be. It is not now a question of market, but simply of ability to produce the goods to supply the demands of the institution and municipalities. When the production is increased it will be time enough to take up the matter of enlarging the market.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the school furniture industry be enlarged.
2. That the capacity of the cloth industry be increased.
3. That the additional equipment mentioned in this report for the use of the Foundry, Woodworking department, Cloth industry, Machine Shop and Automobile industry be purchased as promptly as possible.
4. That the State Board of Classification be requested to alter the Prison Price List to conform to the elimination recommended in the list of furniture.
5. That every effort be made to increase the output of the Broom and Basket industry.
6. That the matter of purchasing additional land for the farm and the carrying out of the suggested improvements there be investigated and carried out if found practicable.



7. That municipalities be advised that this prison can furnish grates, catch basins, manholes and covers, and similar castings.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
*Commissioner.*

## STATE PRISON FOR WOMEN

### AUBURN

Inspected September 7, 1923. E. S. Jennings, warden. The prison physician of Auburn Prison—Dr. Frank L. Heacox—is in charge of the prison for women, the position of matron having been abolished.

The population has been running in the neighborhood of 100 during recent months. There were 40 new admissions during the year ending June 30, 1923. Most of the women sent to this institution are committed on indeterminate sentences, and the records indicate that a large percentage are first offenders. During the year 31 were released on parole and 5 were returned for violation of parole.

This institution is situated near the prison for men and is under the same management, although the buildings are a considerable distance from the latter and the women do not come in contact or in view of the men. The prison for women was originally a state hospital and instead of cell blocks it has separate wards, broad corridors, and individual rooms. Each room is equipped with a white cot bed, commode, stand, rocking chair, rugs, and electric light. The corridors and recreation quarters have an abundance of sunlight. The highest regard for cleanliness and general sanitation is everywhere apparent.

The plant is kept in good state of repair, considering that it is old. Some improvements of a minor nature have been made during recent months, such as laying a concrete floor in the visiting room, rebuilding porches, reflooring chapel, painting and repairing greenhouse, and repairing boilers in the heating plant.

The school of letters, in charge of a civilian teacher assisted by two inmate teachers, has continued to progress, and the attention and general spirit of the women is excellent. About half the inmates are enrolled in the classes. The training includes six standards and covers most of the work of the grammar school. There are also classes in stenography and type-writing. The illiterates have a special class as do the foreigners. When the age and previous environment of the women are considered, the progress made is remarkable. It is reported that most of the women committed this year have had a higher degree of education than those who entered in previous years. A library, under the supervision of the head teacher, is maintained. The State provides many of the popular magazines and other periodicals.

The inmates are employed in doing the institutional work, dress-making, mending garments, shirt making, hemming and sewing blankets, making mattresses, and fancy work. Those who work in the kitchen and laundry learn the rudiments of cooking and laundry work. During the summer a garden of about four acres is cultivated by the women, the products being used in the institution. While there is no organized form of industrial training, much of the work performed by the inmates during their stay is of the nature of vocational training and gives the inmates an opportunity to become good cooks, seamstresses, laundresses, etc.

Recreation out of doors is permitted during favorable weather. Carefully censored moving picture shows are held and during the year a number of entertainments are given.

A beautiful chapel is maintained and religious services are held



weekly by Catholic, Protestant and Jewish clergymen and are usually well attended.

There is an adequate hospital, light and airy, which was in excellent condition and fairly well equipped. The physician is in daily attendance, and an oculist and dentist from Auburn are called occasionally.

The inmates are kindly treated and much is being done to improve them physically and mentally. During their stay they are instructed to lead as refined a life as possible and their treatment is largely of a reformatory nature. Occasionally it is necessary in the enforcement of discipline to place an offender in isolation on bread and water for a short period. Obedience and good order seemed to prevail at the time of visitation.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN,

Commissioner

### CLINTON PRISON

#### DANNEMORA

Inspected August 7-10, 1923. Harry M. Kaiser, warden.

There were 1,438 prisoners in custody on August 7th, classified as follows:

#### MAINTENANCE

Kitchen .....	28	Laundry .....	25
Mess Hall .....	25	Power House .....	5
Halls and Galleries .....	69	Jobbing shop .....	18
Engineers & Firemen .....	7	Yard men .....	11
State Shop .....	12	Outside men .....	24
Warden's Premises .....	4	Clerks .....	10
Barn men .....	11	Library .....	4
Medical Department .....	30		
Barbers .....	10		306
Bakery .....	13		

#### INDUSTRIES

Farm .....	16	Dye .....	12
Wood & Lumber .....	25	Cotton .....	157
Weaving .....	219	Printing & Bookbinding .....	1
Office men .....	10	Blacksmiths .....	3
Machinists & Repair shop .....	23	Power House .....	11
Stock room & Shipping .....	8	Yard men .....	16
Engineers & Firemen .....	10	Barbers .....	10
Jobbing shop .....	27		
Shirt & Clothing .....	59		607
New Industrial Building .....			120
Lumber camp .....			15

#### NON-PRODUCTIVE

School .....	12	Sick in hospital .....	168
Isolation .....	15	At court .....	9
Idle on Doctor's orders .....	168		
Musicians .....	19		391
Total .....			1,438

The population is still so large that it is necessary to place beds in the corridors in front of the cells in the east and south halls.

Practically all the incorrigibles, syphilitics, drug addicts, perverts and defectives, as well as all the tubercular prisoners are transferred to this prison from the other prisons. In addition prisoners are received from the 18 counties comprising the Clinton Prison district. There has also been a steady increase in the number of prisoners transferred to Clinton Prison from the other State Prisons, who were in such a mental condition that their transfer to the Dannemora State Hospital was only a question of time as will be seen by the following statement:

*Table Showing Transfers to Dannemora State Hospital for Insane Convicts from the Different State Prisons from 1898 to 1923*

Year	Those transferred from Clinton Prison were received from:							
	From Sing Sing	From Auburn	From Clinton	Sing Sing	Auburn	Great Meadow	Clinton Prison District	Dannemora State Hospital
1898	12	30	8	3	1	--	4	--
1899	17	14	11	5	2	--	4	--
1900	7	13	5	1	--	--	4	--
1901	8	8	7	5	--	--	2	--
1902	8	20	9	6	1	--	2	--
1903	0	14	9	3	1	--	5	--
1904	16	22	10	5	1	--	4	--
1905	20	22	13	3	3	--	7	--
1906	25	8	13	7	1	--	5	--
1907	27	17	13	7	2	--	4	--
1908	15	14	20	12	1	--	7	--
1909	16	15	10	8	--	--	2	--
1910	11	10	12	4	3	--	5	--
1911	21	20	17	12	3	--	2	--
1912	32	26	16	9	2	--	5	--
1913	48	50	22	11	5	--	5	1
1914	27	20	13	8	3	--	2	--
1915	19	6	18	10	2	--	4	2
1916	17	9	10	2	4	2	1	1
1917	26	6	10	4	6	--	--	--
1918	10	11	17	7	4	2	4	--
1919	4	11	26	12	6	3	5	--
1920	12	10	20	11	4	2	3	--
1921	22	6	14	6	6	--	1	1
1922	13	6	21	10	6	2	2	1
1923	--	--	33	19	7	2	4	1

The above table shows a gradual gain in the commitments to the Dannemora State Hospital from Clinton Prison, which is accounted for by the corresponding decrease in the commitments from the other state institutions, but an increase in those transferred to Clinton Prison from the other State institutions who were eventually transferred from Clinton to the State Hospital.

The normal commitments from Clinton Prison are best shown in the number committed who were received from the Clinton Prison district, which average about four commitments a year. The larger percentage of those who were received in Clinton Prison from other prisons and who were transferred to the State Hospital were in Clinton Prison but a very short time—from three to six months.

There were 298 tuberculosis inmates in custody June 30, 1923, 223 syphilitic prisoners and 155 drug addicts in the prison on the same date. The following statement gives information as to the percentage received from other institutions during the year ending June 30, 1923.

## INMATES RECEIVED DURING YEAR

From	Number	Tubercular		Syphilitic		Drug	
Court -----	123	15	12%	17	13%	6	5%
Sing Sing -----	457	56	12%	86	19%	53	12%
Auburn -----	102	36	35%	17	17%	5	5%
Great Meadow -----	30	6	20%	8	26%	--	
Dannemora State Hospital --	22	3	14%	1	5%	2	9%
Institution for Mental De- fectives -----	3	--		1	33%	--	
Totals -----	737	116	16%	130	18%	66	9%

There are no more shop facilities than there were at the time of the last inspection. The industries are still hampered by the lack of shop room caused by the destructive fire of last year and it is difficult even at this season of the year to keep all the men available employed. In spite of these various difficulties it is apparent that there is a steady improvement in the conduct of the institution.

It is to be hoped that the time is not far distant, when the east cell hall can be replaced by one of modern construction. It is practically the same as those at Auburn and Sing Sing, which have been so frequently condemned.

The work on the construction of the new shop has been delayed by the difficulties encountered in the laying of the foundations. In the excavating quick-sand was encountered as well as old slag beds and old foundations. It was necessary to change the original plans and greatly enlarge the footings. These are practically completed and the foundations are well under way.

The sand for this construction is being obtained on State land and is being taken out and washed by the convicts. The pump at the sand pit had broken down, but the men were washing a sufficient quantity to keep the work going pending the arrival of the new pump, which is to be a portable one that can be used in fighting forest fires. If it is considered desirable at any time, the tailings from the iron mines at Lyon Mountain can be used in the mixing of concrete.

The stone crusher and concrete mixer mentioned in the last report were also in operation.

The lumber is supplied by the prison mill and the steel work has been practically all unloaded, we were informed.

Eighty men were employed excavating, laying concrete foundations and at carpenter work, twenty were working at the sand pit and twenty at the stone crusher.

The industrial building, when completed, will be 300 feet long, 60 feet wide, two stories in height with a high basement. The construction will be of steel and concrete.

Twenty men are digging and laying a concrete wall for an additional storage reservoir. It is thought that this will help to solve the problem of water supply. The shortage of water has been a cause of considerable worry to the management during the past year and only the placing of additional pumps in the old mine, from which a considerable part of the prison supply has been obtained, has kept the institution from an absolute water famine. It is proposed to extend the system of small reservoirs on the mountain side above the prison. There is no doubt that the water needs of the institution require careful consideration and prompt action.

No appropriation was made by the last legislature for the completion of the prison wall. The rear of the prison yard is enclosed by a wooden stockade. A concrete wall should be constructed to replace this. The work could be done by the inmates. The stone and sand are on the



premises, the lumber could be supplied by the State mill and an appropriation of approximately \$25,000.00 by the next legislature would put the work well under way. It would require probably about \$70,000.00 to complete this work, and appropriations made annually would permit the completion of the work by the inmates in about three years.

Twenty men are employed on Smith Street in Dannemora building a new road. This is used extensively by the prison trucks in hauling coal and freight from the railroad station.

Fifteen men were employed laying a new sewer line from the Tuberculosis Hospital and from the Warden's house to the septic tanks.

Seven men were repairing the sidewalls and roofs of the warden's house and also making extensive repairs to the greenhouse. The concrete blocks for the last mentioned work were made at the prison.

The mess hall and kitchen have been repainted and the new kitchen equipment has all been supplied and placed.

A concrete floor has been laid from the East Hall to the Mess Hall and this corridor has been newly painted.

New windows and frames have been placed in the boiler house.

A milk house and shelter for the cows has been constructed on the prison farm "over the mountain" for use in the summer months.

A temporary house for the chemical and hose cart has been built.

New floors have been laid in the corridor leading to the library and a storeroom for additional books has been equipped.

A new kiln for drying lumber is to be installed.

A new concrete driveway from the main entrance through the yard has been commenced.

The prison cemetery is kept in good order. The graves are all properly marked. It is also used by the Dannemora State Hospital.

It is expected that a new road from Dannemora to Lyon Mountain will be started September 1st. Fifty inmates will be employed on this construction.

The road from Dannemora to Cadyville is also to be resurfaced.

The cell halls are to be repainted and new roofs placed on the horse barns and the old piggery.

A cold storage building is badly needed. At the present time there is a cooler adjoining the kitchen, which is inadequate for the purposes of the institution. There is no satisfactory vegetable storage. A building of this nature, where meats, vegetables, dried fruits, cereals, etc.; could be stored would soon more than pay for itself.

A new ceiling is needed in the South Hall and new galleries in the East Hall.

At the present time all the coal for this prison, as well as the coal for the Dannemora State Hospital, is hauled to the institutions from the railroad by truck. The coal for the tuberculosis hospital of the prison must be hauled further up the mountain, as the altitude of the latter hospital is over three hundred feet greater than that of the prison. The Superintendent of State Prisons plans the erection of a power house on land owned by the State, which adjoins the railroad tracks. This plant could furnish the complete prison plant with power and heat as well as the plant of the Dannemora State Hospital. This plant could be operated by a force no larger than that now used in the prison plant and would, the engineers state, result in a very large saving to the State.

The present steam mains, both high and low pressure, should be removed from the East Hall and new lines put in the main tunnel. At present, it is necessary to take up the floor of the hall, whenever repairs are necessary. The present tunnel should be extended from the garage to the South Hall. Lateral tunnels should run to the Administration Building, Warden's Residence and to the different halls. At present all condensation from the Warden's residence goes to the sewer and if these changes are made all this hot water can be returned to the boiler house,



resulting, of course, in a saving of fuel. The center of the new building also could be connected with this main tunnel for both steam and electricity. These improvements to the tunnel system should be made as soon as possible and could be connected up with the new power plant as soon as it is completed. There is no doubt that the suggested changes which are advocated by the management would result not only in greater efficiency but in much economy.

As stated in former reports, the power house and dye shop are old one-story stone buildings. The dye shop is inadequate for its purposes. The dryer in this shop should be enlarged at once. The work could be done at small expense. The picker room is in the rear portion of the building, which houses the dye shop and it is practically impossible to keep the roof in repair.

While there are about 19,000 acres of so-called prison land, very little of it is fit for cultivation; only about fifty acres are under cultivation. There is plenty of arable land adjoining prison lands below the mountain, which could be purchased at a reasonable price. If 1200 acres of this land were bought for farming purposes, it would be a good investment for the State. The results now obtained with the small amount under cultivation and the success that has been attained with the live stock indicates this. A larger amount of farm produce now purchased could be raised by the prisoners, were more land available.

In my last report I called attention to the fact that although since the fire the shirt and clothing industry had but limited floor space the production had increased. Fifty-nine men are employed in this shop. Before the fire over 100 were assigned to the industry. The principal articles manufactured are clothing, overalls and jumpers, shirts and handkerchiefs. The parole suits are made to measure for the outgoing men, so that a man is provided with a well fitting suit when he leaves the institution.

The cotton and weave shops still maintain the high standard in quality of goods produced, which has been noted in previous reports. They are now filling orders more rapidly than they have in some years and the production is greater than it has been in nine years. A few looms were shut down in the weave shop, as there had been a break-down in the motors in the cotton shop, which had held up production for a short time. It was expected that all the looms would again be in operation within two days. Additional motors have been ordered for both the cotton and weave shops. The following shows the increase in production in the cotton shop:

	1922	1923
Week ending July 14th -----	4782 lbs.	6893 lbs.
Week ending July 21st -----	2939 lbs.	6081 lbs.
Week ending July 28th -----	4451 lbs.	5808 lbs.
Week ending Aug. 4th -----	5544 lbs.	6427 lbs.

The building in which the cotton industry is operated is in poor condition. The floors need repairing. The machinery is fairly satisfactory, and improvements are made to it from time to time. At present the cards need overhauling and 4 new spinning frames should be provided.

The wood working shop is turning out a considerable amount of work for the new construction, does a great deal for the institution generally and manufactures wheelbarrows.

There is a small tin shop which does institution work.

A new lathe is needed in the machine shop. Accurate work cannot be done on the one now in use.

During the winter considerable logging was done, by contract, at some distance from the State mill and the logs hauled to the mill. The mill, which has not been used in a number of years, was put into condition by prison labor and is now in operation. One foreman, one sawyer and 14 inmates are employed. The mill is located several miles from the

prison and the men live in an old house on the premises. Sixty-one thousand feet of hard wood and 80,000 feet of soft wood have been sawed into boards and it is expected that there will be about 300,000 feet when the logs at the mill have been cut up. It is expected that the work will be completed in September.

It is a pleasure to be able to state that the conduct of the industries generally continue to improve. Eating and tea drinking in the shops was stopped last year. The men no longer are permitted to "visit" during working hours and the shops present a business-like aspect that has not been seen in a number of years. There is an apparent good feeling between the officers and the inmates and the general spirit displayed by the men in the industries is excellent.

I wish to reiterate the statement made in the report of last year, viz:

"One of the greatest needs of this institution is a sufficient number of officers to permit the men to be employed for a full eight hours each day. Every effort should be made to increase the production of the shops, and the foundation for this is the eight-hour day."

The Tuberculosis Hospital was in its usual excellent condition. An appropriation was made by the last legislature to make some additions and improvements, which will be done by inmate labor. The population has been decreasing and there is apparently ample room for all prisoners who need the care given by this hospital.

The capacity of the institution is 175 and there were but 136 patients. The making of baskets was assigned to this hospital some time since, but the work has never been started. The Prison Physician is very anxious to establish this industry as he believes, as did his predecessor, that this light work will be of great benefit to the patients.

Clinton Prison is considered a hospital prison. The general prison hospital has been practically reconstructed, but there are still some improvements, which are most essential, viz:

1. A hard wood floor in the tuberculosis hospital of the prison.
2. A portable X-ray machine, which could be purchased for about \$1,000.00.
3. Enlargement of the laboratory.

There were three deaths in the Tuberculosis Hospital and seven in the general hospital during the year ending June 30, 1923. Four hundred sixty-six tuberculosis patients were treated during the year, 516 were treated in the general hospital, 10,767 cases were treated at morning clinic and there were 16 surgical operations.

Dr. Julius B. Ransom, for thirty-four years prison physician died on March 26th of this year. His long devoted service in the interest of the thousands under his care can never be over estimated.

Dr. Abraham Kosseff, assistant physician at Sing Sing Prison, was appointed to succeed Dr. Ransom on April 1, 1923.

The school is closed during the month of August.

The chaplain, who is in charge of the library, states that 600 additional books were furnished by the State and that 1400 books and 3000 magazines were received from private sources. Fiction continues to be preferred by a majority of the prisoners; the books furnished by correspondence schools are also in demand. The chaplain said that fifty to sixty of the inmates were availing themselves of the correspondence privileges. Each man is allowed two books a week with the privilege of exchange if they are not what he anticipated. The men take much better care of the books than formerly. Only seven volumes were damaged by the inmates during the past year. An additional room has been fitted up for the storage of extra books and magazines, which are used for replacements.



Roman Catholic, Protestant, Jewish and Christian Science services are held regularly and the Salvation Army conducts an occasional one.

The chapel is used for secular gatherings as well as religious services. It is unnecessarily large for the average congregation. It is expected that when the new industrial building is completed that room for a smaller and more suitable chapel will be available, and the present one used for entertainments only.

The men eat all meals in the mess hall. The meals are well cooked, the ration sufficient and fairly well varied. A bill of fare for the week ending August 11, 1923, is filed with this report.

Practically no reforestation has been done in five years. It is believed that this work could be taken up to the advantage of both the prisoners and the State.

The men are allowed recreation in the yard every afternoon, when the weather permits, and are given a half holiday on Wednesdays. This as well as Sunday afternoon is spent in the yard in fair weather. When the weather is bad and in the winter moving pictures are shown in the chapel on Sunday and Wednesday afternoons.

Dr. J. B. Ransom, in his report to the Superintendent of Prison last year, said in part as follows:

"There seems to be a misapprehension in the minds of those who provide for this feature of the finances, that the salaries of prison physicians carry maintenance, the same as is the case in all other hospital institutions of the state. The salaries are so small that they spell starvation for a medical man who has to maintain himself and family on present living costs and conditions.

It is difficult to understand why the kind of service required meets with so little monetary consideration on the part of the State, and I am convinced that unless better salaries are paid to prison physicians the work will suffer and positions will go unfilled, or be filled by incompetent men. This cannot be of indifferent interest to the State, for if the diseased among our prison population are not properly cared for, on their discharge they will become a menace to outside communities. Therefore, it not only becomes a matter of common humanity but it is of practical importance to all communities."

The above statement applies with equal force to the salaries of other valued and trusted employees of the prison. The salaries received by them are practically the same as those received by the employees of other institutions under the same general supervision, who do similar work, but the employees in the other institutions receive maintenance, while the employees of the prisons do not. It does not seem that the prison help is being fairly treated in this matter and the compensation of the prison employees should be increased to equal that of those doing similar work in other state institutions. It is to be hoped that the proper officials can present this to the Budget Committee in such a manner that the injustice will be remedied.

Prisoners who have money are allowed to purchase groceries in an amount not exceeding \$3.00 per week. Purchases are made from local merchants twice each month by the designated prison official at uniform prices which are, I believe very reasonable, as they are based upon the prices made by the large chain stores. No meat that requires cooking can be purchased as the only cooking permitted is done on the small "canned heat" outfits, which the men are permitted to use in their cells. Milk is purchased at the rate of 8 cents per quart. No goods put up in tin are permitted except condensed milk and syrup. This order was issued after inmates had been poisoned as the result of using canned goods. Prisoners are not permitted to receive food from the outside other than pur-

chased as stated above. There is no limit upon the purchases of additional clothing provided it conforms to the prison regulations.

I believe that the ideal proposition would be to permit no purchases to be made by an inmate until a short time before he was to be released, when he should be permitted to purchase certain articles of wearing apparel should he so desire. The State should and does supply sufficient and wholesome food for its wards. The physicians state that the men are better off physically when they do not receive food from outside the walls, and men sent to prison should all be treated alike as long as they observe the prison rules and regulations. While it is true that many of the more fortunate men share with their less opulent companions yet there is, and always will be, a feeling of unfairness as long as the present system, which is of long standing, is permitted.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the necessary officers be provided and the eight hour day be established in the shops as soon as practicable.
2. That the salaries of these employees, who receive less than employees doing similar work in other institutions under the same general management in the State service, be increased so that an efficient executive force can be maintained.
3. That every effort be made to hasten the completion of the new Industrial Building.
4. That the work on the prison wall be pushed to completion.
5. That additional tunnels for carrying heating pipes and electrical cables be installed.
6. That the necessity of a central power plant for both Clinton Prison and the Dannemora State Hospital be presented to the proper authorities.
7. That the basket weaving industry be established at once in the Tuberculosis Hospital.
8. That four new spinning frames be purchased and the cards overhauled in the cotton shop.
9. That the dryer in the dye shop be enlarged.
10. That a new lathe be installed in the machine shop.
11. That a new hardwood floor be placed in the tuberculosis ward of the prison hospital.
12. That a portable X-Ray machine be purchased for the prison hospital.
13. That the laboratory of the prison hospital be enlarged.
14. That the galleries of the East Hall be repaired.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
*Commissioner.*

#### GREAT MEADOW PRISON

##### COMSTOCK

Inspected October 27, 1923. William Hunt, warden.

Great Meadow is not a prison of commitment in the first instance. All the inmates are transferred from Auburn, Clinton and Sing Sing prisons. For a number of years only first offenders were selected, but during recent years second, and even third offenders have been transferred. The transfer is based on the confidence which the prison department has in the individual prisoner.

Great Meadow was erected at a time when the honor principle was stressed in prison management. It was planned to make it the honor



prison of New York State. It was to be largely an agricultural prison in which the inmates were to be given as much freedom as possible in farming and outdoor work.

A wall was not built around the prison buildings. A wall was assumed to be inimical to the honor principle and to have a detrimental effect on the prisoners. Guards were placed at strategical points around the farm and personal oversight took the place of a wall. At one time bloodhounds were kept in reserve, but were found more troublesome than useful.

#### BUILDINGS

The cell house was constructed in accordance with the most modern ideas of prison architecture. It was considered a model of inside cell construction.

The cell house stands on a hill overlooking the surrounding country. Fifty-eight huge windows, about ten feet wide, reaching from a short distance above the floor to the roof, furnish unexcelled light and ventilation. It has two wings connected by a large central court. Each wing contains a cell block four tiers high approached by galleries.

The cells in the south wing are six feet wide by eight feet deep and eight feet high, and in the north wing five feet wide by eight feet deep and eight feet high. Each cell is equipped with a sanitary toilet, lavatory, electric light, cot bed, mattress and bedding, small table and stool. There are 1,168 cells.

The original plans were never carried out. The cell house, school now known as administration building, mess hall, kitchen and bakery, laundry, power house and barns were erected. These buildings house the various departments and activities of the prison. The school, hospital and chapel are cared for in the administration building. Shops are improvised in the basement of the cell house and administration building.

The institution was opened in 1911. Unless the remaining buildings are constructed within a reasonable time the original buildings will become old structures before the prison is fully functioning.

The mess hall, kitchen and bakery, laundry and bathhouse and power house are well equipped and adequate buildings.

A group of unsightly barns and old sheds standing on the high land between the warden's residence and the cell house have been an eyesore in the general appearance of the prison. During the past year they were removed.

Sufficient lumber was salvaged to practically build the horse barn in a more satisfactory location. The removal and reconstruction of this barn was an excellent piece of work and has saved money for the State.

The new cow barn is a fine sanitary structure; it is built of cement and equipped with separate stalls and food and refuse carriers. A good shed has also been built for wagon, tools and farm implements. These barns and sheds are grouped together at a distance from the prison buildings and are more convenient for work on the farm.

The walks about the prison have been improved by inmate labor. The laying of 600 feet of concrete walk from the warden's driveway to the prison ground was a good job.

The village of Comstock cannot furnish sufficient accommodations for the guards and other employes of the prison. Many of them are compelled to live at a distance. This is inconvenient for them and the prison management.

A special effort has been made to supply the lack of living quarters. A number of cement cottages have been erected and several buildings have been reconstructed into apartments by prison labor.

Three fine residences were finished last year, one of them for the principal keeper and one for the doctor. Foundations are laid for three more cottages and the work of construction is being pressed. As these houses are all built by prison labor and pay a rental to the State, their

construction is an investment rather than an expenditure. It would be an economic proposition for the State to appropriate sufficient funds to complete the necessary houses for the guards and other employes and charge the rent to the interest account on the investment.

#### EMPLOYMENT

Insufficient employment has been a great drawback to the development of the prison. Few year-round industries have been established. Most of the employment is seasonable. The main industries are farming, stone-crushing, construction and grading work about the institution, road building, canning, and mat work.

When Great Meadow was established farming was represented as the most desirable work for the inmates. The cultivation of the soil was featured for its health-giving and constructive effect on the prisoners. Nine hundred ninety-eight acres were purchased in the original site. The erection of this modern institution on one thousand acres attracted a great deal of public attention.

The misfortune, however, was that nearly all of the land was unfit for farming; most of it was woodland and the soil was rocky and clayey. Only about 100 acres were available for farming and 250 acres for pasturage. It soon became necessary to lease 150 acres more of arable land to supply prison needs.

As not more than 250 acres have been under cultivation at any time, the number of prisoners who are set to work on the farm has been relatively small. From twenty-five to thirty-five men can perform practically all of the labor. Last year there was a loss of over \$6,000 on the various farm and dairy operations. A profit of over \$7,000 is reported for the present year.

The cattle on hand include 44 Holstein cows. There were produced 38,751 quarts of milk, 3,740 pounds of beef, 2,328 pounds of veal, 3,128 pounds of butter and 1,418 quarts of cream, which were furnished to the institution.

There are 275 hogs; during the year 33,140 pounds of pork were turned over to the maintenance department; also 1,996 dozen eggs and 1,420 pounds of dressed chicken were disposed of.

Stone-crushing is a profitable industry. During the season \$7,524.48 were received from the Highway Department for the sale of crushed stone.

The mat shop has unfit and insanitary quarters in the basement of the cell house building; \$6,662.32 were received from the sale of mats.

The canning industry was instituted last year and has already made a valuable contribution to the institution. Vegetables, which would otherwise have perished, were canned and turned over to the maintenance department; 175 gallons of green peas, 2,000 gallons of string beans, and 1,800 gallons of tomatoes were canned; also 127 gallons of maple syrup were canned.

Considerable grading work has been done around the institution. The site is rocky and rough and many prisoners can be employed in this work for years to come.

The construction of cottages and roads on the prison grounds already referred to has furnished and will continue to furnish an excellent form of prison labor.

Road building has been a successful industry at Great Meadow Prison for many years. Some of the roads constructed are at long distances from the prison. During the period of construction it is necessary for the prisoners to live in camps and have a good deal of freedom.

Five camps were maintained during the season, each engaging from 16 to 35 men. The roads under construction are known as the Melrose, Burnt Hills, Clemons, and the Glen. The Comstock-Granville road which has been building for several years was completed and turned over to the State.

Fifty thousand pine settings, secured from the Conservation Commission were planted during the year.

The assignments of labor on day of inspection were as follows: Office 15, Shoe Shop 7, Porters 14, Hospital 3, State Shop, Laundry and Bathroom 51, Band 12, Mat Shop 50, Mess Hall 14, Kitchen and Officers' Mess 26, Bake Shop 5, Cell Hall 22, Utility 15, Barbers 6, Painters 4, Pass Men 31, Engineers, Machinists and Plumbers 19, Blacksmiths 4, Warden's House 4, Warden's Premises and Woods 6, Cow Barn 5, Horse Barn 14, Quarry 10, Stone 10, Carpenters, Bricklayers and Masons 17, Coal 4, Farm 25, Construction 6, Grading 28, School 5, Power House, Firemen and Coal Passers 21, Unassigned 12—Total 465. On road camps: Burnt Hills 24, Melrose 16, Clemons 16, making a total in prison of 521.

An examination of the foregoing assignment shows that aside from 56 men in road work, 28 in grading, 20 in stone crushing, 50 in mat work, 25 on the farm and about 20 on construction, a total of about 200 men, the balance were employed in the maintenance of the institution. The proportion of prisoners engaged in work productive to the State is too small and urgently calls for a reorganization and extension of the industries.

#### MESS AND COMMISSARY

The prisoners take their meals at long tables in the mess hall. Three meals a day are served. On the day of inspection the meals consisted of: Breakfast—corn beef hash, bread and coffee; dinner—pork, Boston beans, pickled beets, bread and coffee; supper—stewed prunes, sliced bologna sausage and tea. We examined the menu for the month of October and it appeared adequate. We inspected the food supplies and were favorably impressed with the large quantities of fresh meats, vegetables, milk and eggs. We found the bread of good quality.

Last year a recommendation was made that each inmate be given all the bread he wants. We were assured that no restriction is placed on bread. Many of the inmates work in the open and naturally have larger appetites than prisoners in industrial institutions. Some get more hungry than others and the standard meal does not satisfy all. Sufficient wholesome bread, however, ought to make up the difference. The fresh vegetables raised on the farm supply the vitamins needed in a balanced diet.

The warden stated that he is using earthenware plates, cups and dishes, and finds they are preferable to agate or even aluminum.

A prisoners' commissary is maintained. Inmates are allowed to buy additional supplies up to \$3.00 a week. Last year a complaint was made that prices were higher than in the open market. The explanation offered was that all prices were higher in local stores on account of additional freight rates. We were informed that reductions have been made in the prices during the past year. Prices should be kept, at least, at market rates. The large quantities purchased ought to offset the differences in freight rates. If local dealers do not give market prices, purchases ought to be made elsewhere.

#### SCHOOL

The school continues as in past years to serve a small proportion of the inmates. The enrollment for October was 85 out of a population of more than 500. The average daily attendance was 67 1/3. Elementary instruction is given to illiterates and foreign-speaking prisoners.

School attendance is more difficult to regulate at Great Meadow than in the other state prisons. Prisoners are sent out at long distances from the school and many of them are away in road camps and construction work.

A larger number of the inmates should be in the school. School organization should receive more consideration from the prison department, not only in Great Meadow but in all the state prisons. An hour or an



hour and-a-half per day will not disorganize industries. At present both industries and school attendance lag. Industries and the schools should develop together. Efficiency, intelligence and interest ought to be promoted by a good school system.

Vocational instruction should also be introduced. The class in stenography organized last fall was abandoned. No vocational training is now given. In any plan of school organization vocational instruction should have an important part and be coordinated with the industries of the institution.

#### HEALTH AND HOSPITAL

The inmates enjoy good health. Although cripples and invalids are transferred to it, the physical condition of the prisoners appears excellent. They look robust and healthy. Only two prisoners were in the hospital on day of inspection—one suffering from paralysis and the other an invalid transferred from Clinton Prison.

The ailments of most of the prisoners are treated on the daily call. Over eleven per cent have received treatment for tuberculosis in other prisons before transfer. Life in the open and good sanitation contribute to their improvement and cure.

#### RELIGIOUS SERVICES AND LIBRARY

Attendance at religious service is voluntary. The chapel is crude. A permanent chapel devoted solely to religious purposes is needed. Protestant, Catholic, Hebrew and Christian Science services are held regularly. Rev. Richard Abbott is chaplain in charge. Rev. Daniel Burns of Fort Ann and Rabbi H. H. Lasker of Troy are visiting clergymen.

The library contains 3,522 books; 382 books were added during the year. Magazines are especially sought after. Many copies of the leading magazines are received and read generally.

#### RECREATION

Recreation is not featured as prominently as in some of the other prisons. Most of the inmates work in the open and do not need the exercise furnished to men who are confined in shops. Baseball is permitted Saturday afternoons and holidays during the mild seasons. During the winter season moving pictures and other entertainments are given. A band is organized and supplies institutional music.

An unfortunate incident arose during the year. Complaint was received from business men that they were annoyed by being solicited by the inmates for funds to maintain the prison entertainments. The State Commission of Prisons felt compelled to request the discontinuance of the practice as a matter of public policy.

The maintenance of baseball teams and other entertainments costs money and this prison has few sources of revenue. The games and entertainments are legitimate and beneficial to the inmates; they should be encouraged and supported. If sufficient funds are not voluntarily contributed, the prison department should make additional provision so that the warden can take sufficient out of the maintenance fund to finance desirable recreations.

#### FUTURE DEVELOPMENT

Twelve years ago Great Meadow Prison was opened, and during all this time it has only partially functioned. The other state prisons have been and are overcrowded—inmates sleeping in dormitories and corridors while half of the most sanitary cells in the country have been vacant in this prison. On the day of inspection 420 cells out of 1,168 were occupied.



The reason assigned for this failure of use and waste of exceptional facilities are that it is unwise to transfer men to a prison without walls and employment is available for only the limited number transferred.

Must this state of affairs continue indefinitely? If walls are necessary for the normal operation of the prison why not build them? If the industries are insufficient why not furnish more of them? Surely, the Legislature will not refuse relief when the situation is understood.

The cells should be filled at the earliest possible time and prisoners taken out of the crowded and insanitary quarters in the other state prisons. A temporary stockade could be built until such time as the wall is completed. Clinton Prison, which receives the most dangerous classes of prisoners, has a temporary stockade enclosing the rear part of the prison yard.

The problem of employment should be taken up seriously and sufficient work planned to keep 1200 prisoners busy all the year around. Shop industries are essential for this purpose. A proportion of the inmates must work in the shops during the entire year; during the winter season when prisoners are brought in from the road camps and farm, additional shop work must be provided.

At present there are no decent shop facilities. The basements of the cell house and administration buildings are insanitary. Shop buildings sufficient to accommodate the proportion of the inmates who will be required to work all the year and those who work seasonally ought to be erected without further delay. It is axiomatic that work will not be done if no place in which to work is furnished.

The farm should be made more productive. Director Baldwin of the State Institutional Farm Bureau examined the farm land and is satisfied that three hundred additional acres can be made productive by tiling. The site of the Erie County Penitentiary had soil of a similar nature, which was redeemed by tiling. Prisoners can make and lay the tile.

The Director of the State Institutional Bureau has assigned a tile-laying machine to the prison and this spring work will be begun in an effort to make it more of an agricultural institution than in the past. In this connection why cannot a tile-making industry be established? Many state and municipal farms need tile, and tile-making can be carried on all the year around.

The stone-crushing industry ought to be enlarged. The State Highway Department purchases an unlimited amount of crushed stone. Most of the prisoners at the Onondaga Penitentiary work at stone quarrying and crushing all the year. This industry ought to employ more men at Great Meadow and be made more productive.

A canning industry has large possibilities; at present all of the produce canned is consumed by the maintenance department of the prison. State and municipal institutions buy canned goods. Vegetables can be produced and canned at the prison. The warden is to be commended for the start that he has made and should be encouraged to extend the work and supply other institutions.

It is reported that clay similar to the clay used in brickmaking at Sonyea is on the prison site. Brick-making is an excellent prison industry. Various institutions throughout the country operate large and successful brick plants. Inmates in institutions are being used more and more in the construction of institutional buildings, and the State and its subdivisions undoubtedly require a good deal of brick. Special study should be given the advisability of installing this industry at Great Meadow.

When it is considered that the farm work can be substantially extended, that construction work on resident homes and other prison buildings can be materially increased, that grading and road work on the prison site will require increasing labor, that stone-crushing could possibly be made into a large industry, that canning is just in its inception,

that tile-making and brick making are possibilities, that highway construction has been successful in years past and ought to be increased in the future, that the mat-making industry does not fill its orders, and other work awaits the erection of shop buildings it does not seem that the problem of employment is not insoluble, and that this modern prison can be used to its full capacity.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the construction of buildings necessary to make the prison adequate for a population commensurate with its cell capacity be completed at the earliest possible time.
2. That shop buildings be erected at once.
3. That a wall be constructed by prison labor and, in the meantime, a temporary stockade be utilized.
4. That as soon as possible all the cells in the prison be occupied and the prisoners transferred from overcrowded state prisons.
5. That the cultivation of the farm be extended.
6. That at least 300 additional acres be tile-drained and the advisability of establishing a tile-making industry be considered.
7. That six additional cottages be erected each year by prison labor until sufficient accommodations are provided for prison guards and employees.
8. That the stone crusher industry be enlarged.
9. That highway building by prisoners be continued and extended.
10. That the possibility of a brick-making industry be studied.
11. That a larger attendance be required at the school and that school facilities be extended.
12. That sufficient money be provided in the maintenance fund to support wholesome recreational games and entertainments.
13. That the prices of the prisoners' commissary be no higher than in the open market.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN,

FRANK E. WADE,

*Commissioners.*

#### SING SING PRISON

##### OSSINING

Inspected December 3—4, 1923. Lewis E. Lawes, warden.

Sing Sing Prison was opened in 1825. For almost a century it has typified the worst features of the old prison system. The unsightly cell hall, the huge stone cell blocks containing narrow damp cells, the ancient buildings and atmosphere of repression gave it a reputation for mistreatment and bad sanitation. Standing on the banks of the Hudson river, a short distance from New York City, alongside of the main line of the New York Central & Hudson River railroad, it flaunted its ugly appearance and reputation in the eyes of the whole country.

Public sentiment gradually crystallized against it. The purpose grew to blot it out entirely. A larger site on the Hudson river was selected, but was later abandoned. Another site was purchased at Wingdale and after many vicissitudes a start was made on the construction of a new prison to take the place of Sing Sing.

The removal of the prison was at all times opposed by a minority opinion on the ground that its site was unexcelled for an industrial prison and its insanitary and oppressive feature could be corrected.

Insufficient land for farming purposes was the most effective argument advanced for its removal. In prison reform propaganda a prison without a farm was considered fatally deficient. In the meantime, however, more accurate comprehensive facts concerning the criminal and his treatment were coming to light.

Investigation and clinical studies were revealing that the majority of the inmates of prisons entered with physical disabilities and health undermined by indulgence in alcoholism, vice and drugs; that a still larger proportion (some claim as high as 80%) were mentally subnormal; and that a small margin were imbeciles and insane.

The average population of the state prisons during the past five years was 4251 and the average yearly commitments 1691. These institutions maintained great industrial plants. While labor was practically free the product was relatively small for the number of prisoners available and the profits were diminutive compared to the cost of maintenance. The chief complaint was unfit, incompetent, and indifferent labor.

Management was carefully inspecting merchandise and inanimate materials purchased for the prisons, but human material was crowded into the respective prisons and assigned to employment more or less hit or miss. Its proper inspection and classification required facilities and scientific methods which the individual prisons were not equipped to provide and which would be too costly to duplicate in them.

It was finally demonstrated that, not only from a humane but also from an economic view point, the welfare of the prisons would be promoted if every inmate upon commitment were examined, his physical disabilities and ailments noted and treated, his mental status measured and recorded, and his capacity and special adaptability for employment discovered; and that this examination and classification could be done more efficiently and economically for the whole system at a single station adequately equipped.

Sing Sing Prison offered superior advantages. About 75% of the population of the state prisons come from the metropolitan district. A tract of 25 or 30 acres of land belonged to the State on the hill above the old prison, free from the dampness of the lowland, with an unrivalled outlook over the Hudson river. On this hill it was decided to build the new classification prison and sufficient accommodation for all prisoners passing through the clearing house and those retained for the operation of the industrial prison.

#### THE CLASSIFICATION PRISON

The clearing-house buildings of the new prison are practically complete. They should be equipped and the new clearing-house begin to function without unreasonable delay. They consist of a clinical building with a small outside-cell house attached, a large outside-cell house, a kitchen and mess hall, and a power house.

The clinical building is 203 ft. 4 in. long and 45 ft. 8 in. wide, extending north and south. It is built of red brick, four stories and basement high. The first floor is divided into rooms and offices for the administration of the clearing house, for physical and mental examinations, venereal, X-ray, eye, ear and throat, dental and drug tests and treatment.

The second floor is designed for a psychiatric institution. Rooms are provided for mental tests, clinics and laboratories, observation and detention rooms and wards, and a lecture hall for the instruction of nurses and assistants. Many of the floors are cork and the construction is the last word in an institution of this kind.

The third floor is for medical treatment and the hospital. It contains the general, isolation, convalescent and tubercular wards, and rooms for special cases. The floors are cork and concrete and some of the rooms are finished in white tile.

The fourth floor is for surgical operations. The preparing and oper-



ating rooms are of white tile; the remaining portion is divided into large and small rooms for surgical cases.

The basement is mostly above ground. It contains the refrigerators, the hospital kitchen and small dining rooms, and storage rooms. Elevators and dumb waiters bring up the supplies to the higher floors.

Connected by a corridor in the rear of the clinical building is a small cell house, three stories high, 99 ft. 6 in. long and 45 ft. 8 in. wide, containing 83 outside cells or rooms. They are arranged around a central court, open to a skylight. The rooms are approached by iron stairways and galleries. Each room is 5 ft. 8 in. wide 10 ft. 8 in. long and 9 ft. high and has a steel barred window 4 ft. 7 in. high and 3 ft. 2 in. wide, a sanitary toilet, lavatory, and electric light; half of the front of the rooms are round steel bars, including the door.

The large cell house is a four-story and basement red brick building facing east and west, 256 ft. 8 in. long and 41 ft. wide. A corridor about 19 ft. wide runs through the middle of each floor into which the cell rooms open. Each room or cell is 5 ft. 8 in. wide, 10 ft. 8 in. long and 9 ft. high. Each room has an outside window 4 ft. 7 in. high and 3 ft. 2 in. wide, steel barred, and contains a sanitary toilet, lavatory and electric light. Half of the front of the rooms, including the door, are round steel bars.

The furnished room will contain an iron cot bed with bedding and pillow, a small table, and a stool. There are 283 rooms or cells in the building.

The bath house is on the west side of the basement. It has forty showers and two bath tubs. The plan is defective, as the room is all open; the men must undress and bathe naked, in full view of each other. The showers should be in separate booths and arrangements provided for decent privacy in undressing and bathing.

The mess hall is in the rear and connected by a corridor with the large cell house. It is a two-story red brick building arranged in the form of a cross.

The first floor houses the bakery, scullery, refrigerating plant, capable of making 8000 pounds of ice a day, refrigerators, and storerooms. There are eight large refrigerating rooms which will be adequate for the future needs of the institution. All supplies are elevated to the kitchen and mess hall. An extra mess hall which will seat 300 is on this floor, to be used if needed.

The second floor contains the mess hall and kitchen. Three of the ends of the cross arrangement are large light dining rooms, each 45 x 85 feet, capable of accommodating 400 at the tables or 1200 in the three rooms. The other end is a broad corridor leading to the kitchen. Along this corridor is a steam serving table on which the food is placed in various receptacles. The service is to be cafeteria. The dishes and receptacles are enameled metal and aluminum. As the prisoners are served they will pass into the dining room with their meals on trays. This system will do away with the discomfort of food becoming cold when set up on the tables before prisoners march in. It is an exceedingly sanitary and satisfactory method.

Several small white enameled tables are to be placed together, each group accommodating sixteen prisoners. Around the tables are individual metal stools fastened to the floor. The kitchen connected by the service corridor with the mess hall is a large bright room 46 x 57 feet. It is furnished with the most modern institutional equipment,—gas ranges, aluminum cooking kettles, coffee and tea boilers, a meat roaster, and other up-to-date equipment.

The facilities of the kitchen and dining rooms will provide for at least 1500 prisoners.

A large reservoir and filtration plant is being constructed. The water is reported to be piped from the Croton aqueduct.



The original plans provided for a chapel and the demolition of the old stone residence. This is a stately white stone building on the brow of the hill ornamented by huge stone pillars. The exterior is sound and will last as long as the other buildings. It is suggested that this building be converted into a chapel, if it can be done at a reasonable cost. It would make a beautiful church.

A wall is to surround the prison buildings. It is being constructed by prison labor and is said to be a mile around. The foundations are almost built, but it will take several years before the wall is completed. The prisoners who are working on the wall and in grading the site eat in an improvised mess hall. They receive a little better fare than the other prisoners. On days of inspection 134 were engaged in this work.

#### THE OLD PRISON

The old prison remains practically intact. The yard has been greatly improved; flower beds, grass plots and a concrete fountain add attractiveness to the exterior appearance. The yard is kept in splendid condition and is a credit to the institution.

A building recently constructed in the yard is divided into a recreation room for the men who work on the hill, a recreation room for the new prisoners who work in the coal gangs and about the yard and invalid prisoners, a barber shop, and an automobile instruction shop conducted by the Mutual Welfare League.

About 900 of the ancient, insanitary cells are still occupied. The bucket gangs are still engaged in their obnoxious duties. A complaint was made that there were not sufficient buckets, and pails had to be used; this should be corrected at once.

On days of inspection 265 inmates were sleeping in dormitories, 87 in the cell house where a portion of the cell block was demolished, and 178 in a dormitory over the mess hall. The cell house dormitory was fairly decent, but the dormitory over the mess hall did not appear decent or sanitary. The room was overcrowded and the cots placed side by side with little or no space between. Toilet facilities were insufficient for the use of both dormitories. Short term men who work on the hill sleep in the cell house dormitory. Longer term men use the mess hall dormitory.

The bathing facilities are inadequate and indecent. The baths are in an old unsightly room; only seven showers and six tub baths were in operation on days of inspection. How the large prison population can be properly bathed is puzzling. Furthermore, no privacy is provided. The inmates must undress and bathe naked in the presence of each other. More showers should be provided and booths or compartments made to screen the individuals while undressing and bathing.

#### THE NEW DEATH HOUSE

All prisoners condemned to die in New York State are electrocuted in Sing Sing Prison. Formerly, the executions were inflicted in the various state prisons. The increased numbers coming to Sing Sing made necessary the construction of a new death house.

This building is located within the walls of the old prison. It contains 36 cells for men and 3 for women, observation rooms for prisoners suspected of insanity, the execution chamber, a kitchen, a room for autopsy, a morgue, and five separate yards.

The cells for men are along three corridors. There is also a pre-execution chamber to which the condemned are taken just before the execution. A separate wing for women has three cells.

Each cell is 8 x 8 x 8 feet, equipped with sanitary toilet, lavatory, cot bed with adequate bedding, chair, and table. Daily exercise is given in the yards. A separate kitchen is provided and the inmates receive better meals than the other prisoners.

When a condemned prisoner passes within its doors he is isolated until his death. The State pays for expenses of trial and appeal and practically every death case goes to the Court of Appeals and takes from one to two years. A death watch is maintained over all the inmates. **Fourteen men and one woman were confined awaiting the final determination of their appeals or death on days of inspection.**

#### IMPROVEMENTS

Substantial improvements to the old plant were made during the year.

A new concrete road, 1000 feet in length and 22 feet wide, was constructed by prison labor outside the wall, extending from the cell house to the end of the prison property. Free labor could do no better work and the saving to the State was considerable.

A brick extension, two stories high, was built to the machine shop for the use of the sheet metal industry and for storage.

A concrete floor was laid in the scullery.

The yard was graded and concreted around the south end of the prison for the condemned.

**The concrete wall at the north end of the prison was extended and a gate large enough for trucks to enter was constructed.**

A turret and guard house was built on the wall.

Part of the dock along the Hudson river which acts as a retaining wall was filled in.

New electric lights and chandeliers were installed in the administration offices and some of the offices were re-arranged.

A new washing machine, extractor and mangle were installed in the laundry. A dish-washing machine and potato peeler were added to the kitchen equipment.

Eleven hundred new seats were placed in the chapel.

A new administration building is planned on the main road leading to the prison. The administration offices in the ancient building are overcrowded. A new building will provide for the future needs of the prison.

When sufficient cell accommodations are ready on the hill the cell blocks in the old cell hall will be demolished. This will leave a large stone fireproof building in which huge windows have been substituted for the narrow slits of early days. The cell hall is solid as a rock and ought to make a splendid shop for the industrial prison and permit the removal of the flimsy shop buildings and the further improvement of the yard.

#### NEW RECORD SYSTEM

The warden has installed a new record system. The old records consisted of small cards and slips and were filed away in various places. All these records have been collected and bound; many of them were hard to find. It took thirteen months to get them together. The new consolidated system is a great improvement. The full record of each prisoner is placed on a large stiff card to be filed in inverted filing cabinets. Additional matter is added to the record and it becomes a real case history. First grade prisoners have a white card, second grade a blue card, and third grade is a red card.

The card contains a statement of the crime, sentence, court, possible commutation and compensation, color of prisoner, use of drugs, liquor, tobacco, perversion and other detailed description, his family, his education, religion, employment, record of delinquency, military record, probation officer's report, conduct record while in prison, assignment record, record of foreman's report, finger prints and Bertillon classification, inmate's story, history of parents and addresses of friends and relatives, mental test, specimen of handwriting, physician's report, chaplain's report, teacher's report, industrial report, and other details. It is an excellent

case history and institutional record combined, condensed, and easy to file and ought to be useful in the treatment of the individual and in furnishing statistical information and compilation. In addition to the facts and studies incident to the records and case histories the warden is asking for a social investigator. This is constructive work and ought to be encouraged.

#### INCOMING PRISONERS AND VISITORS

Incoming prisoners are placed in separate quarters until examined physically and mentally and classified. They are set to work in the coal gangs and about the yard until assigned to a definite employment.

Former harsh methods requiring prisoners to talk with parents and children through bars and wire screens at a distance are abolished. The visits are now humanized.

Each first grade prisoner is allowed five visits of three persons at a time per month, second grade two visits, and third grade none. The visiting room is divided into thirty-six compartments; four stools in each compartment. The prisoner's family sit in touch with him and he appears as a son, husband or father, and not a wild animal.

#### MESS HALL AND FOOD SUPPLIES

The meals on days of inspection were: December 3rd, breakfast—hash, bread and coffee; dinner—boiled ham and cabbage, pickled beets, boiled potatoes, bread and coffee; supper—rice pudding with vanilla sauce, bread and tea. December 4th, Breakfast—oatmeal, fresh milk, bread and coffee; dinner—fried sausage, carrots and peas, boiled potatoes, bread and coffee; supper—macaroni and tomato sauce, bread and tea.

The inmates take their meals at small tables in the mess hall in groups of ten to a table, seated on stools. They are furnished with earthenware plates and cups, knife and fork. We tested the bread and meals and examined the food supplies in the refrigerators and storerooms and found them wholesome.

The refrigerators were not in good order. Only a small supply of meat and perishable goods were on hand. As soon as the refrigerators on the hill are ready they should be used for perishable supplies to be kept over two days.

The steward reported that the coffee boiler is in need of a new lining. The equipment of the kitchen and bakery was in fair condition.

About 700 prisoners were taking breakfast, 450 dinner, and 400 supper in the mess hall on days of inspection. The remainder, out of a population of 1258 were getting their own meals elsewhere, except 124 who took their meals in the mess hall on the hill, 65 in hospital, 15 in the prison for the condemned, and 14 at Wingdale.

#### THE COMMISSARY

The commissary is conducted by the Mutual Welfare League under the supervision of the warden. All the profits, which are considerable, go to the League. Until recently inmates were permitted to purchase food up to \$12.00 weekly, but as the result of an investigation by this Commission the amount was reduced to \$3.00 weekly, the limit in other prisons. Packages of food are also allowed to be sent in to the prisoners containing not to exceed 30 pounds per week for first grade prisoners and 15 pounds for second grade prisoners.

A unique situation exists in this prison. A large proportion of the inmates do not take the meals furnished by the prison in the mess hall but provide the food and cook and eat one or meals in some other part of the prison.

A cook house is set apart where prisoners prepare their food on a gas range. They eat it in the shops, except the knit shop, for which a



special recreation room is furnished, and in the out-buildings. Stated conservatively, at least 165 prisoners were getting their own breakfast, 125 their dinner, and 700 their supper on days of inspection.

Prison meals are simple and served at a minimum cost. They are wholesome and adequate for the sustenance of the average inmate. No one goes hungry in any of the New York State prisons.

In institutional feeding there is a sameness to the diet. All kinds of men marching in together and eating *en masse* produce a stereotyped, and possibly an unpleasant, effect. For these and varied reasons some inmates complain more or less about their food. This is equally true of other institutions as well as prisons.

Many of the inmates in Sing Sing are Italians who love spaghetti and who are accustomed to Italian dishes; others have national and personal preferences. Drug addicts are never contented. The regular meals make these prisoners dissatisfied and restless. Undoubtedly, as management claims, individual meals of their own choice creates more contentment and better cooperation for the time being; it also reduces the cost of maintenance and makes possible larger portions for those who take their meals in the mess hall. This is about all that can be said in behalf of existing conditions.

On the other hand, prisoners who have money are given preference and superiority in the prison. Those who have no money eat the prison fare or receive charity from those who have, which creates an obligation full of danger. Class distinctions similar to those in free life arise. The practice tends to destroy the democracy which the principles of the Welfare League are intended to inculcate.

A large proportion of the prisoners come from indigent families. Many of them are selfish and cruel in exactions. Parents and wives often impoverish themselves in assisting them and paying legal expenses. After the prison doors close on them an opportunity for further exactions and extortion for their support is not right. The greatest care cannot prevent such manœuvres.

The resultant effect on discipline is doubtful. Discipline is reported to be better under these privileges. May not the final outcome be otherwise? May not such privileges and habits lead to excesses and resentment if interfered with? Persons indulged respond happily for a time, but acquire troublesome habits.

This Commission is interested in the welfare of the prisoners, especially their correction and rehabilitation. It would not discourage kind treatment or the alleviation of harsh conditions. It believes however, that in permitting prisoners to buy, cook and eat their food outside of the mess hall, management has got hold of the wrong end of the feeding problem. If the diet needs improvement, management should seek to improve it for the common good of all. If the mess arrangements are harsh and conventional it should strive to make them more pleasant and normal for the entire population.

Commissioners Kennedy and Weinstock made a thorough investigation of the conduct of the commissary and filed a comprehensive report, dated June 1, 1923, recommending that "a rule should be made requiring every able-bodied man, except those in punishment, the sick and possibly the infirm, and of course condemned prisoners, to take meals in the mess hall." The report also recommended that the commissary fund be safeguarded by the appointment of a civilian manager and be audited by the State Comptroller; that the prisoners be not allowed to purchase luxuries; that the amount of money deposited with the warden to the credit of the individual prisoner and expended by him be limited; that money be not allowed to be deposited to the credit of fellow prisoners, directly or indirectly. The conduct of the commissary on days of inspection was practically the same as set forth in the report.

We believe that there should be no distinction or discrimination in a prison; that the State is humane and rich enough to maintain its pris-



oners decently; that no family or outside connection should be called upon or permitted to contribute in a substantial degree to the support of anyone whom the State undertakes to maintain and punish.

#### CLINICAD, MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL TREATMENT

The duties imposed on the prison doctor are arduous. He makes all the mental examinations,—psychiatric and psychological; performs the surgical operations and directs the medical and X-ray work and supervises the various clinics. He also has charge of the executions, making an autopsy in each case, and supervises prison punishment.

A physical examination and mental test is made of every inmate who enters the prison. The Sanford revision of the Binet-Simon test is used. The average mental age of the whites during the past year was 13 years and 6 months, and the colored 10 years and 6 months.

During the year ending June 30, 1923, the percentage of drug addicts was 7.7 as compared to 9.1 the preceding year. Since July 1st of this year the percentage has risen to 8.8. Twenty per cent. of the prisoners entering had syphilis and fifty per cent. gonorrhea in some form. During the year there was a daily average of 47 cases needing medical treatment and 758 admissions to the hospital, most of which were discharged as recovered. Nine deaths occurred.

One hundred eighty-eight surgical operations were performed; 70 men were treated in the hospital for drug addiction and afterwards transferred to Clinton Prison; 83 prisoners received treatment in the hospital for mental and nervous disorders: 61 recovered, 11 were improved, and 11 transferred to the Dannemora Hospital for insane criminals.

One hundred and twelve cases of chronic gonorrhea were treated, 1,099 Wasserman tests were taken, and 317 X-ray pictures. Fourteen men were electrocuted and autopsies made; 886 examinations were made in the eye clinic and 201 inmates were supplied with glasses; 5,450 applications were made for dental treatment.

The hospital consists of a medical, surgical and isolation ward. There are also well-equipped operating rooms, a laboratory, X-ray room, eye clinic room, and clinical rooms for mental examinations.

The pharmacy has a large supply of drugs and medicine and furnishes tooth brushes and tooth powder and other articles for the health and comfort of the inmates.

All of the nurses are prisoners. The Doctor is entitled to more skillful and dependable assistance. His request for two civilian nurses and a full-time dentist is reasonable and should be granted.

#### THE SCHOOL

Two hundred seven out of 1,258 inmates were registered in the school on days of inspection. The attendance of illiterates and foreign-speaking prisoners is compulsory. The school has five grades: No. 1 is for illiterates, No. 2 advanced illiterates, No. 3 inmates beginning to read English, No. 4 beginners' work in English composition, and No. 5 advanced work in English. Each prisoner in the school is limited to 1½ hours per day.

During the winter season voluntary attendance at night school is allowed. Classes are conducted in bookkeeping, Spanish, business subjects, and English. About 50 prisoners have taken advantage of this opportunity.

Last year 22 corresponding courses in Columbia University were furnished by the Mutual Welfare League. Unfortunately, the funds have given out and the courses have been discontinued.

As discussed in previous inspection reports, the schools are not sufficiently organized and encouraged in the State's prisons. They do not perform the important function in the life and activities of the insti-

tution of which they are capable. Vocational instruction, as well as instruction in letters, should be given. The attendance of a larger proportion of the population should be required and the vocational work coordinated with the industries.

The problem is a large one and needs a specialized treatment. The State Department of Education should cooperate with the Prison Department in reorganizing the system, and it should be made to compare in usefulness to the schools in free life. The head teacher has made some excellent recommendations and suggestions in his report:

1. That a separate fund for education is desirable.
2. That the head teacher should have at least two civilian assistants, who should be trained teachers.
3. That it is good prison policy to plan for the future a separate school building for each prison, to accommodate all phases of educational work.
4. That inmate teachers should have the best available privileges in the prison.
5. That the chief aim of the school work should be to surround the inmates with an atmosphere favorable to reformation by their own efforts.
6. That reformation is fundamentally a mental rather than an economic problem.
7. That the teachers in the State prisons, reformatories and other State institutions should be placed on substantially the same footing as the teachers in the public schools. They should, so far as possible, be given substantially the same salaries and the same privileges as to retirement.

#### INDUSTRIES

The industries operated in Sing Sing are the manufacture of shoes, brush-making, knit goods, printing, sheet metal products, and the farm. The farm is the Wingdale site.

The net sales for the year ending June 30, 1923, were: Shoes, \$110,952.56; brushes, \$38,332.86; printing, \$13,161.91; sheet metal goods \$57,450.32; knit goods, \$223,396.92; farm, \$2,166.89; a total of \$445,461.52 as compared to \$447,186.92 in 1922.

The net profits on the sales were \$95,372.15, a gain of 14.4 per cent. over the preceding year. The increase is largely due to the saving of discounts by prompt payment of bills. An increase of 11 per cent. is reported in production. There has also been a large increase in the finished goods on hand.

Additional machines have been installed, among which is a multiple boring machine in the brush shop and a box-making machine in the shipping department. More guards have been placed on the machines.

Production has been stimulated by the decrease of the manufactured articles. The style of shoes has been reduced to six. The different styles of brushes have been cut one-half. The making of outdoor settees, which was unprofitable, has been discontinued in the sheet metal industry.

The cost system instituted last year has worked effectively.

The chief handicap is storage facilities. Additional storage room is badly needed and should be provided.

An average of 449 prisoners were employed in the industries.

A detailed discussion of the industrial department is furnished in the report of the Committee on Industries of this Commission.

The employment and distribution of the prisoners on days of inspection were as follows: Maintenance: Kitchen 19, bakery 14, mess hall 42, laundry 23, halls and galleries 55, power house 6, engineers and firemen 11, jobbing shop 36, yard men 46, state shop 34, warden's premises 3, outside men 16, barn men 8, clerks 48, medical department 22, League barbers 7, League, store help and janitors 7.



Industries: Shoe industry 88, brush and mattress 42, printing 25, sheet metal 74, knitting and hosiery 168, Wingdale farm and greenhouse 21, clerks, central office 22, stock room and shipping 28, power house 7, engineers and firemen 11, jobbing shop 55, yard men 70, League barbers 7, construction work, new prison Sing Sing 114, road company 23. Non-productive: State school 10, League school 7, League deputy sergeants 16, condemned 16, isolation 5, sick in hospital 41, idle on doctor's orders 11; total, 1258

#### DISCIPLINE AND PUNISHMENT

The discipline of the prison was reported good. Little trouble or disturbance among the prisoners occurred during the year. Two methods of punishment are applied: Those inflicted by the warden's court and those punished by the judiciary committee of the Mutual Welfare League. The warden's court consists of the warden, principal keeper and doctor. The penalties are loss of privileges, "good time", and isolation in the jail and prison cells.

The responsibility of preserving good behavior during periods of recreation is placed on the League. The privileges of the prison are conferred on members of the League in good standing. Prisoners convicted of misbehavior by the judiciary committee of the League are deprived of these privileges. A check is kept on the procedure of the League by the rule that if the judiciary committee does not act, the warden's court will and an appeal is given from all decisions of the judiciary committee to the warden's court.

Confinement for a short period is in the jail; prisoners in the jail receive only bread and water. Most of the prisoners undergoing punishment are detained in their own cells. The total number of days in isolation in the jail and prison cells were 253.

#### RECREATION

The principal recreations are the privileges of the yard during the dinner hour and after the closing of the shops, games, moving pictures, and entertainments.

Baseball is permitted Saturday afternoons and holidays. The different shops organize teams and sharp rivalry exists among them. Sir Thomas Lipton gave a silver cup for which the various teams contend. Games are also played with outside teams in the prison yard; 103 games were had last year with outside teams. A baseball field is provided within the walls, equipped with a grandstand seating 600 persons. Hand ball, quoits and other games are allowed. Moving pictures are given during most of the year.

Entertainments and shows are conducted by the Mutual Welfare League to which visitors from the outside are admitted. The revenue from the shows and entertainments is used for purchasing recreational equipment.

#### RELIGIOUS SERVICES AND LIBRARY

The chapel seats 1100 persons. Religious services are conducted in it each week for the Roman Catholics, Protestants and Jewish inmates. A chaplain is provided for each faith. Christian Science services are also held. Attendance is encouraged and each prisoner is offered every opportunity for spiritual communion and improvement in his own faith.

A library of about 10,000 volumes is in charge of the resident chaplain. Fully 50 per cent. of the books are worn out. The library should have a complete overhauling and the useless books discarded. More modern books should be added and an effort made to stimulate a greater use. Printed catalogues available to the inmates would help to bring the books to their attention. A large number of magazines and periodicals are received and eagerly read by the prisoners.

## MUTUAL WELFARE LEAGUE

The Mutual Welfare League functions successfully in Sing Sing Prison. A detailed description of the League was given in last year's report. It preserves the same organization and performs the same duties as formerly.

We conferred with the officers and members of the executive committee and found considerable change in the personnel over the preceding year. The executives of the League expressed satisfaction over the treatment of the inmates of the institution and stated that the League was cooperating fully with the management.

As to the usefulness of the League, we quote from last year's report:

"The Mutual Welfare League is a force for good in Sing Sing Prison. It awakens the dormant energies and interest of the inmates in mutual improvement and assistance, which is one of the fundamental purposes of the government whose laws they have violated and develops responsibility and self respect. It cultivates those subjective and psychological qualities in human nature which are necessary for the growth of a normal outlook on life and right processes of thinking."

## THE IMMEDIATE DUTY

The new Sing Sing offers a constructive contribution to the treatment of the criminal. New York State has been a leader in this respect. It has developed the first great reformatory under the indeterminate sentence. It has been a pioneer in establishing an institution for mentally defective delinquents. It has not feared to undertake such notable experiments as the honor prison at Great Meadow and the Mutual Welfare League in Auburn and Sing Sing prisons. The classification prison and clearing house ought to rank among the most important of these achievements.

Conditions are ripe for its immediate operation. The industrial plants in Sing Sing, Clinton and Auburn prisons need efficient workmen to carry on their great industries. The farms at Great Meadow, Clinton and Auburn, the road work in Auburn and Great Meadow and construction under way in all of the prisons provide labor for prisoners who should have outdoor employment and can be trusted. The institution at Nanuet has accommodation for mentally deficient prisoners and the hospital at Dannemora is available for the insane. A central and uniform process of analysis and selection will round out the prison system.

Over a million dollars have already been expended on the new prison. Shall it be allowed to deteriorate before it fully functions, as was done at Great Meadow because there is no wall? Opposition to the opening of the classification prison should not be permitted to prevail. Today it is a wall; two or three years hence when the wall is completed it will be something else.

The organization of the clearing house should be instituted during the present year and the buildings equipped and opened. Some extra precautions will of course be necessary until the wall is built. Old Sing Sing has a wall and prisoners needing employment behind a wall can work there. A temporary stockade can be built to enclose a recreation yard, or the prisoners can be exercised in the old prison yard. Prisoners under observation and treatment behind the bars of the new buildings ought to be safe. If the prison grounds on the hill are well lighted at night, some extra guards and patrols ought to furnish sufficient supervision.

Cell accommodations for 800 prisoners should be begun at once, so its construction can run along with the building of the wall. Otherwise, after the wall is completed the prisoners will be retained in the insubstantial cells of the old prison for an indefinite period.



## RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the organization for the management of the classification prison be effected, the equipment installed, the prison opened, and the clearing house made ready to function.

2. That an appropriation be made for a new cell house to accommodate 800 prisoners and the work be begun as soon as possible.

3. That the construction of the wall be expedited.

4. That a new administration building be erected on the main road to the prison.

5. That all the prisoners, except those in the hospital, in punishment cells, the condemned prisoners, or out on construction work, be required to take their meals in the mess hall.

6. That the prisoners' commissary be reorganized and conducted in accordance with the recommendations set forth in the report of this Commission dated June 1, 1923, and that the commissary fund be audited by the State Comptroller.

7. That the stone residence on the hill be converted into a chapel, if the cost be within the estimates of a new chapel.

8. That a school building be included in the plans of the new prison.

9. That booths be installed in the bath rooms in the new prison, so that prisoners can have privacy in undressing and bathing.

10. That the school attendance be increased, the school enlarged, and vocational instruction be given.

11. That two civilian nurses and a full-time dentist be provided in the medical department.

12. That additional storage and shipping facilities be furnished for marketing the products of the industries.

13. That a new coal pocket be provided.

14. That more adequate bathing facilities be provided in the old prison and better toilet accommodations for the inmates who sleep in the dormitories and for the yard men.

15. That sufficient buckets be furnished for the cells and more care taken with the inmates' clothing.

16. That the library be overhauled; that dilapidated and useless books be discarded, and more modern and desirable books added, and the books be made available to the inmates.

17. That sanitary conditions in the dormitory over the mess hall be improved.

18. That the refrigerators of the new prison be used as soon as they are completed and perishable goods be not retained in the refrigerators of the old prison for more than several days.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN,

FRANK E. WADE,

Commissioners.

## SING SING PRISON

## OSSINING

Inspected December 4—5, 1923. Lewis E. Lawes, Agent and Warden. This report relates entirely to the industries in this prison and to matters connected with them.

The population of the institution on December 5th was 1,268, classified as follows:

## MAINTENANCE

Kitchen -----	20	Laundry -----	23
Mess Hall -----	42	Power House -----	7
Halls & Galleries -----	56	Jobbing Shop -----	37
Engineers & Firemen -----	7	State Shop -----	35
Yard men -----	50	Outside men -----	16
Warden's Premises -----	3	Clerks -----	49
Barn men -----	8	League Barbers -----	7
Medical Department -----	22		
League-store help & Janitors -----	7		403
Bakery -----	14		

## INDUSTRIES

Shoe -----	86	Sheet Metal -----	70
Printing -----	25	Farm (Wingdale) & Green-	
Knitting & Hosiery -----	165	house -----	21
Clerks—Central Office -----	22	Stock room & Shipping -----	23
Power House -----	11	Jobbing Shop -----	54
Engineers & Firemen -----	11	League Barbers -----	7
Yard men -----	73		
Brush & Mattress -----	42		615

## CONSTRUCTION

New Prison -----	115
Road work -----	22

## NON-PRODUCTIVE

State School -----	10	Isolation -----	7
League Deputy Sergeants --	16	Idle on Doctor's orders ----	11
Sick in Hospital -----	47		
League School -----	7		103
Condemned -----	15		
<b>TOTAL -----</b>			<b>1,268</b>

## KNITTING AND HOSIERY

The Superintendent of Industries for this prison states that new machinery to the value of \$2,630.92 has been installed during the past fiscal year. This includes motors, machine guards, dyeing machine, sewing machines, starting panel, cutting machine and flow meters. The Superintendent further stated that this shop was not running full on account of surplus stock. The stock report for this industry for the week ending December 6, 1923, shows the following in stock:

Underwear -----	11,720 dozen
Women's skirts -----	434 dozen
Hosiery -----	8,690 dozen
Mittens -----	195 dozen

In addition there was a considerable stock of miscellaneous articles classed as "specials".

The foreman stated that the men worked about 5½ hours per day.

The machinery in this shop is in good condition. Safety tables are to be installed and when this is done it was said that the shop would be well furnished with modern equipment.

## SHOES

None of the investigations resulted in discovering how or by whom this department during the year ending June 30, 1923.

Machinery and equipment valued at \$6,923.72 has been placed in this department during the year ending June 30, 1923.

Sometime since the Bureau of Standards made changes in the styles of shoes to be used in State institutions. Several styles of shoes were eliminated. At the present time no shoes are manufactured of the "Goodyear" type, except a woman's shoe for which there is very little demand. The capacity of the Goodyear machine is, we were told, 350 pairs per day. So few are now made on the machines that they are run at a loss, as a certain number must be made in order to pay the royalties paid on the machinery. We understand that the No. 07 shoe is of the "Goodyear" type and is demanded by institutions and departments of municipalities that are not under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Standards. We believe that this shoe should be manufactured in order to supply these demands. Many certificates are now issued for so-called "going out" shoes. It is considered wise by practically all institution officials to furnish an inmate upon discharge with a style of shoe that does not appear to be of the institution or prison type. The reasons for this are obvious. No shoe of this kind is now turned out in this shop. It has been suggested that such a shoe be manufactured. Another reason why shoes of the "Goodyear" type should be made is that this is the style of shoe manufactured principally by factories outside the walls in this immediate section of the country. Unless the inmates are given an opportunity to work upon the kind of machines used by shoe factories generally their instruction will be of little value to them upon their discharge. We were told that men were being employed by these factories when they leave the prison. The Superintendent of Industries stated that at least 6,000 pairs of the 07 shoe and 2,500 pairs of the outgoing type of shoe could have been disposed of during the past year, if they had been manufactured, so that the making of these shoes would benefit both the prisoner and the State.

Safety tables are also to be placed in this shop. The entire equipment will then be thoroughly modern. The stock report for the week shows the following shoes on hand:

Men's shoes .....	Prs.	425
Boys' shoes .....	Prs.	36
Women's shoes .....	Prs.	4,850
Men's slippers .....	Prs.	2,028
Women's slippers .....	Prs.	2,741

#### BRUSH AND MATTRESS

Machinery and equipment valued at \$534.09 has been installed in this shop during the last fiscal year. The principal items are a band saw and a motor.

The following shows the approximate stock:

Floor brushes .....	doz.	72
Street brooms .....	doz.	52½
Bath brushes .....	doz.	2
Mane brushes .....	doz.	15
Scrub brushes .....	doz.	451
Store brushes .....	doz.	17½
Clothes brushes .....	doz.	9
Shoe brushes .....	doz.	12
Vegetable brushes .....	doz.	184
Crumb brushes .....	doz.	16½

The shop was behind on its orders for counter dusters, window washers, floor polisher, ceiling, pot, radiator and pastry brushes.

There were no mattresses and pillows in stock. There were orders for 851 of the former and 347 of the latter.

Considerable difficulty has been experienced in furnishing a satisfactory floor brush for one of the city departments. This is unfortunate



as there is a known market for more than 18,000 floor brushes annually. Every effort should be made to conform to the requirements of such purchasers.

A considerable market has been found for waterproof mattresses used in jails and lockups.

The matter of installing a tufting machine is being considered and more pitch pots are needed.

Electric lights will be placed in this shop as soon as the new generator now being installed is ready.

#### SHEET METAL

This industry shows a radical improvement. It has been until very recently in, to say the least, a very unsatisfactory condition. Nearly all the men employed in this shop were at school at the time of inspection.

An addition has been constructed in which a machine shop has been installed. Practically all the dies, punches, etc., used in the industry are manufactured here and very excellent work in this line is being accomplished.

The old wood working machinery, formerly used in the manufacture of park benches has been removed and much needed room obtained.

At the time of inspection the stock record showed approximately 7,000 cans of all kinds on hand. Orders have been received from one department alone for over 8,000 cans. In the past it has been necessary to issue certificates allowing the purchase of a great many cans in the open market owing to the inability of this prison to furnish them. The management state that they believe the difficulty has been overcome and that it will be possible to make deliveries within a reasonable time. The industry certainly showed marked signs of rehabilitation.

Machinery and equipment has been installed during the past fiscal year to the value of \$4,239.16 in this industry. It was stated that the capacity of the shop at the present was from 80 to 125 cans per day.

#### PRINTING

The amount of printing that can be done in the prisons is specifically limited by the law. The law provides that no printing shall be done in the prisons "except such printing as may be required for or used in the penal and state charitable institutions, and the reports of the state commission of prisons and the superintendent of prisons and all printing required in their offices." The reason for exempting the printing industry from the provisions of the Prison Law has never been apparent to many of the citizens of the State. It would be an impossibility for the prisons to do more than a very small part of the printing required by the State and its political divisions. This industry should be placed upon the same footing as any other industry and the prisons should be permitted to do such printing as they are able to turn out. Often three presses of the five in use are idle for a week at a time. The ruling machines are running about half the time, we were informed. It was stated that about one-third more work could be turned out with the present facilities.

A sewing machine for use in binding is needed.

Since our last report a civilian foreman has been placed in charge of this shop.

It was stated that men who had learned their trade in this shop have been able to obtain similar employment upon their discharge.

It will be noted 615 men were assigned to the industries. The Superintendent of Industries informed us more work could be turned out in the Knit, Shoe and Print shops with the same number of men; that the first two mentioned were slowed up on account of the amount of stock on hand and the last named on account of a scarcity of certain kinds of work. One hundred fifteen men were employed at new construction and

22 on road work, making the total number of men employed, including the industries, 752. Four hundred three men were assigned to maintenance, leaving but 113 in the non-productive class and 80 of these were either sick, in isolation or in the condemned cells.

The prison authorities all agree that more shop room is needed at this institution. On account of its location, being very near the city of New York and having both water and rail transportation, this prison is well located both for the purchase of raw materials and for the sale of its manufactured products. As soon as it is possible to complete an additional cell block, so that it will be no longer necessary to occupy the one now used, the cells can be removed and the old cell building can, it is believed, be made into a modern shop building, which, with some of the present shops, will care for the industrial needs of the prison.

The storage facilities for the industrial department are very poor. The rooms where the products of the Knit and Shoe shops are stored are a bad fire risk. The Sheet Metal and Brush and Mattress industries are compelled to use shop room for storage.

In the report of inspection made by a member of the State Commission of Prisons on July 18, 1922 we find the following:

"Out of 1,200 inmates it is reported that 600 took breakfast in the morning, 700 at noon, and 500 at night in the mess hall. The remaining inmates take their meals from the prisoners' commissary."

The same report further states:

"Over one-half of the inmates are eating at their own expense out of the commissary. It is somewhat startling to observe the extent of its use and to see the prisoners eating everywhere around during recreation hours."

The men are permitted to eat their meals in some of the shops. We were in the shoe shop when the noon whistle blew, and inmates began to swarm in with all kinds of food. This shop is used as a dining room only from Saturday noon until Monday morning. On Monday it again resumes its dual role of both shop and dining room. This statement we understand also applies to some of the other shops. The State has furnished this institution with a well equipped mess hall and a kitchen provided with modern cooking devices. The men in the other prisons of this State eat their meals in the mess halls and are marched to and from them by the officers in an orderly manner. We believe that it is a bad practice to permit men to use the shops for dining rooms for sanitary as well as other reasons. There is no apparent reason why the inmates of this prison should have any special privileges not given to the inmates of the other institutions of the same nature. The State provides an ample ration and places for cooking and eating it and they should be used for the purposes for which they were constructed.

The practice continues of operating the shops without the supervision of officers. The only civilian employees in the shops are the foremen, so that there is no one to supervise the work except inmates. The foremen do all that they can, but necessarily it is impossible for them to give the output the oversight it requires. Inmate supervision never has been satisfactory and in our judgment never will be. It is not to be expected that one prisoner will "tell on another". We believe that with officers in the shops a better product would be assured. With proper observation errors could be at once corrected.

The Superintendent of Industries has submitted the following relative to the hours of labor; viz:

Hours per week available -----	*38
Loss due to school, hospital, hair cuts and shaves, and visits -----	14
Hours per week actual -----	24

\*NOTE: Work day of 7 hours less 52 Sundays—10 holidays, Saturday afternoons of 3 hours each of 52 days.

From all the information we were able to obtain we believe that the actual working hours are from 5½ to 6 hours per day, less the interruptions mentioned above. We again reiterate the belief that the inmates of all the prisons should work at least eight hours per day. There are at least two county penal institutions where the men are employed 8 and 8½ hours respectively each working day.

The following table shows the unit production for the past five years:

Year	Shoe Dept. Pairs	Brush Dept. Dozen	Print Forms	Sheet Metal Only	Knit Dozen
1919 -----	41,912	3,489	1,438,828	5,543*	29,945
1920 -----	50,648	3,964	1,788,213	No unit**	36,905
% to 1919 -----	20.8%	13.6%	24.3%	No. unit**	23.3%
1921 -----	54,061	3,556	1,677,498	7,167	37,914
% to 1919 -----	28.9%	19%	16.6%	29.3%	26.5%
1922 -----	58,180	3,680	2,149,404	13,094	39,212
% to 1919 -----	38.8%	5.4%	49.3%	136.2%	30.9%
1923 -----	62,614	3,208***	2,321,778	14,353	43,143
% to 1919 -----	49.4%	8.05%†	61.3%	158.9%	44.1%

NOTE: † Indicates decrease.

\* Low production due to fire.

\*\* No unit production due to the installation of machinery after removal of plant.

\*\*\* Decrease due to demand.

It will be noted that the production has shown a gradual increase in every industry, except the brush department, since the present warden assumed control of the institution.

In a former report comparisons of the various industries were made with the production for the year 1914 the following shows the production for that year compared with 1923:

Year	Shoes Pairs	Brush Dozen	Print Pieces	Knit Dozen
1914 -----	57,209	2,670	1,859,006	27,898
1923 -----	62,614	3,208	2,321,778	43,143
% of 1914 -----	109.4%	120.1%	124.9%	154.6%

This prison formerly had more industries. The clothing industry was transferred to Clinton Prison and the Mat Industry to Great Meadow Prison some years ago. There was also a foundry which was discontinued. The Cart and Wagon industry was also discontinued. Some of these changes were made necessary owing to the destruction of shops by fire. As previously stated in this report, more shop room is needed and additional industries should be installed.

It might be well to consider the establishing of a plant for the manufacture of the so-called "steel school furniture." The cast iron furniture is now manufactured in Auburn and there will be enough work in "replacements" to keep that plant busy for several years to come. Sing Sing Prison is much nearer the principal markets than is Auburn Prison and in our judgment if a plant of this nature is to be constructed it should be at Sing Sing.

Over 250 men were employed in the transferred and discontinued industries and it is most essential that the inmates of this prison be more intensively employed than they are at present.



There is no doubt that the industries generally are in a much better condition than they have been in some years.

It is recommended :

1. That the Legislature be requested to furnish the funds to provide the necessary additional shop and storage room.

2. That the hours of the actual labor of the inmates be not less than eight.

3. That the practice of permitting inmates to eat in the shops be discontinued and that all inmates be required to eat all their meals in the mess hall.

4. That there be official inspection in the shops to insure the proper inspection of all products.

5. That the State Board of Classification be requested to direct that the manufacture of the No. 07 shoe be resumed.

6. That the same Board request the Bureau of Standards to adopt a shoe of the "Goodyear" type that can be used as an "outgoing shoe."

7. That efforts be made to increase the product of the Brush shop, especially in the line of floor brooms.

8. That additional industries be provided as soon as sufficient shop room is available.

9. That consideration be given to the amending of the Prison Law so that more printing can be done in this prison.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,

Commissioner.

## REFORMATORIES

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### NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY

#### ELMIRA

Inspected October 13, 1923. Frank L. Christian, M. D., superintendent.

This is the forty-eighth year of the Elmira Reformatory. It is an institution which, in its conduct and accomplishments, the State of New York can well point to with pride. The State has been fortunate in having here a high-class Board of Managers who give liberally and unselfishly of their time and effort, without compensation, and a Superintendent who is ideally fitted for his position, a recognized authority in the country on criminology and the problems of handling delinquent young men.

The buildings, notwithstanding the age of most of them and the lack of necessary appropriations for repairs, were found in excellent condition. The grounds in and about the institution were in splendid order and made most attractive by constant care.

Cleanliness was found throughout the cell blocks, mess hall, kitchen, bakery, and the institution generally.

The lack of sanitary plumbing in the cells and the continuance of the unhealthy, insanitary bucket system now generally condemned for penal institutions, stands out as the big black spot against the institution, and for which the management is not to blame. There are less than 300 of the 1400 cells equipped with necessary plumbing. Last year the Legislature gave only \$2500 to continue this work. The Commission should make a special appeal to the Governor and financial committees of the Legislature at the coming session to make the number additional this year at least 500. The cost would be for materials only, as the labor would be entirely by inmates under the direction of the regular instructors.

The north cell block building has a slate roof laid on planking and supported by wooden rafters, which affords a fire hazard that should not exist in a State institution, as has been so forcibly shown recently in this State. A new roof of tar and concrete, supported by iron girders, is proposed at a cost of \$15,000 for materials only, the work to be done by inmates. The granting of the necessary appropriation is urged.

The Legislature will again be asked for an appropriation of \$135,000 for an additional trades school building. This building is necessary and is designed to contain the bricklayer, moulder, and brass and iron funder classes. It is recommended to the Legislature that this request be allowed.

## POPULATION

On the day of inspection there were 763 prisoners. The population has been low since the beginning of the World War, when there were 1300 at Elmira and 500 at Napanoch. Since that time, with Napanoch abandoned as a reformatory, the population has never much exceeded 1100 since 1914 and is now very low.

The number of inmates in the Reformatory at the beginning of the fiscal year was -----	1125
During the year there were received -----	695
The total number of prisoners in the institution for the year was -	1820
Remaining at end of fiscal year -----	928
The daily average population was -----	955

Of the above total enumeration, disposal was made as follows:

Paroled -----	906
Discharged at expiration of sentence -----	13
Escaped -----	--
Died -----	3
Released on court order -----	3
Transferred to State Prison, Auburn -----	3
Transferred to Clinton Prison -----	1
Transferred to State Institution for Mental Defectives -----	35
Transferred to State Hospital for Criminal Insane -----	11
Discharged to be deported -----	1
Discharged on account of revoked sentence -----	1

Of the 906 paroled inmates, the following record is shown:

Earned and obtained final release or are in process of earning same	774
Failed to earn final release and consequently declared delinquent -	124

## PERCENTAGES

Obtained final release or are in process of earning same -----	85%
Failed to earn final release and consequently declared delinquent -	13%

Below is a statement of the crimes committed by young men sentenced here during the year:

Abandonment -----	5
Abduction -----	4
Assault, 1st degree -----	2
Assault, 2nd degree -----	33
Attempted assault, 2nd degree -----	2
Arson, 2nd degree -----	1
Arson, 3rd degree -----	3
Blackmail -----	2
Burglary, 1st degree -----	1
Burglary, 2nd degree -----	7
Burglary, 3rd degree -----	81
Attempted burglary, 2nd degree -----	1
Attempted burglary, 3rd degree -----	37
Burglary 2nd deg. & petit larceny -----	2
Burglary 2nd deg. & criminally receiving stolen property -----	2
Burglary 2nd deg. & grand larceny -----	3
Burglary 3rd deg. & grand larceny 1st deg. -----	6
Burglary 3rd deg. & petit larceny -----	13
Burglary 3rd deg. & grand larceny 2nd deg. -----	12
Bigamy -----	3
Breaking jail -----	1
Carrying concealed weapons -----	7



Extortion -----	1
Attempted extortion -----	2
Forgery, 1st degree -----	3
Forgery, 2nd degree -----	10
Forgery, 3rd degree -----	2
Attempted forgery, 2nd degree -----	11
Grand larceny, 1st degree -----	34
Grand larceny, 2nd degree -----	82
Attempted grand larceny, 1st degree -----	8
Attempted grand larceny, 2nd degree -----	82
Grand larceny, 1st deg. & criminally receiving stolen property -----	1
Grand larceny, 2nd deg. & criminally receiving stolen property -----	1
Grand larceny, 2nd degree & Burglary, 3rd degree -----	2
Grand larceny, 2nd degree & Violation Section 1293, A. P. L. -----	1
Having narcotics in possession -----	5
Attempted incest -----	1
Misdemeanor -----	6
Manslaughter, 1st degree -----	2
Manslaughter, 2nd degree -----	3
Petit larceny -----	19
Rape, 1st degree -----	3
Rape, 2nd degree -----	16
Attempted rape, 1st degree -----	1
Attempted rape, 2nd degree -----	3
Rape, 1st degree & assault, 2nd degree -----	3
Receiving stolen property -----	16
Robbery, 1st degree -----	16
Robbery, 2nd degree -----	5
Robbery, 3rd degree -----	14
Attempted robbery, 1st degree -----	3
Attempted robbery, 2nd degree -----	3
Attempted robbery, 3rd degree -----	6
Selling narcotics -----	1
Sodomy -----	6
Attempted sodomy -----	1
Stealing from Interstate Commerce -----	2
Unlawful entry -----	4
Violation of Sec. 956, P. L. -----	1
Violation of Sec. 128, Act of 12/17/14 -----	2
Violation of Sec. 720, P. L. -----	1
Violation of Sec. 1694, P. L. -----	3
Total -----	565

Of the 695 commitments during the year, 195 came from New York County, 38 from Kings, 28 from Bronx, 30 from Queens, and 6 from Richmond, over 42 per cent. coming from Greater New York. Erie sent 49, Monroe 15, Onondaga 9, Westchester 11, and Albany 3. All counties in the State contributed to the population excepting Cayuga, Hamilton, Orleans, Rensselaer, Sullivan and Washington.

#### PLANT IMPROVEMENTS

Materials have been purchased for the completion of the work of replacing the antiquated circular-heating radiators in the corridors with modern wall coils, and it is expected that this work will be completed before the advent of winter.

The new root cellar has been completed in its south section of fifty feet front and will be used for the storage of roots the coming winter.

The new document room, occupying the east side of the former guard room floor, has been completed and is occupied.

The work of rebuilding the wall turrets, commenced last year, has been continued and four have now been completed and present a very good appearance.

A new and modern disinfector has been purchased and installed in the laundry. Its work is very satisfactory in every respect.

One of the steam pumps in the power house has been superseded by a modern steam turbine feed-water pump, which does the work satisfactorily and takes much less space than did the pump.

The buildings of the east and west yards have been painted, also the armory roof.

The work of renewing the institutional roofs is continuing. The north block, south block, south extension and a portion of the north wing have been completed; also the roof of the domestic building has been repaired.

The drawing school building has been repaired, a new floor laid, and has been painted and decorated, and the drawing class has been installed there. The space in Building No. 4 is now devoted to the sign and house-painting class for which it was originally designed.

The Legislature will be asked to appropriate for renewing the roofs of Shop Building No. 1 and the School of Letters .....	\$2500
For a much needed refrigerator plant to replace the one installed 30 years ago .....	3000
For power house improvement and equipment .....	7500
For continuation of pavements and roadways .....	5500
For new laundry equipment to replace the worn-out outfit purchased 20 years ago .....	3500

#### THE FARM

There is under cultivation about 325 acres, a portion of which is rented from nearby landowners. Droughts interfered considerably with the crops this year and there was only a fair crop of oats on a fifty-acre area; fair ensilage corn on a forty-acre area, but a satisfactory crop of potatoes, twenty acres of which were planted, yielding better than 100 bushels per acre. Three silos have been filled with the ensilage corn, which is fed to thirty Holstein cows. Twelve acres were devoted to vegetables, but these were quite seriously interfered with by the severe droughts which prevailed in this section at a critical time for gardening operations.

A new tractor is needed for farm work and is recommended.

Two thousand gallons of tomatoes were canned. The farm produces vegetables enough to keep the mess hall supplied during the season. The butter from the dairy is also given the inmates when there is a supply on hand; at other times syrup is furnished.

#### VOCATIONAL TRAINING

Vocational training has been conducted in the various shops as in previous years. The value of this work has been shown in the buildings which the inmates have erected, as a result of the instruction which they have received in the trades classes. All the building operations of every kind have been conducted at this institution over a period of twenty years by inmates who have learned the building trades in the vocational training classes of the Reformatory.

The printing shop at the Reformatory is in need of new machinery; they have at present four small presses and a Babcock cylinder press which has been in operation in the shops for more than twenty years and is no longer capable of doing first-class work. It is necessary for the inmates to set all the type by hand, and the purchase of one or two lino-type machines and a new press is recommended. The composing work is

done by inmates who learn their trade in this shop and necessarily the work is rapid. The institution could considerably extend its printing operations did it have modern machinery.

The Legislature appropriated \$1000 for the installation of safety guards on some of the machinery which has hitherto been unprotected; the institutional mechanics are engaged in placing the proper protecting screens about this machinery. The new machinery which has been installed in the cabinet shop in the new Trades School Building No. 4 is completely protected by modern methods.

The matter of whether or not productive industries should be installed here is yet an open question, the management being opposed to such a proposition. The question will be studied in connection with the statewide investigation of industry in the state prisons and other institutions.

#### SCHOOL OF LETTERS

Work in the school has been conducted along practically the same lines as in previous years; a few changes have been made. Attendance is obligatory.

The school sessions are on five days of each week. Special classes exist for foreigners who have language difficulties, and there are also special classes for the mentally retarded. The system is an elastic one and boys who apply themselves and are able to learn, are able to pass through a number of grades in one year. A majority of the inmates received at this institution are deficient in the formal knowledge which is obtained in school.

Eighteen inmates have taken correspondence courses and their work has been of high order; many returned papers were marked as high as 100 percent. In selecting the subject generally, a life's work has been decided upon, hence the incentive to work. If funds would permit, many more inmates would take advantage of the opportunities thus offered. Correspondence courses were taken in the following named subjects:

Advertising	Dairy-farming
Business	Bacteriology
Engineering	Spanish
Higher Mathematics	Mechanical Drawing
Penmanship	

A score of others are studying without the assistance of the correspondence courses:

Auto Construction	Electric Wiring
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#### Mechanical Drawing

A fine library is maintained, including a reference library in connection with the trade school. Magazines and books are distributed and inmates are permitted to subscribe for as many magazines as they desire. Some 400 are at present received regularly and these are distributed so that men who are not able to subscribe are well supplied with current literature; and effort is made to direct their reading in channels that are both beneficial and elevating.

#### MILITARY TRAINING

The military training work for which the institution is justly noted, continues under the able direction of Colonel Vincent M. Masten.

All inmates who are physically able are obliged to graduate from the School of the Soldier and subsequently are drilled for one hour each day in



the institutional regiment, which is a well-drilled and well-disciplined organization. The setting-up exercises of the U. S. Army are used, twenty minutes of each day being devoted to this work. The boy here learns obedience, respect for authority, and builds himself up physically, mentally, and morally.

At "Awkward Squad" instruction, correct posture is the first aid given such as the round-shoulder, the stooping, the lumbering, and the mentally backward.

The institution, as a result of its military training, was able to make its contribution to the country, in that more than 400 boys who were released from the Reformatory during the war served with distinction in the A. E. F. The Superintendent and Dr. John R. Harding, psychiatrist, gave valuable service in the prison department of the army and the following civilian officers served in the army or navy, some of them having distinguished records for bravery in action:

James Riffe, Capt. Co. "L", 108th U. S. Inf., 27th Div. A. E. F.

Leroy Weaver, Sergeant Co. "L", 108th U. S. Inf. 27th Div. A. E. F. promoted 2nd Lieut; transferred 3rd U. S. Inf., Army of Occupation.

Hazzard F. Shultz, 2nd Lieut., U. S. Guard.

John L. Coughlin, 1st Lieut. 14th Batt., U. S. Guard.

Weaver C. Moss, Corporal, U. S. M. C., Quantico, Va.

Ralph Bonnell, 1st Lieut., 54th Pioneers Inf., A. E. F.

Wilbur L. Simcoe, Sgt. Co. "L", 108th U. S. Inf., 27th Div. A. E. F.

Walter D. Frost, Private, Co. "D", 307th Inf. 77th Div. A. E. F.

Stanley J. Apenowich, Sgt., Co. "H", 21st Eng., A. E. F.

Thomas J. Hanlon, Navy.

John H. Clark, Chief Yeoman, Navy.

#### MENTAL AND SOCIAL STUDIES

A careful psychiatric study is made of each boy upon admission; 565 such studies were made during the year by Dr. Harding and his associates. After several days of observation and study, each one of the inmates is carefully tested and classified by the research workers. These mental and character studies have been greatly facilitated by the excellent field reports from friends, teachers and employers of the boys since their commitment to the Reformatory.

The Laboratory has frequently been called upon to advise concerning those boys who were not getting along well at the institution. This is perhaps the Laboratory's most important function; for a careful analysis of the individual's personality and behavior shows just where the trouble lies, and enables the management to deal accordingly. The value of these studies to parole officers after men are released is very great.

The following is a summary of diagnoses made:

Normal intelligence -----	(202)—36%
Subnormal intelligence -----	(278)—49%
Segregable -----	( 85)—15%

Two hundred two (202) cases, or a little more than one-third percent, were placed in the Normal Intelligence class. Although some of them are dull, they are endowed with enough latent capacity so that they improve under training. In fact, many of these boys will profit by their experience here and will leave the institution with new ideals and a determination to make good.

Two hundred seventy-eight (278) cases, or nearly 50 percent., have subnormal minds. These constitute the average reformatory population. They have been backward all their lives, have restless and unstable dispositions, do not care to work much, and cannot hold their jobs long because of incompetence. The members of this particular class will always need some good friend to advise and think for them and keep them out of trouble.

The eighty-five segregable cases are also subnormal. They are the dregs of the reformatory population, so to speak. They are feeble-minded, cannot earn their living, as a class they are usually habitual criminals. They are unfit to be at large, and a number of them have already been transferred to the Institution for Mental Defectives at Napanoch.

## GENERAL CLASSIFICATION

Accidental offender -----	( 8)—.01%
Responsible offender -----	(148)—.27%
Psychopathic -----	(231)—.41%
Defective delinquent -----	( 64)—.11%
Moron -----	(114)—.20%

As usual, there were more psychopaths, or typical criminals, than any other class. Although some of these unfortunates are fairly intelligent, they are generally nervous and unbalanced, and cannot adjust themselves to an ordinary environment. They are the misfits of society who can never learn to keep out of trouble, no matter how many years they may spend in custody.

## SECONDARY CLASSIFICATION

The following is a special group included in the preceding classification, and represent the lowest type of moral defect:

Alcoholic -----	15
Vagrant -----	5
Drug addicts -----	10
Sex offenders (3 sex perverts) -----	25
Borderline -----	13
Dizzy type -----	63

The number of drug addicts is somewhat less than in former years, only ten having been admitted during the whole year.

Twenty-five cases, or about 4½%, were sex offenders, and three of them were typical sex perverts.

The borderline are essentially insane, and eight of them were transferred to the Dannemora State Hospital for the Insane.

Sixty-three, or about 11% of those admitted, suffer from periodic attacks of dizziness. These are the institutional epileptics, varying all the way from slight attacks of dizziness to classic epileptic convulsions. They improve under the regular life and the favorable diet that the reformatory affords, and many of them cease having convulsions after a few months' residence at the institution.

## THE HOSPITAL

A well-equipped hospital is maintained where all new men are examined and the usual run of sickness and accident cases treated, 273 patients having been treated during the year.

Out of the number treated during year there were returned to work	180
Transferred to Dannemora State Hospital for Insane -----	8
Transferred to Institution for Mental Defectives -----	19
Number of cases admitted to Observation Ward -----	1254
Number of cases positive to von Pirquet test -----	55
Number of professional interviews -----	20897
Number of operations -----	9
Number of cases positive to Wasserman test -----	47

There were but two deaths—one from tuberculosis and one from pneumonia.

It has been recommended that an X-ray equipment be purchased for the hospital; such apparatus would be of considerable assistance to the physicians, and should be obtained promptly.

#### ATHLETICS

The Reformatory has for some years given attention to the value of athletics and recreation in its curriculum. The well-equipped gymnasium is the center of these activities, and in the summer, use is made of a fine recreation ground which adjoins the institutional enclosure. Baseball teams are organized throughout the different departments of the institution and games are played frequently; the best players in the institution form the team which represents the Reformatory in playing amateur organizations in the vicinity of Elmira. This team is also permitted to leave the institution and play at the ball field in the adjoining city. Large numbers of visitors come to the institution on Saturdays in the summertime to watch these ball games between the Reformatory and outside teams. In winter, the basket-ball schedule corresponds in large measure to that followed in the summer with baseball. The month of August is set aside as a vacation, during which time the school of letters does not meet. Every afternoon during this month inmates are permitted to spend at least two hours on the recreation field. Wrestling and boxing are a part of the athletic program in the winter and the spacious gymnasium has been equipped with benches sufficiently commodious to seat all of the population. The athletics are under the direction of an instructor, and the wrestling and boxing bouts are carefully supervised by both the physician and the instructors so that no untoward effect may result from these contests.

The management believes that athletics, properly supervised, and managed, not only furnish amusement to the inmates but also build up the general morale much as they do in any educational institution when they are conducted in the proper spirit.

#### OCCUPATION

The schedule of the Reformatory activities remains practically unchanged; they begin at 6.05 in the morning and continue until five o'clock at night. There is work, study, military drill and exercise during these hours and no time for idleness.

#### DISCIPLINE

"Discipline with friendliness" is the motto of the institution. Each inmate is given a rule book with the regulations laid down for his conduct. The opening paragraph tells him if he obeys the rules he will go back to free life at the minimum time, that wages will be paid and no deductions taken therefrom. If he does not obey, his stay will be prolonged and fines imposed.

The Third Grade men are those who are reduced in grade for continuous misconduct or for a very serious fraction of the rules.

Inmates who are sent to the guard house have their cases investigated by the disciplinarian. The offense is named in writing and submitted by the reporting officer to the disciplinarian who conducts the investigation. The report submitted may be canceled, or reduced, or it may stand, dependent upon the circumstances of the case. The average time spent in the guard house is about thirty hours; if an inmate is kept longer than this, he is permitted to have an hour's exercise out of doors each day. He receives a full ration while there and has a stool to sit upon and a bed upon which to sleep.

The number sent to the guard house for the fiscal year was 2050, as against 2261 for the previous year. The number reduced to Third Grade was 53, as against 69 for 1922.



Five men were in the guard house and two in the third grade. All were interviewed, admitted breaches of rules, but had no complaint to make. Two boys recently ran away from the farm but were recaptured, and one of them was in punishment on this date. Unless the case is a particularly bad one, no attempt is made to have them indicted and re-sentenced for escapes, their punishment usually being the maximum time in the Reformatory.

#### NEW PAROLE SYSTEM

In December, 1922, the Board of Managers passed a resolution changing the system relative to the release of inmates on parole. Previous to this date an inmate was released after he had made twelve perfect months in the institution. The management decided to change this, so that the man could receive more instruction in the school of letters and the trades classes, and a plan was adopted which was fully explained in the report of the Commission last year. This plan has now been in operation ten months and has proven satisfactory. A majority of the inmates are held for the fifteen-month term.

#### RULES FOR CORRESPONDENCE AND VISITORS

All inmates are permitted to write one letter each month to their relatives. Married men are permitted to write two letters each month to wives who have forwarded their marriage certificate or satisfactory evidence that the marriage ceremony has been performed. Men who are authorized for parole are also permitted to write two letters each month and, in addition, are allowed to write one application for employment each day until they receive a satisfactory offer of employment. Inmates who desire to write special letters are given permission by the management to do so; such requests are very frequent and are very seldom, if ever, refused. From 1500 to 2000 extra letters are sent out each year by this method. Permission is also given inmates to reply to letters concerning boys from lawyers and Federal authorities, and any other matters which seem to necessitate correspondence. Inmates are permitted to receive all the letters which are sent to them by accredited relatives; also from attorneys, business firms, etc. There is no limit to the number of letters which a boy may receive, provided they come from those who are recognized as their rightful correspondents. Last year the inmates received 68,704 letters. The correspondence censor who examines all incoming and outgoing mail sent from his office 17,044 outgoing letters. These 84,748 letters do not include the special privileges in reference to correspondence which were extended by the superintendent and his assistant. Inmates who are not able to write are called to the office of the correspondence censor where their letters are read for them, and outgoing letters are written by clerks in this office.

Visits are permitted once in two months, unless special visits are authorized by the management in addition to these. Inasmuch as most of the visitors come from a distance, it is customary to permit them to visit for two and sometimes three days if they wish to remain; visiting hours are from 8:30 A. M. until 4:00 P. M. Visits are permitted from accredited relatives and from such other persons as the management see fit to permit to have an interview. Inasmuch as great many of the inmates are received from a distance, the traveling expenses are usually prohibitive and frequent visits are not made.

There is also a considerable number of inmates who never write to their relatives, regardless of the privileges, and a considerable portion of the letter clerk's time is taken up in the answering of letters written by anxious relatives as to why the young man did not write on the usual day. Correspondence privileges are never revoked for disciplinary reasons. Many of the men have never been in the habit of carrying on a

correspondence and so do not do so when sent to the Reformatory. The reasons they give for not writing to their relatives are varied.

Packages are not permitted to be received by the inmates, with the exception of athletic goods, slippers, jerseys, fountain pens, and pencils.

#### GENERAL

Protestant, Catholic and Jewish Chaplains look after the religious welfare of the inmates, and their help in the schools and ministrations in the hospital are of incalculable value to the population. At frequent intervals, officers of the Salvation Army make visits here.

The Summary, the institutional paper, is now in its forty-first volume, printed weekly and distributed free to all inmates. In addition to general news, it contains all new rules and regulations, a considerable amount of items, local and personal, to the inmates.

The menu for the week of October 7, 1923, is attached hereto and it is recommended that it be submitted to the State Teachers' College for study and suggestions, if any are needed.

It is most unfortunate that committing judges cannot be more easily convinced of the advantages of sending young men between the ages of sixteen and thirty to this institution instead of to state prisons and the New York County Penitentiary. Surely, there is no place in the country where there is a better chance to reform and reclaim men than here, and the chances for physical and mental rehabilitation are unequaled.

The state prisons and the New York Penitentiary are crowded with mostly young men who are eligible for Elmira Reformatory, while here, only 750 out of 1400 cell capacity are in use.

At the October meeting of the Commission, held in Elmira, a resolution was passed, directing the Secretary to call this situation to the attention of judges, especially in Greater New York.

The net cost to the State for maintenance of the institution for the fiscal year just past was \$398,521.22.

The net per capita, per diem, or the daily cost of maintaining each prisoner was \$1.1179.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

CECILIA D. PATTEN,

*Commissioners.*

#### WEEKLY MENU

##### *October 7—Sunday*

*Breakfast.* Rice, syrup, bread and coffee.

*Dinner.* Beef soup, roast beef, potatoes, bread, pickled beets, pie and tea.

*Supper.* Stewed peaches, bread, molasses cake and tea.

##### *October 8—Monday*

*Breakfast.* Rolled oats, syrup, bread and coffee.

*Dinner.* Beef soup, roast pork, macaroni, bread and tea.

*Supper.* Hash, bread, apple sauce and tea.

##### *October 9—Tuesday*

*Breakfast.* Hominy, syrup, bread and coffee.

*Dinner.* Beef soup bologna, beans, bread and tea.

*Supper.* Corn meal mush, syrup, molasses cake, bread butter and tea.

##### *October 11—Thursday*

*Breakfast.* Hash, bread and coffee.

*Dinner.* Mutton stew, vegetables, bread, tea and rice pudding.

*Supper.* Pork & beans, bread, rolls and tea.

##### *October 11— Thursday*

*Breakfast.* Hash, bread and coffee.

*Dinner.* Bean soup, bologna, cabbage, pickles, bread and tea.

*Supper.* Hash, bread, stewed peaches and tea.

*October 12—Friday*

*Breakfast.* Rolled oats, syrup, bread and coffee.

*Dinner.* Tomato soup, baked fresh fish, potatoes, pickles, bread, rice pudding and tea.

*Supper.* Macaroni, cheese & tomatoes, bread, corn cake and tea.

*October 13—Saturday*

*Breakfast.* Hominy, syrup, bread and coffee.

*Dinner.* Irish stew, bread and tea.

*Supper.* Pork & beans, bread, molasses cake and tea.

## ALBION STATE TRAINING SCHOOL

(FORMERLY WESTERN HOUSE OF REFUGE FOR WOMEN)

### ALBION

Inspected June 27, 1923. Mrs. Flora P. Daniels, superintendent.

On the day of inspection the number of inmates was 191, and in addition 17 infants. The average for the fiscal year was 198, the number paroled during the year 73, number discharged 15, and 7 transfers to other institutions. The offenses for which the inmates are serving are petit larceny, vagrancy, habitual drunkenness, prostitution, frequenting disorderly houses, and misdemeanors. The institution is under the control of a Board of Managers appointed by the Governor.

### PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

During the fiscal year the following improvements have been made: A new cottage has been completed; the work of remodeling the heating system and service connections continued; a domestic hot water system and hot water tank has been installed in the industrial building; a sink and combination slop sink and sewer trap installed in storehouse; seven low pressure reducing valves installed in connection with the heating system; 7.5 H. P. motor installed in general laundry; new kitchen floor in administration building; re-wiring of administration building; grading around the new cottage and service road; cement walks laid; farm building painted; tin roofs repaired and gutter pipes replaced on administration building, reception house, boiler house, and five of the cottages; two old steam kettles in reception house kitchen replaced with ten-gallon aluminum steam jacketed kettles; and Sims horizontal hot water heater installed in Hart and Sprague cottages.

### TRAINING AND EDUCATION

Classes for the cutting and making of clothing; classes in cooking; and classes for the making of various practical and fancy articles are carried on, but on the day of inspection the attendance was very small owing to the fact that at this time of year a great deal of outdoor work is done by the inmates. A class in stenography and typewriting was conducted during the latter part of the year and was very successful. Two inmates of this class finished their course and at the time of their discharge were placed in lucrative positions. Rug weaving and chair caning are also taught; individual instruction has been given in most classes. Girls have been classified as nearly as possible in accordance with their previous school work and apparent ability at the time of commitment. Beginning with the second grade, work is carried through the seventh and eighth grades and in several instances during the past year, high school work. Special lessons in physiology and physics have been given, vocal music has received a great deal of attention, and a course in musical appreciation has been planned. Selected reading matter is loaned to the



institution by the State Traveling Library and the institution itself has 402 volumes. Each cottage draws new books every two weeks; eight monthly magazines and one weekly magazine are circulated. The institution also owns 87 selected victrola records which are circulated among the cottages.

#### FOOD

We examined the food supplies in several of the cottages and found them in good condition, and especial attention is given to well balanced meals.

#### CLOTHING

The clothing worn in the institution is made in the Vocational School. Blue chambray middy suits are worn every day and white middies with blue skirts on Sunday. When leaving the School the girl is provided with a complete outfit of new clothing of very good material and well made.

#### RECREATION

A recreation period each day begins at 4 o'clock. Girls who are classified as cooks go to the kitchen at 5 o'clock to prepare the evening meal. After supper, recreation is resumed until 8 o'clock, the hour for retiring.

#### DISCIPLINE

The discipline in the institution is very good, as the records show there have been very few infractions of the rules during the past year. On the day of inspection two girls were in punishment for running away from the institution. While the privileges of these offenders were curtailed, there was no deprivation of food and they received the same meals as those served in the cottages.

Inmates are given a mental and physical examination at the time of their admission to the institution and are then classified and assigned to the different cottages.

The cost of the institution for the year (not including the home products) was about \$103,721.11; and the per capita cost on the same basis, about \$522.47.

Regular visiting days are held every three months, and during the past fiscal year 459 visitors were received on those days. In addition, many visitors come on special permission.

The following special items have been asked of the Legislature for the fiscal year: Fence, \$3500; house for engineers, \$6000; laundry equipment, \$3000, of which \$2500 has been granted; spur from trolley line to boiler house, \$3000. All of these items are for improvements that are very badly needed and every effort should be made to procure the same for the institution.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) SARAH L. DAVENPORT,

CECILIA D. PATTEN,

*Commissioners.*

NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY FOR WOMEN

BEDFORD HILLS

Inspected December 10-11, 1923. Amos T. Baker, M. D., superintendent.

The population on the day of inspection was 285 adults and 30 babies.

The institution comprises 14 cottages with a capacity of about 30 each. The cottage used as a nursery (Griffin) was closed for repairs and the mothers and babies usually housed there were assigned to the other cottages. This is an innovation and seems to work so well that the Superintendent is considering the matter of continuing this practice instead of segregating the mothers and babies from the other inmates.

The several buildings of the institution are now used as follows:

On the lower, or main, campus are the Administration Building, which contains the auditorium, formerly the chapel, offices, the Superintendent's quarters, and rooms for officers; the Laundry and Refrigerating plant; Storehouse, which is located in part of Rebecca Hall, Disciplinary Building and four cottages, viz. Gibbons (girls in semi-quarantine), Lowell (older drug addicts), Huntington (library and commissary), and Sanford (vacant). On the upper campus—Staff House, School and Gymnasium, Hospital, and six cottages, viz.,—Robertson (older and more depraved girls), Cowden (older girls of the quieter type), Morris (youngest girls), Cromwell (majority of the mothers and babies), Griffin (closed for repairs), and Turner (younger type of quiet girls).

The Disciplinary Building is now used for the storage of clothing of inmates. The Farm Group—four cottages—Macy (white feeble-minded, all outdoor workers), Harriman (older and more hardened colored girls), Flower (younger and quieter colored girls), Hay (feeble-minded white girls).

In the Rockefeller group Frances Bement cottage is used for problem cases and for quarantine of girls who have been returned for violation of parole. Elizabeth Fry Hall is at present closed.

The lower part of the south wing of Rebecca Hall is used for storage. The library was formerly located on an upper floor, but has been moved to Huntington cottage. This building is of no great value to the institution in its present condition, but if it could be remedied and used as an industrial building it would be an asset to the reformatory.

All the woodwork of the cottages has been repainted.

Ten girls were employed at the barns and chicken house, four at the farm house, and twenty at the laundry. In the summer about forty work on the farm, and a variable squad is employed around the grounds.

The average attendance at the school is about 125. There are classes in sewing, cooking, and arts and crafts. There is also a commercial course in addition to the regular school classes.

The discipline continues to improve and the morale is excellent.

The Board of Managers has conferred with the committing magistrates and the majority of the latter feel that those who are physically and mentally fit should be paroled at the end of six months. This plan has been adopted and it has been found that there have been fewer returned to the institution for the breaking of parole since it has been in force.

Drug addicts are committed and detained for 100 days.

There is one physician who also acts as Assistant Superintendent. A dentist visits the institution once a week and in summer every day; an oculist comes every two weeks. There is a supervising nurse and three trained nurses. The former takes charge of all problem cases after consultation with the Superintendent. She also has charge of the outside clothing of the girls and sees that they are properly dressed when leaving on parole.

It would appear that slow but steady improvement is being made in the management of this institution.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN,

Commissioner.

## INSTITUTION FOR DEFECTIVE DELINQUENTS

### NAPANOCH

Inspected December 5, 1923. Walter N. Thayer, M. D., superintendent.

The disposition of the mentally defective delinquent has been one of the most difficult problems in the treatment of the criminal. Hospitals for the insane have been long established. Custodial institutions for the care of mentally defective non-delinquents have been provided for many years. When it became necessary to remove the mentally defective delinquent from society, only jails and prisons were available.

The legal definition of crime made persons who were not actually insane responsible for their offenses. After guilt was determined all were punished alike. Prisons and jails received defectives in large numbers. They included imbeciles, feeble-minded, psychopaths, epileptics and other mental defectives, even occasionally the border line insane, and insane.

The subnormal offender constituted a large proportion of the recidivists who kept coming back again and again to the prisons. Among them was a lower group known as segregable, who were so inferior and palpably unfit that they impeded the efficient management of the prisons and their commitment reflected on the administration of justice.

Public and semi-public organizations, among which was the State Commission of Prisons, made a united effort to bring about the establishment of a custodial institution to which these unfortunate delinquents could be committed and transferred, and kept and taken out of the prisons. The result was the enactment of a law which designated the institution at Napanoch, formerly known as the Eastern New York Reformatory, a branch of the New York State Reformatory, to be used exclusively for male mentally defective delinquents. The State Commission for Mental Defectives was made the Board of Managers of the institution, which was opened June 1, 1921.

### BUILDINGS

The institution was constructed for a prison. It was intended for young offenders, to be treated under reformatory methods, and its plan was not as harsh as the old style prisons. If a new institution had been built for the defectives its construction would undoubtedly have been more like custodial institutions.

The inmates, however, are all charged with, arraigned for, or convicted of crime. Many of them, especially those transferred from the state prisons and reformatories, have been convicted of serious felonies. These defectives require secure buildings, and guarding, and the cells in the institution are not unfitted for them.

The institutional buildings are described in last year's inspection report. They consist of a large stone cell house, a mess hall and kitchen building, a laundry building, a shop building, power house, a hospital building under construction, and barns and out-buildings.

The site contains 312 acres (37 enclosed by a wall), 57 acres of farmland, and the balance woodland.

The cell house is divided into a north and south cell hall; the north cell hall has 224 cells, each 8 ft. wide, 10 ft. deep, and 10 ft. high; the south cell hall has 272 cells, each 6 ft. wide, 9 ft. deep, and 9 ft. high.

The cells in the south cell hall are equipped with sanitary toilets



and lavatories. Last year, 136 cells in the north hall were without toilets and lavatories. Some additional toilets and lavatories were installed during the year. The plan is gradually to equip these cells as the increase of the population requires them.

The mess hall, kitchen and bakery are in a commodious building, designed and equipped for 1000 inmates.

The laundry building is utilized for the laundry, bath room, and for dormitories. One-half of the first floor contains a well-equipped laundry; the other one-half, a large bath room having 75 showers screened in booths. The upper floor was formerly used as the reformatory school, and divided into nine rooms.

These rooms are converted into dormitories, remaining practically unchanged. Low-grade defectives are segregated in them. One of them is a recreation room for defectives who are unfit for employment or the general activities of the institution.

None of the dormitory rooms contains toilets and lavatories; they are in a separate room. The toilets are arranged in a battery of eight sitting on a large pipe and are all flushed at once. This style of toilet is insanitary and is uniformly condemned by this Commission, even in jails of detention. They are especially bad in an institution of confinement and should be replaced at once by sanitary toilets.

The shop building is adequate for the future needs of the institution. It is subdivided into nine shops in which institutional work is done. It is not all in use and will furnish rooms for vocational training.

The hospital building which has been under construction for about ten years is nearing completion. It should be finished during the coming year and placed in commission. It is a three-story brick building. The ground floor will contain the doctors' offices and two wards. The second floor will be equipped for medical and surgical work and is divided into operating rooms and wards. The third floor is for tubercular patients and has a splendid solarium. A kitchen and hospital mess room are attached.

A psychopathic laboratory and reception building is especially needed. An institution for mental defectives should have recognized facilities for the handling and treatment of these unfortunates. The building should have accommodation for mental examinations and tests, and observation rooms and detention rooms for at least fifty inmates. It should also have a section set apart for disturbed cases and permit the closing of the so-called rest rooms in the basement of the main building.

Improvements to the buildings are made gradually. Attention was called in last year's report to the need of re-painting and repairing the main building. This work has been done and the kitchen has been repainted. The interior of the cell halls has not been repainted for a long time. Only the paint is requested, as the inmates will do the painting.

The unfinished state of the wall and the unsafe gate was pointed out last year. They remain in the same condition. The wall should be completed and the gate reconstructed.

#### POPULATION

The following defective delinquents are eligible by law for commitment and transfers:

1st. Mental defectives over 16 years of age charged with, arraigned for, and convicted of a criminal offense.

2nd. Mental defectives over 16 years of age convicted of a misdemeanor and confined in a penitentiary or other penal or reformatory institutions.

3rd. Mental defectives over 16 years of age convicted of felony, except murder in the first degree, and confined in a state prison, reformatory or penitentiary.

4th. Mental defectives over 16 years of age confined in Matteawan

State Hospital for the criminally insane, who are sufficiently recovered to stand trial for the crime charged against them.

The capacity of the institution is at present 600. There are 496 cells and dormitory accommodations for 100. When the hospital building is completed, 100 additional can be cared for in it.

The institution was planned for 1000 inmates. The facilities, except living quarters, are gauged for that number and they can be handled within the walls when room accommodations are provided for them. Additional accommodations must await future growth.

A better segregation and classification should eventually be made. The only classification at present is high grade defectives in the cells and low grade defectives in the old school room dormitories. Modern buildings will in time be required in which the higher grade and more hopeful inmates who are likely to be paroled can have more individual and normal treatment.

The population on day of inspection was 371.

The following tables give a resume of all the inmates who have been committed and transferred to the institution, and transferred back to other institutions since it was opened: Direct court commitments up to July 1, 1922—Albany County 2, Bronx 1, Columbia 2, Kings 1, Monroe 1, New York 15, Oneida 1, Onondaga 5, Orange 2, Rockland 1, Suffolk 9, Sullivan 1, Tioga 2, Ulster 8; total, 51.

Direct court commitments from July 1, 1922 to July 1, 1923:

New York County 7, Bronx 1, Kings 3, Ulster 1, Onondaga 4, Oneida 2, Suffolk 1, Sullivan 1, Oswego 1, Dutchess 1, Erie 1, Broome 1, Westchester 1, Fulton 1, Orange 1; total 27.

Direct court commitments since July 1, 1923—15.

Institutional transfers from opening to July 1, 1922:

<i>Transfers from</i>		<i>Transfers to</i>	
Rome State Custodial School	117	Dannemora State Hospital	2
New York State Reformatory	20	Auburn Prison	9
Clinton Prison	20	Sing Sing Prison	18
Auburn Prison	61	N. Y. State Reformatory	3
Sing Sing Prison	14	Rome State Custodial School	40
Great Meadow Prison	8	Clinton Prison	1
N. Y. County Penitentiary	17	Matteawan State Hospital	1
Randall's Island	13		
N. Y. City Reformatory	9		74
Dannemora State Hospital	9		
Matteawan State Hospital	40		
	388		

#### TRANSFERS FROM JULY 1, 1922 TO JULY 1, 1923

<i>Transfers from</i>		<i>Transfers to</i>	
Randall's Island	1	Clinton Prison	3
Rome State Custodial School	15	Sing Sing Prison	13
New York State Reformatory	35	N. Y. State Reformatory	4
Auburn Prison	61	Matteawan State Hospital	1
Sing Sing Prison	4	N. Y. County Penitentiary	4
Great Meadow Prison	5	N. Y. City Reformatory	4
N. Y. County Penitentiary	18		
Matteawan State Hospital	1		29

Received by transfer since July 1, 1923, 34; and transferred back to institutions, 32.

The inmates range from idiots to high-grade morous; psychopaths of **low mentality** and other classes of mental defects are also among them.

No classification as to the nature of the crime is made. Some are mild misdemeanants and others desperate felons.

Court commitments are made upon the certificate of two qualified examiners.

Transfers from institutions must be upon the recommendation of the **doctor** and the report of two qualified examiners not connected with the institution, and with the consent and under the direction of the State Commission for Mental Defectives. The Board of Managers of the institution are given discretion at any time to transfer back, to the institution from which they came or to one designated, inmates received upon transfer who are considered unfit to be and to remain in the institution.

#### INCOMING INMATES

Inmates directly committed by the courts are delivered by county authorities with their original commitments. When transferred from another institution they must come in a cleanly condition with an outfit similar to discharge. Their original record of conviction and the examination upon which they were selected for transfer must be delivered with them.

They are placed in a separate section of the cell house. They are examined physically and after nine days assigned temporarily to labor. Within sixty days each incoming inmate receives a full mental examination by approved tests and his mental age and intelligence quotient recorded. He is then classified and receives his permanent assignment.

Inmates are allowed monthly visits on all days except Saturdays and Sundays. They sit on benches in the rotunda in personal contact with the visitors.

#### MEALS AND FOOD SUPPLIES

The inmates are served three meals a day in the mess hall. They sit around small tables in groups of eight. A solid square bench surrounding the table has been substituted, since the riot, for the stools formerly used. Inmates with communicable diseases eat at separate tables in a remote part of the mess hall.

The meals on day of inspection were: Breakfast—hominy with milk, coffee, milk and bread; dinner—baked corned beef hash, pickled beets and bread; supper—pea soup, tea, milk and sugar, and bread. Coffee should be served at the dinner, as is done in some of the prisons.

Each inmate is supplied with a plate, cup, bowl, knife and fork, except lower-grade defectives who are not given a knife.

We tested the bread and inspected the food supplies and found them wholesome. There are four large refrigerators. The perishable supplies were low and kept only in one refrigerator; the others were utilized for storerooms.

The kitchen was sanitary and adequately equipped. A large aluminum kettle was added during the year. The bakery was in good condition.

#### EMPLOYMENT

Employment of the inmates of this institution needs considerable attention. Few of them are qualified to do skilled work. Rough laboring work and simple mechanical processes are the limit for most of them.

Industries, such as are established in the state prisons, are out of the question. Under supervision painting, blacksmithing, carpentry, tailoring and mattress-making are carried on.

Most of the inmates are employed in maintenance and around the



grounds of the institution. Some of them do little or no work and need almost as much custodial care as the insane.

A large shop building furnishes sufficient floor space for all the industries that can be established for some time to come. At present, it contains the State shop, blacksmith, carpentry, and paint shops. The mattress and tailor shops are in other buildings.

More industrial employment should be provided. The making of articles requiring simple hand work, such as mats, brooms, baskets and brushes, ought to be within their ability. At least 100 additional of the inmates should be engaged in shop work.

Connected with the institution are 212 acres of wood land. During the winter gangs of inmates are sent out to cut trees for fire wood, lumber and wood pulp. During the season 6700 feet of timber were cut.

Inmates are not considered qualified to do anything except laboring work on the hospital building. The skilled work is done by outside employees. On day of inspection the inmates were distributed and occupied as follows:

<i>Location</i>	<i>No. of Men</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>No. of Men</i>
State Shop -----	40	Chief Engineer -----	17
Mess Hall & Kitchen -----	33	Carpenter Shop -----	8
North Hall -----	17	Blacksmith Shop -----	17
South Hall -----	18	Painters -----	6
Inmate Barbers -----	8	Laundry & Mattress Shop ---	17
Guard Room Floor Porters --	8	Genl. Labor Squad (these men	
Hospital Porters -----	8	are used part time on hos-	
Confined in Hospital, sick ---	2	pital construction work) ---	31
Confined in Hospital, idiots --	2	Gate-men -----	4
Hospital Nurse -----	1	Clerical Work -----	5
Idiots -----	5	Superintendent's Residence ---	2
Barn -----	7	Officers' Quarters & Mess ---	3
Farm -----	21	Yardmen & Genl. Outside work	7
Colony Farm -----	12	Dormitory Porters -----	18
Colony Farm (Stahl) -----	8	Disciplinary Company -----	7
		Invalid Yard -----	5
		Exercise & Light Work Only -	30
	190		177
		Grand Total -----	367

#### THE FARM AND FARM COLONIES

Farming and outdoor work is the most desirable employment for mental defectives.

The only farm land connected with the institution is 57 acres of poor soil which has been pretty well worked out. It should be examined with a view to tiling.

It was strongly urged in last year's report that arable farms be leased and colonies of inmates established to cultivate them. It is pleasing to note that a substantial beginning has been made. A farm of 390 acres, known as the Snyder farm, three miles from the institution, has been secured. It is placed in charge of a supervisor and his wife as matron and twelve or more inmates assigned to its cultivation.

The Commission for Mental Defectives used some of its general appropriation to finance the colony until the institutional appropriation became available in July. A herd of young cattle were transferred from Letchworth village. It is reported to be a productive farm.

A Doctor Ford offered the institution one-half of the products from a farm of several acres if the institution would operate the farm and supply one-half of the seed. The offer was accepted and the farm has

been cultivated during the season by inmates brought back and forth from the institution. A colony should be organized on this farm. A supervisor and his wife as matron are necessary and provision should be made for them in next year's appropriation.

Since its establishment the institution has been obliged to purchase on the outside most of its food supplies. The supplies ought to be raised on the farm. Any excess can be sold in the open market. The cultivation of the farm ought to be a good investment and bring in eventually a revenue to the institution.

The proper management of these farms requires the expert services of a farm director who will have general supervision of the work and direct the extension and development of the colonies. A competent man ought to make the farms at least self-sustaining.

#### EDUCATION

A slight beginning has been made on a school. One of the guards instructs a class of fifteen illiterates. This, of course, is inadequate and demonstrates all the more the need of a regularly organized school in letters under a full-time teacher. The instructions of defectives is a standard branch of the educational system. They respond to specialized teaching and make material advancement. As recommended last year, the State Department of Education should be asked to assign an expert to study conditions in the institution and advise the organization of a right kind of a school and its equipment.

Some progress is made in vocational instruction. The foreman of each shop acts as an instructor. Instructors are furnished in blacksmithing and carpentry; one is needed in painting. A good deal of painting is necessary around the institution, which the inmates can do under proper instruction.

#### DISCIPLINE

The discipline maintained is reported good. The punishments are deprivation of privileges, loss of marks for parole, and confinement in the cells or rest rooms. The rest rooms are two large cells in the basement under the main building. The fronts of the cells are round bars and face the basement windows.

Special difficulties attend the preservation of discipline in this institution. Deprivation of privileges and loss of "good time" have not the restraining effects that they have in the prisons. Lack of continued employment, schooling and limited recreations make conditions harder. Many of the inmates are hysterical, neurotic and easily disturbed. They are readily led by men of stronger mentality, as was shown by the mess hall riot.

We had a list prepared of the confinements in the rest rooms, the length of time in isolation, and the causes of punishment. Fifteen men were isolated in the rest rooms for from one to eight days. Most of the periods were one to two days. Sasso, who killed the guard, was confined eight days. The details of the offenses showed a hysterical and nervous condition manifested in some forms of violence.

The rest rooms are not the right kind of places for isolation. Basement cells are never fit. Disciplinary quarters adapted for isolation and observation of disturbed neurotics should be provided. Restraint and rest, rather than punishment, should be imposed for most of the infractions of discipline and require the facilities of a psychopathic building.

Blame cannot be attributed to management for the riot in the mess hall on July 27th which resulted in the death of a guard. The attendants deserve credit for suppressing the disturbance without serious injuries to the inmates, considering the provocation.

Among the inmates was a huge Porto Rican negro, named Sasso, of

low mentality. Indications are that he was incited by associates of a higher mentality. The riot had all the earmarks of pre-arrangement.

The mess hall was underguarded, as a number of the attendants were outside the institution fighting a forest fire. Sasso took this occasion to start a disturbance during the supper hour. When the guards tried to restrain him he struck one of them over the head with his stool, inflicting injuries from which he died. Other inmates joined in the fracas, using their stools as weapons. Before they could be quelled several guards were injured, none seriously. Sasso was convicted of murder, second degree, and is serving his sentence in state's prison; others who took part in the riot were punished and transferred.

An important significance of this occurrence is its likelihood of recurrence and the need of the utmost care and adequate isolation quarters for the restraint and treatment of inmates when they begin to show violent tendencies.

#### HOSPITAL AND MEDICAL FACILITIES

Until the hospital building is completed rooms on the second floor of the main building off the rotunda are used for the hospital. A medical, surgical, tuberculosis and observation ward, and a well equipped operating room are provided.

No patients were in the hospital on day of inspection. A civilian nurse has been provided as recommended in last year's report. Another civilian nurse will be necessary.

A doctor visits the institution daily and comes on call. Most of the ailments are not serious and do not require hospital treatment. The general health of the inmates is reported good.

A part-time dentist and part-time oculist should be provided and the inmates' teeth and eyes treated, as in other institutions.

A pharmacy adequately supplied with medicines and drugs is attached to the hospital.

#### RECREATION

Athletic games and sports are encouraged during mild weather. One of the guards is director of athletics. Baseball is allowed practically every day. A fine double hand-ball court and a tennis court are in the yard. Baseball, foot ball, medicine ball, and an Italian game called "Bocsi" furnish recreation to the inmates. During the winter months moving pictures are exhibited twice a week in the chapel.

Regular military drill cannot be introduced until a military instructor is appointed. Military drill in company formation takes place three times daily—at 7.30, 11.30 and 4.30. Physical exercises are also given daily.

A band should be organized. Music would be especially stimulating to these defectives who have a pretty dull time.

When the population increases a military instructor and an assembly hall large enough for an institutional regiment to drill in and equipped with gymnastic apparatus should be provided.

#### RELIGIOUS SERVICES AND LIBRARY

A beautiful chapel is on the upper floor of the main building. Religious services for Protestants, Roman Catholics and Jews are held regularly.

The library contains about 1700 books in charge of the chaplain. The books are not much used. Books adapted to the intelligence of the inmates should be selected. Picture books and children's books ought to be of interest. Some study should be given to furnishing the right kind of reading matter. Magazines and pictorials are especially attractive and more of them should be supplied to this institution.



## ROME CUSTODIAL CASES

During the first year after the institution was opened, out of 409 commitments and transfers 117 former inmates of the Rome State Custodial School were committed to this institution by court order. Disorderly inmates were charged with delinquency and brought within the letter of the law. Youths who were committed to the Rome school by county authorities turned up in the institution at Napanoch to the dismay and distress of parents and relatives.

A large proportion of the population was transferred from state prisons and reformatories. They had all been convicted of felonies; many of them hardened criminals. The mingling of the Rome Custodial defectives with defective delinquents of such habits appeared to the Commission of Prisons to be unwise and not within the spirit of the law. The issue emerged whether this institution was established for the custodial care, exclusively, of defective delinquents committed from localities or transferred from penal and correctional institutions, or whether it was also intended to be a disciplinary institution for the disorderly inmates of institutions for non-delinquent defectives.

The State Commission of Prisons took the former position and objected to the presence of such a large number of Rome Custodial inmates. It claimed that institutions for non-delinquent defectives should discipline their disorderly inmates, and that only inmates who commit crimes similar to those which are prosecuted by local criminal authorities should be received in the institution at Napanoch. After conferences with the Board of Managers of the Institution for Defective Delinquents an understanding was reached to exclude the inmates of custodial institutions for non-delinquent defectives unless they come within the above delinquent class.

The total number of Rome Custodial inmates sent to the institution at Napanoch was 133; 64 have been transferred back; 12 have been paroled or discharged, leaving 57 still in the institution. Most of them have been in the institution over a year and are reported to be of the same general character as the other inmates. During the past year only 15 have been received from the Rome Custodial School.

## DIRECT COURT COMMITMENTS

When the institution at Napanoch was established it was expected that local criminal courts would commit defective delinquents directly to it and avoid placing on them the stigma of confinement in state prisons or other penal and correctional institutions. The advantage of having such an institution, it ought, would appeal to the courts in the disposition of these unfortunates.

During the first year only 51 defective delinquents were directly committed from fourteen counties. During the past year only 27 were committed from fifteen counties. The courts are continuing to send most of the defectives to penal and correctional institutions.

If psychopathic clinics were established in connection with the criminal courts, defective delinquents would be discovered in the first instance and direct court commitments become the rule rather than the exception. The prospect of securing these clinics within the near future is not bright. The procedure in the law of basing the commitment on certificate of two qualified examiners follows the long established practice of commitments to state hospitals for the insane.

Professional fees of examiners in most of the counties range from \$25. to \$50. Judges hesitate to impose the costs of the examination on the counties. If some plan could be devised to relieve the counties of this expense, direct court commitments would undoubtedly increase. If the State Commission for Mental Defectives could arrange to supply the examiners free until such time as local psychopathic clinics are established, it would bring the institution in closer contact with the courts.

Possibly, if an arrangement could be made with the State Hospital Commission and the management of State institutions for mental defectives to permit members of their psychopathic staffs to act as examiners for local courts free, or at a nominal expense, their services would be utilized.

The situation is worthy of an effort to persuade and stimulate the courts to send the defective delinquents directly to the State institution. Most of the counties and cities have probation departments which will cooperate. An organized effort should be made by the State Commission and other bodies which united to secure this institution to make it function successfully with the courts.

The clearing-house at Sing Sing Prison will be an important agency, so far as the state prisons are concerned, and ought to be opened at the earliest possible time.

#### TRANSFERS FROM PENAL AND OTHER CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS

The penal and correctional institutions have cooperated fairly well with the new institution. They have transferred to it most of its in-

State Reformatory, Clinton Prison, the New York County Penitentiary, the House of Refuge at Randall's Island and the Matteawan State Hospital have sent a large number of inmates. That the class of inmates have in the main been satisfactory to the management of the institution appears from the fact that only a comparatively few transfers have been made back to these institutions. The record of Sing Sing Prison does not seem as cooperative, as only 18 have been transferred from Sing Sing to this institution and 31 have been transferred from it to Sing Sing.

The expense of transferring back and forth has been considerable. The appointment of a psychiatrist for the institution at Napanoch, September 1, 1923, and the qualifying of the chaplain as a psychologist have

on the proposed transfers, and if not acceptable, save the expense of transfer.

A definite policy as to the kind and character of defective delinquents which will be received and retained in the institution at Napanoch should be understood between the management of the penal and correctional institutions and the management of the Institution for Defective Delinquents.

Psychopaths with a mental age of over 12 years should not be transferred to this institution. They include the most desperate criminals and are difficult to govern. Feeble-minded defectives committed by the courts and transferred from local institutions should not be forced to mingle with them, and the institution at Napanoch has not sufficient guards or equipment to handle them. They ought to be segregated in one of the state prisons, which should be equipped with special facilities for their treatment. Possibly, an institution at some future time will be provided for them.

#### SUGGESTION AS TO A POLICY

The experience at the Institution for Defective Delinquents and an understanding of the various kinds of defective delinquents indicate that they should be disposed somewhat as follows:

1. Idiots and imbeciles, even when called delinquents, should be under the custodial care of institutions for the non-delinquent defectives and do not belong in the institution at Napanoch, as they are wholly irresponsible so far as delinquency is concerned.

2. Disorderly inmates of institutions for non-delinquent defectives should be disciplined in their own institutions and not be committed to the institution at Napanoch unless they commit crimes.

3. Psychopaths with a mental age of over 12 years should not be committed or transferred to the institution at Napanoch.

4. Mentally defective delinquents between the mental ages of 7 and 12 should be committed, transferred, and retained in the institution at Napanoch.

This differentiation is offered by way of suggestion. Possibly some better and more scientific standards can be found. In any event, a definite policy should be formulated, and the courts and penal and correctional institutions be informed of the kind of mentally defective delinquents which the management of the institution at Napanoch will accept and retain under its custodial care.

#### DISCHARGE AND PAROLE

Since the institution was established 5 inmates were discharged by court order; 10 by expiration of sentence; one to parents; and 88 were paroled. Of the 88 paroled 15 are delinquent, 10 finally discharged or otherwise disposed of, leaving 63 actively reporting.

The increasing numbers on the parole require the appointment of a parole officer and the organization of a more efficient parole system. The percentage of delinquents is large, and better follow-up methods should be adopted.

The question of dual authority between the State Board of Parole and the Managers of the institution over the parole of inmates committed to the Attorney-General, who decided that the Board of Managers had sole control over the parole of inmates transferred to the institution.

The law should be amended, permitting the transfer of inmates who have become insane to State hospitals for the insane.

#### TYPICAL CASES

##### CASE NO. 1

The following typical cases, illustrative of the kind of inmates for which the custodial conditions of the institution are best fitted, were kindly furnished by the Superintendent:

Age, 23 years. Mental age, 10 years 10 months. Crime, attempted burglary, 3rd degree.

##### *Family History*

Negative for abnormal traits with the exception of depressive episodes in the mother. One sister of relatively high intelligence.

##### *Personal History*

Marked retardation in school with tendency to get into fights on the playgrounds; chronic truant; never showed leadership; and was a suggestible tool for the bad associates whom he picked up at an early age; confirmed crap shooter; delinquent tendencies usually of the petty order; some emotional instability; longest time on one job, two years.

##### *Delinquencies*

Age	Institution	Crime	Sentence
7	Hebrew Orphanage	Destitution	9 months
9	Brooklyn Truant School	Truant	9 months
13	Jewish Protectory	Petit larceny	4 years
20		Petit larceny	Probation 1 yr
21		Crap shooting	fine \$1.00
22	N. Y. State Reformatory, Elmira	Att. burg. 3 deg.	Indeterminate.
22	Institution for Defective Delinquents, by transfer.		



*Mentality*

Binet-Simon test gives Mental age 10 years, 10 months with I. Q. of .67. Has fair general knowledge; calculations well done; good retentive memory; unstable emotionally; has adapted himself fairly well to discipline during incarceration.

## CASE NO. 2

Age, 21 years. Mental age, 11 years. Crime, disorderly child.

*Family History*

Father inebriate and has been an inmate of Kings' Park Hospital for a brief period; has no brothers or sisters.

*Personal History*

Marked retardation in school work; with unruly conduct and frequent fights with his playmates. Was headstrong at home and had many arguments with his father; had an ungovernable temper and got beyond control of his parents; shiftless; became a "hanger-on" about the pool rooms; confirmed crap shooter; started perverted homo-sexual practices at the age of 15 years; did small jobs, but quit work when he had enough money to loaf for a few days; helped his father do janitor work and has been a fairly good fireman in penal institution.

*Delinquencies*

Age	Institution	Crime	Sentence
13	Catholic Protectory	Disorderly child	2 years
16	House of Refuge, Randall's Island	Sodomy	Indeterminate
18	Randall's Island	returned Vio. of parole	Indeterminate
20	Institution for Defective Delinquents, by transfer.		

*Mentality*

Binet-Simon test shows mental age 11 years, I. Q. .68. Poor general knowledge; memory good in all fields; emotionally unstable, with tendency to fight and perform careless, thoughtless acts; is a confirmed sodomist of the passive type; at times shows silly and rather effeminate conduct.

## CASE NO. 3

Age, 20 years. Mental age, 10 years 11 months. Crime, attempted burglary, 3rd degree.

*Family History*

Mother died of tuberculosis; father emotionally unstable; brothers and sisters moderately retarded mentally; one brother on Randall's Island for 8 months.

*Personal History*

Definitely retarded in his school work; development of reckless and delinquent traits from an apparent compensatory reaction to shyness and a sense of inferiority arising over a physical defect; "Tuberculosis jaw, age 6 years"; loafed on street corners; pool room habit; occupational activities show marked inefficiency and indolence; no sexual perverse traits; ran away from home and has been incorrigible since childhood.

*Delinquencies*

Age	Institution	Crime	Sentence
13	N. Y. Catholic Protectory	Petit larceny	2 yrs. 6 mos.
17	House of Refuge, Randall's Island	Petit larceny	1 yr. 6 mos.
19	N. Y. State Reformatory, Elmira	Att. Burglary	2 yrs. 6 mos.
19	Institution for Defective Delinquents, by transfer.		

*Mentality*

Binet-Simon test shows mental age of 10 years 11 months. I. Q. .68. Poor general knowledge; slow thinker; fairly good memory; has excellent institutional record, but is suggestible; easily influenced; has a passive attitude toward everything.

## CASE NO. 4

Age, 20 years. Mental age, 9 years 6 months. Crime, Unlawful Entry.

*Family History*

Father a heavy drinker; brothers and sisters definitely retarded with the exception of two.

*Personal History*

Markedly retarded throughout school, with chronic truancy for which he was arrested twice; weak volition and apparently too cowardly to be aggressively delinquent; rather sensitive make-up; tendency to avoid schoolmates and to develop seclusive traits; displayed restlessness; desire for novelty; inability to concentrate; kept jumping from one job to another with inefficiency wherever he went; showed vacillations; untruthfulness, with underhand methods and peevish of a petty type; general suspicious attitude which prevented him from forming strong personal contacts.

*Delinquencies*

Age	Institution	Crime	Sentence
16	Catholic Protectory	Truancy	4 months
15	Catholic Protectory	Theft	Discharged
17	Catholic Protectory	Truancy	3 months
18	New York City Reformatory	Unlawful entry	Indefinite
18	Institution for Defective Delinquents, by transfer.		

*Mentality*

Binet-Simon test shows mental age 9 years 6 months. General Knowledge poor; only the simplest calculations can be done; retention good; memory good in all fields; has adapted well to institution routine, but is weak willed; of rather plastic make-up; shiftless and evasive.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That a definite policy as to the kind and character of the mentally defective delinquents, which will be received and retained in the institution, be adopted.

2. That an effort be made to increase the number of inmates directly committed by the courts and a plan worked out for reducing the costs of examination of defectives in the counties and cities of the State.

3. That the hospital building be completed.

4. That a psychopathic laboratory and reception building be provided, which will contain isolation and rest rooms.

5. That a farm director, a teacher in letters, an instructor in painting, and additional colony supervisor and matron, another civilian nurse, an assistant engineer and electrician, a civilian chef, a part-time dentist, a part-time oculist and a teamster be provided.

6. That the salaries of the attendants and employes be increased to equal the salaries of prison and reformatory guards.

7. That all the cells in the cell house be equipped with sanitary toilets and lavatories.

8. That the insanitary toilets in the dormitory be removed and sanitary toilets installed.

9. That a school in letters be organized and expert advice on the instruction of defectives be requested from the State Department of Education.

10. That more vocational instruction be given.

11. That the farm colony plan already instituted be extended and more farm work developed.

12. That additional industries be installed in the shop building.

13. That the unfinished stone wall be completed and the unsafe gate be reconstructed.

14. That more military drill, physical culture and recreation be given, and a band organized.

15. That the interior of the cell halls, cells and buildings of the institution needing it, be repainted.

16. That the law be amended to permit the transfer of inmates who have become insane to State hospitals for the insane.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN,

FRANK E. WADE,

*Commissioners.*



## NEW YORK CITY INSTITUTIONS

### NEW YORK COUNTY PENITENTIARY

#### WELFARE ISLAND

Inspected December 8, 1923. Frederick A. Wallis, Commissioner of Correction; Joseph A. McCann, acting warden.

In any discussion of this institution it should be said, in all fairness at the outset, that the present Commissioner has inherited a plant, the main part of which was built nearly a century ago,—to be exact, ninety-one years. So that the actual conditions may be kept before the City Government and citizens of New York, the description given in last year's report by Commissioner Wade is repeated as follows:

"A large central building joins four stone cell houses, known as the old prison, south prison, west prison, and north prison. These buildings form the three sides of a parallelogram and face the East river on Welfare Island.

"The central building contains the administration offices on the first floor, the chapel on the second, and the hospital on the third floor. The other buildings are kitchen, laundry, bath house, storehouse, keepers' building, and former shop building now used as a dormitory.

"The capacity and cell dimensions of the cell houses are:

"Old prison, 256 cells, 3 ft. x 6 ft. 10 in. deep and 7 ft. high; West prison, 240 cells, 3 ft. 10 in. x 6 ft. 10½ in. deep, and 6 ft. 10½ in. high; North prison, 370 cells, 4 ft. 8 in. wide, 7½ ft. deep, and 7½ high; South prison, 247 cells, 3 ft. 10 in. x 6 ft. 10½ in. deep and 6 ft. 10½ in. high.

"All the cells are solid stone, ventilated by a hole in the rear. They have no sanitary improvements. The insanitary prison bucket is used. The cells are saturated with almost a century of odors and are infested with vermin which constant vigilance cannot eradicate. Wooden roofs cover the stone cell halls."

Commissioner Wallis, soon after taking office and becoming acquainted with the situation, made a request for a new penitentiary and an industrial building at a cost of \$2,500,000. The request has not yet been approved by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, together with other requests for needed buildings at other institutions repeatedly recommended by this Commission, making a building program aggregating \$8,538,000.

In an interview given by Commissioner Wallis in relation to police problems in the City of New York, he said:

"It must be borne in mind that the whole world follows in the footsteps of New York. A reform accomplished in New York is adopted as a rule in all the large cities in this country and abroad."

While it is true that such is the case in many things, unfortunately it cannot be said in relation to the physical plants of the Department of Correction, with the notable exception of the now developing New York City Reformatory at New Hampton Farms.

Commissioner Wallis, in a statement given to the press on December 17th, said :

"The Department of Correction is fifty years behind the progress of the times, due to no fault of my predecessors, but due to lack of appreciation by the City Government of the necessity to modernize the department"\*\*\*\*\*

"Few, if any, of the buildings on the islands of Welfare, Riker's and Hart's are of fireproof construction. A large number of them are of frame construction, totally and wholly devoid of the simplest and most ordinary means of protection and adequacy of exits in the event of a fire.

"No private property in the city would be permitted to be operated and running twenty-four hours under like conditions. Why, to lock a person up in a confined space, with the definite knowledge that in the event of fire there would be no likelihood of getting safely out, is, in common law, a serious crime.

"The Correction Department for many years, in fact, all those that had occasion to visit the correctional institutions of the City of New York, knew that with few exceptions the buildings were a decided fire hazard and fire trap." \* \* \*

"At the Penitentiary there are no toilet facilities in the cells and the antiquated bucket system is still used. This is a disgrace in this supposedly Christian and enlightened age." \* \* \*

"The abandonment of the old Penitentiary building, as altogether unfit for its purpose under present conditions, was under consideration at least fifteen years ago and, if unfit at that time, it is certainly unfit today."

No more severe arraignment of this institution could be made than that given by the head of the department under which it is conducted. A reference to the annual reports of this Commission will show repeated and severe condemnation of this institution for years back, as to all of the conditions mentioned in this statement.

It would be a loss of time to discuss rebuilding or repairing the present plant. Acting Mayor Murray Hulbert, in an interview, speaking generally of buildings on Welfare Island, said :

"There were many gratifying evidences of progress made, but it was still very plain that great age and deterioration would defy any attempt to repair many of the structures so that the service intended to be provided could be given. A marked obsolescence in structure and equipment was also noticeable. Although makeshift plans might postpone the erection and installation of modernized facilities, it is scarcely an expedient which the acknowledged wealthiest city of the world, could with a proper regard for enlightened public opinion, safely adopt."

Let it be said here that the Penitentiary on Welfare Island must go. This wonderful island is needed for a playground for the people of New York. Its location is convenient to the crowded section, and it would make an ideal location for a public park. The institutions such as this belong and should go out into the open country where there would be room for buildings, shops, and outdoor employment. New York City has many notable organizations and individuals engaged in actual work for the betterment of conditions in penal and correctional institutions. Here, at their own doorstep in enlightened, progressive New York City, is ample opportunity for their activities, and with their combined efforts and a finally enlightened public sentiment, the old "Pen of Blackwell's Island" would go.

## POPULATION

On the day of inspection there were 960 inmates. The population for the first nine months of this year, by months, was: January 1048; February 1189; March 1179; April 1177; May 1104; June 1027; July 1110; August 1051; September 995. The total number admitted during this period was 5671, of which 864 were Penitentiary cases, 4435 Workhouse, and 195 Reformatory cases. The daily average population was 1122. During the period, 1108 drug addicts were received here. On this date, the distribution of population was:

<i>Penitentiary</i>	
North Prison, 1st section -----	118
North Prison, 2nd section -----	113
<i>Penitentiary and boys from Hampton Farms</i>	
Old Prison -----	204
<i>Venereal cases, degenerates and drug addicts</i>	
South Prison -----	102
<i>Workhouse</i>	
West Prison -----	142
Annex -----	52
Dormitory -----	190
Hospital -----	39
Total -----	960

At the time of the last inspection (July 11, 1922) there were 1440 prisoners on hand. It is gratifying to note the decrease in numbers during the present year.

The second and third floors of the old shop building were in use as a dormitory for workhouse men. The stairs, ceiling and floors are all of wood, the toilets few, and the place a veritable fire trap. The warden has promised that these dormitories will be promptly removed to the ground floor. There were 98 on one floor and 92 on the other.

The South prison had 52 degenerate cases and 39 being treated for venereal diseases. There were no prisoners in the punishment cells.

## RECEPTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF PRISONERS

As the Clearing House of the Department of Correction, this institution receives prisoners who are committed to the:

*New York City Reformatory* for both definite and indefinite period;

*New York County Penitentiary* for both definite and indefinite period;

*Workhouse* for both definite and indefinite period;

*Miscellaneous Cases* transferred from City Prisons for Hospital treatment.

Upon being received here, all inmates are examined as to their physical and mental condition, so far as is possible, and classified accordingly.

*Tuberculosis*

Inmates suffering from tuberculosis are transferred to Hart's Island.

*Venereal Diseases*

Inmates who, upon medical examination, are found to be suffering either from gonorrhea or syphilis are immediately segregated and receive treatment.



*Insanity and Mental Defectiveness*

Inmates suspected of insanity and mental defectiveness are placed under observation, thoroughly examined, both physically and mentally, by the psychiatrist, and if found to be either insane or mentally defective, are transferred to either—

*Dannemora State Hospital for the Insane* (if convicted of felony);

*Matteawan State Hospital for the Insane* (if misdemeanor or Workhouse cases or,);

*State Institution for Mental Defectives, Napanoch, N. Y.*

*Skin Diseases*

Inmates suffering from scabies or other contagious skin diseases are also placed in isolation until cured.

*Reformatory*

Inmates committed to the New York City Reformatory are held at this institution pending physical and mental examination. Those rejected are held here, while the others are transferred to the New York City Reformatory, New Hampton Farms, Orange County, N. Y., at bi-monthly intervals.

All the other inmates found to be physically and mentally fit for work are assigned for work at—

*New York County Penitentiary*

*Workhouse*

*Hart's Island or City Prisons*

*Drug Addicts*

Drug addicts are immediately transferred to Riker's Island for treatment, and upon being taken off drug, are brought back to this institution for reclassification.

Those suffering with tuberculosis are sent to Hart's Island for treatment and care.

Those who are homo-sexuals are retained here, segregated and treated.

Those suffering from venereal diseases are retained and segregated for the purpose of treatment.

In 1917, a law was enacted, providing for the establishment of a clearing house at the Penitentiary, but unfortunately this was not carried out, and the classification and distribution lay solely in the hands of the acting warden, with such assistance as he secures from the psychiatrist and medical staff. That, with his multitude of other duties, he does as well as any layman we know of, is beyond dispute. The great City of New York with some 7500 men and boys passing through its Department of Correction in a year should have a modern, fully-equipped psychiatric clinic at this institution where intensive individual studies could be made as a basis for the treatment and assignment of men and boys to lines of work and study that would tend toward their reclamation and re-establishment as good citizens. That such a clinic would be of economic, as well as social value would soon be established in the weeding out and proper placing of custodial cases who go to make up the major portion of the recidivists who are coming and going constantly, at recurring expense to the city. As showing the limited amount of mental studies during the period from January 1st to September 30th, it is reported that only 242 inmates were examined for mental defectiveness. The value of these examinations is demonstrated in that it was

discovered that 54 were insane and 69 were clearly defined mental defectives. Of the 54 insane, 25 were sent to Matteawan, 1 to Dannemora Insane Hospital, 11 to Bellevue Psychopathic Ward, and 2 recommended for deportation. Of the feeble-minded, 9 were committed to Napanoch. The mental defectives discovered were of the following types:

	CASES
Morons .....	19
Mid-morons .....	5
Mentally retarded .....	8
Imbeciles .....	8
Drug Addicts .....	5
Emotional Instability .....	4
Borderline .....	12
Deteriorated :	
Alcoholics with psychosis .....	3
Alcoholics with no psychosis .....	2
Syphilitic .....	2
Idiot .....	1
	<hr/> 69

The following forms of insanity were determined:  
Dementia Praecox

	CASES
Para type .....	7
Simple type .....	3
Hebephrentic type .....	6
Senile Dementia .....	1

#### Psychosis

Manic Depressive .....	3
Stuporous Depressive .....	1
Undiagnosed .....	5
Epileptic .....	2
Constitutional Inferior .....	1
Alcoholic .....	1
Paranoid trends .....	6
Delusional Insanity .....	5
Involuntional Melancholia .....	2
Paresis .....	5
Drug Delirium .....	1
Acute Hallucinesis .....	4
Compulsive Neurosis with suicidal tendencies .....	1
	<hr/> 54

All Matteawan cases were passed upon by two duly qualified examiners in lunacy, who were appointed by a Justice of the Supreme Court.

All Napanoch cases were passed upon by Dr. E. W. Fuller, qualified examiner for the State Commission for Mental Defectives.

The result of a study of all inmates in the institutions of the Department can well be imagined.

#### YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS

A serious question for the Department to solve is that of proper care and protection of the boys. The problem is a difficult one, inasmuch as there is only one institution in the Department—Hampton Farms—that can

decently and properly take these boys and its present capacity has been about reached. As a result, many hopeful cases are held here or sent to Hart's Island. On this date, there were 41 sentenced to the Reformatory still held here with many others who could be transferred if there were quarters there. There is plenty of work and all the advantages for 200 more at Hampton Farms, if living quarters were provided.

Section 698 of the Greater New York Charter, as amended, provides that —

"It shall be the duty of the Commissioner to cause all the criminals and misdemeanants under his charge to be classified, so far as practicable, so that the youthful and less hardened offenders shall not be rendered more depraved by the association with any evil example of older and more hardened offenders."

The system of sending young men sentenced to the Reformatory here at first and holding them for some time is all wrong. They should be taken directly to the Reformatory and regularly discharged from there and not again returned to the Penitentiary for final discharge. So far as we can learn, there is no good reason why this cannot be done at once. When Hampton Farms progresses a little further, hospital cases sentenced there should be treated at the hospital at Hampton Farms instead of here. The warden is doing his utmost with this problem and has a keen appreciation of its importance, but he is helpless to do more than the present scheme will allow.

#### EMPLOYMENT

One of the crying needs of this institution is work, and plenty of it, for the inmates. Last year with a population of 1440, the situation was deplorable, notwithstanding the earnest efforts of the warden to keep men employed. This year, with decreased population, the problem is still an acute one. This can be readily seen with the number assigned to keep the prison cell block assignments; viz., North Prison, 1st section, 23; West prison, 29; old prison, 57; South Prison, 32; and Dormitory, 23; a total of 164; as well as the large assignments on each day's job. In addition to the general operation, maintenance and repairs of buildings and grounds on the island, conducted by the Department of Correction and Public Welfare, men are engaged at the following other occupations:

*Road Repair and Construction*—Cement work.

*Electrical Shop*—Garage: Repair of motors, lathes, tools, elevators, autos and vans.

*Power Plant*—Engine repair and making parts.

*Plumbing*—Installation of new water and steam lines and repair of old ones.

*Carpenter Shop*—Construction and repairing of buildings, fixtures, etc.

*Painting*—All painting done in and around Penitentiary.

*Shoemaking*—Repair of inmates shoes.

*Tin Shop*—Manufacturing and repair of all tinware used in Penitentiary.

*Laundry*—All bed linen, inmates' clothing, blankets, etc.

*Bakery*—Bread is made for consumption at the Penitentiary, Hart's Island, Riker's Island, Women's Workhouse, District and City Prisons.

During the summer a number of men are employed on the farm and a considerable quantity of vegetables and corn was raised.

Looking over the work assignment for the day, it was found that uncalled for numbers of men were assigned to various employments, so that as far as possible employment could be given to able-bodied men. If the Penitentiary were located at some point where farm work on a large scale could be carried out, manufacturing of articles needed by the City departments carried on, substantial savings would be made to the taxpayers and the prisoners benefited by steady work, and the learning of



trades for many of the younger ones. The building of a new penitentiary would give a future work program for years to come. It has been argued that the average time spent here is too short to permit of vocational training, but this can readily be answered when it is shown by today's record that 216 have over six months to go, 114 have from six months to a year, 73 have eighteen months, and 56 have over two years still to serve.

In the assignment of inmates to the various gangs, the warden endeavors to assign the first offender to work which will bring him in the least contact with the more hardened criminal.

In assigning men to the mess hall, the first necessary requisite is a clean bill of health from the resident physician. Inmates who have had practical restaurant experience are given preference.

The same routine applies to men in the bakery, and men with practical baking experience are likewise given the preference.

The house gang comprises men returned from other institutions as undesirables; recaptured escaped prisoners, and inmates having warrants for serious offenses lodged against them of which there is an exceptionally large number.

#### WORK CREDITS

In addition to the work done about the institution proper, which in wage values runs into many thousands of dollars, it is fortunate from an employment standpoint, at least, that prisoners are used in other city institutions on the island, and thereby large savings are made to the city which otherwise would have to be paid to free labor for these institutions.

One keeper and thirty men are assigned to the Correction Storehouse at a computed cost for free labor to date this year of \$24210.00. Seven keepers and 76 men are employed at the Female Workhouse grounds, coal yard, boiler house, night and day, and quarry, at an estimated labor value to date of \$63,300. Fourteen keepers and 214 are employed at work for the Department of Public Welfare on bakery, butcher shop, garage, coal boat, construction and demolition work, docks, painting and cleaning at City Hospital storehouse, road building and handling garbage, at a labor valuation of \$183,320. In addition, the institution bakery produced two million pounds of bread and rolls, a large proportion used by other Correction Department prisons. It might be stated, generally, that work done by inmates for other Department of Correction institutions runs upwards of \$125,000, and for the Department of Public Welfare upwards of \$200,000. for the entire calendar year, and this should be taken into account in considering the cost of the Penitentiary.

#### EDUCATION .

It was found that absolutely no educational advantages are offered to illiterates or those needing additional training along educational lines. It cannot be argued that men are not kept here long enough to be given a chance to at least learn to speak English, read and write, as the figures given above on Penitentiary cases having over six months to serve indicates. On this date there were 41 Reformatory boys held at the Penitentiary for various reasons, 20 of whom have six months to go, the others were up to 22 months.

From an examination of records covering 2000 inmates committed to the Penitentiary in 1923, it appears that 175 inmates, or 8¾% could not write; and 356, or 17¾%, although making an attempt, could not be called legible writing.

A further examination of records of 1500 inmates at another period of 1923, shows that 132, or 8-7/8%, could not write; and 243, or 16½%, could not write legibly.

It would seem fair to assume that 25% of all inmates—Penitentiary and Workhouse—committed here are illiterates. A glaring example of the failure to give men confined a chance to become better citizens was

found in an Italian on the elevator who could hardly speak English and could not pronounce a common term after having spent 2½ years here as a prisoner. If a school of letters had been provided here, he and others could have been taught to read, write and talk, and instructed in the meaning of our Government and have gone out prepared to become useful American citizens. Commissioner Wallis has already made arrangements to start a vocational training system, as indicated in his letter of December 10, 1923.

"I am sure your Commission shall be pleased to know that a generous program for vocational training is being set up for the inmates at the Penitentiary and New Hampton Farms, which will include practical studies in electricity and electrical installations, wood-working schools, in which the inmates are taught the arts and trades of wood building and decoration. Indeed, our program contemplates more than I have mentioned above.

"The purpose of the administration is to teach the young men and also the women in our institutions a practical trade, so that when they are released they will be able to find employment of such character as will provide a livelihood, thus in a large measure reducing the cause for their re-incarceration."

This action and attitude of the Commissioner is to be most heartily commended.

#### HOSPITAL AND MEDICAL

A splendid feature of the institution is the hospital section. It was scrupulously clean, the beds spotless and orderly and worthy of the greatest praise. There were 39 patients on hand.

There are three resident and eight visiting physicians, with the best specialists on call when needed. All surgery of this institution is done here and all major operations for other male institutions in the Department. Upwards of 5000 visits have been made at the daily clinic, and up to September 30th, 90 major and 154 minor operations had been performed. The operating room is modern and complete. Eye, ear, nose and throat clinics are held weekly. A dentist visits here four days a week and treated 1727 inmates up to September 30th. The treatment of venereal disease is constantly conducted and satisfactory results reported. The work of Dr. Samuel Kahn, psychiatrist, is a good start and he should be given every aid and facility for his work.

#### GENERAL

There is a fine chapel in which religious services are held weekly by Protestant, Catholic and Jewish chaplains.

The Library contains nearly 5000 volumes and is being regularly added to from the Commissary Fund. Some of the books are in poor condition. A small and inexpensive bindery, such as maintained at Sing Sing, would be useful in keeping books in condition. It is stated that about 400 books a week are exchanged.

Any inmates with funds on deposit in the office of the institution may purchase \$2.50 worth of fruit, tobacco, candy, etc., at the Commissary weekly.

Because of the unusually high census prevailing throughout the year, two days a week, viz., Monday and Tuesday, are set aside for the purpose of buying at the Commissary. Based on the average daily census for the year, approximately fifty per cent. of the inmates took advantage of the Commissary privilege.

During the period (Jan. 1st to Sept. 30th incl.) for purchases made by the inmate population, the sum of \$30,609.33 was paid to the Commissary

The menu here is the standard Department of Correction menu used in all of its institutions, a copy of which has been previously submitted.

The only recreation provided here is baseball in summer on Sundays and holidays, and moving pictures two nights and one afternoon weekly. The Commissioner is urged to look into the question of additional recreational facilities so necessary to shut-in life. There is plenty of money in the Commissary for such purposes.

A red letter day for the inmates each year is Thanksgiving, when Mr. E. F. Albee sends a big Keith vaudeville show, which this year gave two performances at the Penitentiary and one at the Women's Workhouse.

The clothing provided for penitentiary and workhouse men is exactly the same. The offenses of these two classes are so unlike that it would seem a decent thing to do to have a different kind of clothing for each class, and this is submitted for consideration.

Again this year, it appears that there is a shortage of clothing and underwear. There can be no good reason for this with the shops and plenty of help at Hart's Island. A little good figuring should remedy this once and for all. Men, even in prison, are entitled to a decent allowance of clothes. It is hoped that further complaint will be unnecessary.

The treatment of the non-criminal drug addict on the same plan as a convicted penitentiary prisoner here and until he is sent to Riker's Island, as to clothes and confinement, cannot be justified in decency and should be given attention. The matter is more fully discussed in the report on Riker's Island.

Attention is again called to the inadequate and unfit room where inmates' clothes are stored while under confinement. It should not be necessary to again condemn this situation. The City Health Department in 1922 said "Very crowded and badly ventilated." The matter of furnishing discharged prisoners with an outfit of decent clothing and some funds to start anew will be discussed in a special report later on.

It would be impractical to recommend at this time the placing of toilets in all cells, as in the first place the construction would not permit of it without great expense, and the fact that the Penitentiary must go would make such expenditure unwise. What should be done is to put several sanitary toilets in the cell buildings. Today, with 1120 cells, there is not one toilet in any cell house and men are compelled to go to their cells and use buckets when in the cell house—an indefensible situation.

Let it be said once again, with all the force possible, as a warning that cannot be ignored, that a dangerous fire hazard exists here in the wooden roofs on the old South and West prisons and in the dormitories with men up two and three flights with wooden stairs, floors and ceilings.

The warden requests a chief clerk, an additional head-keeper, and 15 keepers to efficiently carry on his work. He should have them. Reference is made to a report on this institution by the City Department of Health by Inspector James F. Coyle, on May 21, 1922, with which we are substantially in agreement, and it is suggested that this report be checked up as to recommendations made at that time.

With a long and intimate knowledge of this institution it must be said in fairness to the acting warden, that with the facilities he has, everything was in perfect order. The cell block and cells were as clean and neat as they could be made, the dining room, kitchen, baking supply houses and hospital were clean to the utmost degree. One of the older keepers said that the discipline had never been better, even though many of the inmates were of the trouble-making kind. He had the situation well and firmly in hand and has a sympathetic and intelligent understanding of one of the most difficult prison jobs in the State of New York. It is fitting that these things should be said of him.



The following recommendations, some of which have previously been made, are submitted:

1. That at the earliest possible time the Penitentiary be removed to a farm site and an agricultural institution be erected and developed, and a clearing house provided.
2. That an adequate number of keepers be provided for the institution.
3. That a decent place be furnished for the storage of prisoners' clothes.
4. That sufficient clothing be furnished to the inmates.
5. That instruction be given to illiterate and foreign-speaking inmates.
6. That care be taken to make the dormitories in the old shop building secure from fire hazard; that they be moved to the first floor; that the beds be at least two feet apart; and that toilets in sufficient number be provided.
7. That the inmates of the South prison be provided with a mess hall.
8. That more recreation be furnished for the inmates.
9. That mental studies be extended and necessary help and facilities provided.
10. That every possible effort be made to segregate the youthful and hardened offenders.
11. That a plan be devised to provide separate treatment for the non-criminal drug addict while here.
12. That a sufficient number of sanitary toilets be placed in each cell house.
13. That New York City Reformatory boys be transferred directly there without being handled through this institution, and discharged directly from the Reformatory.

Respectfully submitted, .

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

LEON C. WEINSTOCK,

*Commissioners.*

## CORRECTION HOSPITAL

### WELFARE ISLAND

Inspected March 28, 1923. Mrs. Mary F. Lilly, superintendent.

Population this day was 262 in the workhouse and 139 in the hospital—Penitentiary 47, Workhouse 203, Miscellaneous 12, and Hospital 139.

Dental Laboratory. Dr. Annette Belivan, who is in charge, treats about 30 women a day. Ninety-eight per cent. of the inmates need dental treatment.

Each cell is occupied by one inmate only. There doesn't seem to be any doubling up here.

New Recreation Room. A piano will be installed where the inmates can assemble between 4 and 6 o'clock, after their day's labor is completed.

Inmates classified as to cell location. On the ground floor are the workhouse cases, older women. On the first tier are workhouse cases younger women. On the second tier are the colored women; and on the third are penitentiary cases. Because of the layout of the building there is bound to be commingling on the main floor. The interior of the cell block is newly painted. The cells are clean and well kept. The bedding on the cots is folded in military style and order. The old hangers which

have for years been a breeding place for vermin have been entirely abolished and removed. The cell doors are painted green and the cross bars aluminum. During the many years that I have inspected this institution I have never found it in cleaner condition than I have this day.

The collection of books in the library could be increased. It is not well supplied.

The dining room contains 48 tables, seating an average of four at each table. Said room is laid out in cafeteria style. At meal time the inmates enter the dining room, each carrying his own mess kit, comprising an aluminum plate, two bowls, and spoon. There are no knives or forks in use. As they enter the room they apply at the pantry or serving room where their rations are given them. It is quite an innovation, and this mess hall is conducted along military regulation. Salt is placed on each table in a neat wooden saltcellar. Each one is numbered and placed in its particular order. The object of this cafeteria way of serving is an improvement to the extent that each inmate receives the same amount of rations, no more no less than the other, and at the same time the food is served hot. This mess hall is newly painted and the tops of tables are white enamel.

Adjoining the mess hall is a room set aside for the Jewish inmates. It is called the "Temple of Hope," neatly fitted up, and services are held by Rev. Marcus Friedlander every Saturday and on Jewish holidays. The services are well attended.

The sewing room is in charge of Miss Margaret Riley, the instructor. This room is light and airy and newly painted. Sheets, pillow cases, towels, undergarments, doctors' operating gowns and dresses worn by the inmates are made in this shop. There are 20 power sewing machines and 4 foot power machines. The inmates are taught the method of making these uniforms and dresses. It is a training that should be encouraged to the highest extent.

There is a room for moving pictures which are shown every Sunday afternoon.

The ironing room is in charge of Mrs. Lauretta Davis, where all kinds of laundry work is done. I found this room had been newly painted. Some work is done by mangle and all doctors' and nurses' gowns are starched and ironed.

Miss Mary J. Borne, a graduate in domestic science from Pratt Institute, is in charge of the washing and drying room, teaching the inmates the scientific method of laundry work. The system of checking the inmates' laundry is similar to that in use in large steam laundries which are conducted commercially. The engine and machinery, formerly taken care of by a paid engineer, is now successfully operated by an inmate.

The sterilizing room is in charge of Miss Bessie Sullivan. In this room are sterilized all pillows, blankets and hospital garments. They are then turned over to the laundry and there they are thoroughly washed and returned to their respective places. After the pillows are sterilized, the hair or feathers, whatever the pillows contain, are thoroughly teased out before refilling the pillows. This system of sterilizing is adopted from the United States Army plan.

The kitchen is in charge of Mrs. Jennie Donohue and Harry Bickert, chef. Miss Donohue is a graduate of Pratt Institute. I found the kitchen clean and well kept.

#### DETENTION ROOM

This room was formerly used for housing court cases transferred from Jefferson Market and Queens. The transfers from Jefferson Market were abolished some months ago, but it seems that inmates are still sent here for detention from Queens County Prison. At the time of inspection there were two inmates, one convicted of manslaughter and the

other detained on a charge of abandonment. Eight drug addicts were incarcerated in the same room; no segregation.

The quarantine ward is where some of the drug addicts are confined in their cells. At one end of this room is a partition with a grating. Behind this a nurse, Mrs. Pearl Seely, is in charge. It is supervised by Dr. O'Connor.

#### RECEIVING ROOM

The inmates enter this room, are registered, and their record vised; they are then taken to the disrobing room; underclothes are sterilized and outer clothing is stored away. The inmate is then examined by the physician. After a bath the inmate is given prison clothing, fingerprinted, measured and weighed, and put in a quarantined ward and kept in a separate cell for at least 24 hours. Those who are apparently normal are transferred immediately to the custodial prison; the others are assigned to their respective wards for treatment.

The medical ward has 139 patients—57 gonorrhea, 15 syphilis, 14 medical, 4 surgical, 27 drug addicts, 18 old ladies, and 4 tubercular. The surgical or operating room contains up-to-date surgical appliances.

The space set aside for visitors is extremely well placed, especially the screens which are made of fine woven wire mesh, thus making it impossible to pass through any drugs.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) LEON C. WEINSTOCK.

*Commissioner*

#### CORRECTION HOSPITAL

##### WOMEN'S WORKHOUSE

##### WELFARE ISLAND

Inspected December 6, 7, and 22, 1923. Frederick A. Wallis, Commissioner of Correction; Henry O. Schleth, Supervising Warden in charge.

This institution was erected in 1852 and was known as the Workhouse, to which both men and women were sent. In recent years it has been used for women only, both Penitentiary and Workhouse cases as well as self-committed drug addicts. The buildings are of massive stone construction with tin-covered wooden roofs supported by wooden beams.

The north wing continues, as formerly, to be used for the confinement of women. The south wing, formerly the men's cell hall, forms the main part of the women's correction hospital. The north and south wings are similarly constructed. A skylight is over a large central court in each wing. Galleries four tiers high run around the court and the cells or rooms open on the galleries and courts in the main section.

The north wing contains 104 outside cells or rooms. Each room is about 13x10x8 feet with a large outside window. None of the rooms contains toilets or lavatories. The oft-condemned insanitary bucket is still in use.

The general statements as to buildings, made in relation to the Penitentiary, including the published interviews by Acting Mayor Hulbert and Commissioner Wallis, apply with equal force to this institution and will not be repeated here.

As for the Penitentiary, it should also be said of this institution that it must go, and the institution at Greycourt completed and occupied, as originally intended. This year, Commissioner Wallis asked for an appropriation of \$350,000. for "construction of additional wing for housing 150 more inmates, to be of fireproof construction, also enclosure for recreation and exercise purpose." This request has not as yet received



favorable action by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. We hope that this will be done at an early date. With the development of Grey-court the City of New York will have taken a notable step in advance for the handling of its delinquent women.

At this time, the institution is undergoing a process of reorganization and reconstruction in dealing with its unfortunates and in methods of management. On September 10, 1923, Supervising Warden Schleth took personal charge of the institution. At that time, from reliable information that came to the Commission, matters, particularly of discipline, were in a deplorable condition and the Commission was about to institute an investigation. For many reasons it seemed best to let the Department work out its own problem. The warden has certainly brought order out of what was described as chaos. Instead of uncontrollable disorder and defiance of authority, there was peace and respect for authority; in fact, we have never found this institution in better order as to demeanor of inmates and general cleanliness. At the outset it was necessary to transfer some of the worst troublemakers to Queens and City Prisons, Brooklyn, but this is no longer necessary. Under the new order only one inmate is assigned to a cell room; two dormitories have been established in the north wing, one for the older and better behaved colored and one for the aged white women who are still sent to the Workhouse. No curtains are allowed on the cell doors. Two recreation rooms have been provided for the old women in the north wing. There has been the best possible separation of the white and colored girls to overcome the clashes which were one of the outstanding causes of trouble. Two east upper cell tiers are reserved for colored girls. In the mess hall a partition has been erected so the white have one side and colored the other. The re-arrangement of method of visiting rooms is an improvement.

All inmates, after having been discharged from the hospital, are assigned to work, as follows:

Colored inmates—sterilizing room.

Colored inmates—(prostitution) laundry.

Colored inmates—(drug addicts) ironing room.

Drug addicts, white, sewing room.

White inmates—kitchen, messhall, doctor's kitchen, middle house and general upkeep of institution.

By these assignments, the colored girls are at no time mingled with white girls.

#### THE HOSPITAL

Upon the reception of an inmate she is immediately examined by the medical staff and placed in quarantine for a period of five days. After the fifth day she is placed in a ward suitable to her condition.

The hospital is divided as follows:

Quarantine ward, tubercular ward, drug ward, general ward, medical ward, surgical ward, venereal ward (white) and venereal ward (colored).

Arrangements are being made for a ward for self-committed drug addicts who have no previous institutional record. Under the new arrangement, treatment is given in the respective wards. On this date there were 34 colored and 55 white venereal cases. There were 19 under treatment for drug addiction, 2 of whom were self-committed but had records of previous arrests. Scattered among the general population were 12 self-committed addicts. There were 17 medical, 2 surgical, and 5 tuberculosis cases. One girl had been injured by having her hand caught in a laundry mangle. The hospital needs more tables and stools for serving meals and suitable chairs, so that patients may have some other place than beds to sit on for their meals and when convalescing.

It is estimated that about 60% of the cases that come here are venereal. Treatments are conducted under the direction of Dr. John M. O'Connor, medical officer of the Department. The treatment of drug addicts is the same as at Riker's Island and is discussed more fully in the report of the Municipal Farm. As to its effectiveness, there was a varying opinion among those under treatment. Many had been here repeatedly, having fallen into the company of their other addicts soon after discharged and been picked up again. One had been under treatment fifteen times, of which six times were here. Another unfortunate said she had been treated five times and that the treatment was no better than "cold turkey". At the present time, due to shortage of help, the records of drug addicts are not furnished here, as is absolutely necessary in order to segregate those with a criminal record from the non-criminal. It should be said here that no woman offering herself to the public authorities for drug addiction treatment, who has never been arrested, should ever be sent to this place. To do so is cruel and inhuman and cannot be justified.

Commissioner Wallis has asked for a large appropriation for a hospital at Warwick to treat drug addicts. It is to be hoped that the day is not far off when the great City of New York will provide a hospital for the scientific treatment and cure of the unfortunates who have contracted this terrible habit.

The warden believes he has succeeded in greatly reducing the smuggling of drugs into the institution, although it is possible some still gets in. One visitor who attempted to bring in a quantity of heroin was arrested here recently.

The whole matter of the treatment of drug addicts here, at Riker's Island and Bedford Reformatory should be made the subject of a further and special inspection in the early part of next year.

A subject in connection with the hospital, which should have early attention, is the providing of employment for those not confined to their beds. Those in the venereal and drug wards sit all day on their beds idling their time away—a drab and dreary existence which tends toward a gloomy outlook for the future.

The dentist's office has been removed to the south wing so that inmates will not be about the main office corridor. The dentist is on hand each day from 10.30 A.M. to 2.30 P.M. Dr O'Connor and his staff have the assistance of specialists from the city as cases required them.

#### EDUCATION

The utter lack of any educational facilities here should be promptly taken up and remedied. The average sentence is for six months but many run over a year. A start should be made at once to at least provide facilities for a rudimentary education for illiterates, and then expand the system to meet the existing need for education along broader lines.

The library is closed and not of much value. The need of good reading for shut-in girls cannot be disputed. The warden has a plan under way to provide a good library.

#### EMPLOYMENT

The lack of employment here is distressing. If any good is to be done for the inmates, there must be work and plenty of it. The warden has just recently established a sewing room where work is done by inmates exclusively for the Department of Public Welfare. This, with the laundry and other sewing rooms and general institutional work, is the only employment for this great number of women. The Commissioner and warden recognize the situation and are endeavoring to establish productive workshops and develop vocational training. The result of such efforts will be noted with much interest during the coming year.

## DISCIPLINE

Since September, no inmate has been placed in any of the disciplinary cells nor placed on short rations, and no male keeper has had to be called in to quell disorder, as heretofore. The warden believes that the place can be run without resuming these practices.

The cells on the south wing are now used as an observation ward. In this ward of fourteen cells, girls are placed under observation for the psychiatrist, and the girls who at times become unruly, are confined for observation by the warden. The girls receiving drug treatment are, after they have received their last injection, placed in observation cells and there receive the treatment of strychnine. During this period oftentimes they become unruly, and by their removal from the drug ward the treatment of other addicts is made simpler. There were eight in this ward on this date.

Punishment now consists of deprivation of privileges, such as recreation, motion pictures, letter writing, commissary, visits and additional time, when infractions of rules warrant same.

The first bell is rung at 7.15 A.M. and every white girl leaves her cell. After the white girls have completed washing the colored girls go through the same routine.

The girls retire for the day after mess at 5.00 P.M. Each girl goes to her respective cell and shuts the gate behind her. Five minutes after the girls are locked in their cells, perfect order and quiet prevail. The inmates are not permitted to talk or call across the corridors or out the windows, as was the practice heretofore. We were on the cell blocks after five o'clock and found order and quiet prevailing.

## THE AGED WOMEN

One of the saddest sights in this year's inspections is the group of old women, running from fifty to ninety years of age, always to be found here. At this time there were about 40 of them, many who have been here from eight to twenty times. Most of them are convicted of vagrancy or drunkenness, and in nine cases out of ten they are not criminals, drug addicts or prostitutes, but simply the victims of drink and probably feeble-minded in the great majority of cases. Prison is no place for this flotsam and jetsam of life in a great city. The Commissioner of Correction should take steps, upon the expiration of their time, to have these old women committed to the City Home, where they will be retained indefinitely. Outside the inhumanity of putting these poor odds and ends of humanity in prison, there is the matter of saving an expense to the city of committing them over and over again through the courts. The Secretary should be instructed to call this situation, as well as that of the old men at Hart's Island, to the attention of the Chief City Magistrate with the suggestion that such cases be turned over to the Department of Welfare for disposition in the city's charitable institutions.

## GENERAL

Protestant, Catholic and Jewish services are held weekly in a very attractive chapel.

Arrangements are being made for proper recreation of each class and group of inmates, weather permitting. Moving pictures are given every Sunday afternoon and holidays.

On Thanksgiving Day an entertainment was furnished the inmates by Mr. E. F. Albee of the B. F. Keith Circuit. This was the first entertainment of its kind furnished the inmates of this institution. On Christmas the women inmates staged a musical revue, which was also the first of its kind at this institution. The music was furnished by the Knights of Columbus. This entertainment was such a success that request was made to produce it at the City Home for the men on December 28th. The



entertainment was so well received by the old men, and the 57 women put on their honor conducted themselves so splendidly, that it will be repeated for the old women at the City Home on January 4, 1924. This is the first time that the women of this institution have been put on their honor and taken outside the prison gates in such a way. It would seem to prove that there is honor among even the most degraded, and that confidence placed in them, with the right spirit, is generally respected.

Meals are served in cafeteria style, the results of which are very satisfactory. Trays should be provided to properly conduct this class of service. Aluminum individual drinking cups have been provided.

The dietary of the institution is prepared by the departmental steward at the central office and is the same as in all the institutions of the department, copy of which has been filed.

The mess hall girls are responsible for the dining room dishes. Separate dishes are supplied for the white girls and the colored girls.

Inmates are allowed to purchase up to \$2.00 worth a week from the commissary.

A lavatory building has been constructed adjacent to the doctor's kitchen for the inmates assigned to the middle house. The roof on the north wing has been repaired. Previously, conditions were so bad during inclement weather that inmates had to be removed from their cells.

Here, as in other New York City institutions other than Hampton Farms, no provision is made for furnishing these girls with clothing or funds upon discharge. This matter is treated of specially in a report covering all such institutions.

The electric lighting in the cells is bad and hardly bright enough to read by. Bulbs of a greater voltage should be provided.

Each cell is now provided with a porcelain bucket, numbered according to the cell. The buckets are now taken outdoors early in the morning, sterilized and aired, and remain there until 3.00 P. M.

We believe that it is physically possible to install toilets and lavatories in each of the cell rooms, but if the place is to be abandoned and the inmates removed to Greycourt, this would be a wasteful expenditure. However, if the cell blocks are to be continued in use, the Commission should insist upon proper sanitary fixtures within a reasonable time. To require women to use buckets is humiliating and degrading.

Smoking is permitted without restriction, as at Jefferson Market Prison. We venture no opinion as to this privilege until opportunity has been had to observe it more carefully. The danger of fire from matches or discarded lighted cigarettes should be had in mind at all times.

Once more the important matter of the fire hazard from wooden roofs and supporting beams should be emphasized. Should a fire get under way on these roofs, the consequences can well be imagined.

There continues to be a lack of clothing at times, which seems inexcusable with the number of idle women available for making garments and underwear. In the assignment of clothing this year sweaters have been omitted. We believe this is a mistake and it is a reasonable thing to furnish sweaters to the inmates.

There also existed a shortage of towels which should be overcome. The recommendation that each inmate have two work dresses a week is renewed. Tooth brushes are not provided inmates, and in order to secure them they must be purchased from the commissary. In the interests of hygienic necessities of the teeth, it is recommended that tooth brushes be furnished by the department.

Additional baths will be provided for the hospital, as recommended, and a schedule of times for each class to use them will be established.

The eight-hour day schedule has not been put in force here, as in other prisons. We were informed that this could be done with six additional employees, and we recommend that such additional force be provided.

The institution throughout was in a cleanly and orderly condition and much to the credit of the Supervising Warden.

#### FUTURE OF THE INSTITUTION

This is the only institution conducted by the City of New York for the imprisonment of its female delinquents. Coming into the year 1924, we find a population of 362 women—38 Penitentiary and 324 Workhouse cases—without any educational, vocational or industrial opportunities, nothing provided for rehabilitation and reconstruction of the inmates so that, if possible, they may be sent back to free life better and made decent members of society. There is no possibility of segregating the older and hardened from the hopeful cases only imprisonment—and when they go out no clothing or funds to give them a chance and a start.

The institution has just emerged from a period of disorder and confusion. Order has been restored and can be maintained. A start has been made toward a definite program in the assignment by the State Board of Charities of a competent psychologist, who is making a careful study of the first hundred admissions from November 1st, for the purpose of getting a cross section record of the type of inmates received at this institution and to enable them to make recommendations relative to classification and segregation. The examination has not progressed far enough so that any report has been made. Upon the result of this study it is hoped that arrangements will be made for a psychiatric clinic. It would seem certain that this study will demonstrate the ineffectiveness of this institution as is and the fact that many are really custodial cases which do not belong in prison.

Out of a study of 595 commitments made here early in this year, 367, or 61.88% had been previously committed here, running from one to fifty times. Out of the total of 595 commitments, 575 were to the Workhouse. An analysis of the 575 Workhouse commitments is as follows:

- 308 committed to this institution for the first time, inclusive.
- 145 committed to this institution for total of from 2 to 4 times, inclusive.
- 94 committed to this institution for total of from 5 to 10 times, inclusive.
- 57 committed to this institution for total of from 11 to 20 times, inclusive.
- 31 committed to this institution for total of from 21 to 51 times, inclusive.
- 40 committed to this institution with no records available.

Under Chapter 579 of the Laws of 1915, women are supposed to be committed to the Workhouse on indeterminate sentences instead of straight sentences, if they have been convicted of two or more offenses during the twenty-four months just previous, or three or more previous to that conviction, for vagrancy, disorderly conduct tending to a breach of the peace, public prostitution, soliciting on the streets or public places for the purpose of prostitution, or frequenting disorderly houses, or a house of prostitution, or the violation of Section 150 of Chapter 99 of the Laws of 1909, as amended. Notwithstanding this, 248, or 41.68% were sentenced for definite periods, not longer than three months, and 81 were sentenced for less than thirty days. With the record above shown, it would seem to be demonstrated that women sent here for short terms receive little, if any, benefit from imprisonment and are a constantly recurring expense to the city on each arrest, trial and conviction.

The question of the old women over fifty is discussed above and it is hoped that they may pass out of consideration as cases to be confined here. It would seem that if committing judges and magistrates would proceed under Chapter 579, as quoted above, and sentence such recidivists for indeterminate sentences, an opportunity for study and treatment of the habitual groups and the placing of low-grade feeble-minded in custodial institutions would be possible. The money saving to the city. The record during the first five months of this year showed 347 sentenced on those constantly in and out of here would be well worth considering.

for over three months, which afforded an opportunity to study and do something for them, but indeterminate sentences would seem best, even in these cases. As showing that very few women are sent here for serious crimes, but mostly the acts of unfortunate women, the following distribution of causes in the cases referred to above is given:

- 220 for violation of Tenement House Law 887 (prostitution).
- 103 for intoxication.
- 100 for the use, sale or possession of drugs.
- 58 for disorderly conduct.
- 44 for petit larceny.
- 43 for vagrancy.
- 12 miscellaneous.
- 9 for violation of parole.
- 6 for grand larceny.

The problem is presented above and the material representative of the usual population is shown.

It seems certain that in the past the institution has not proved of reformatory value, and from that standpoint the taxpayers have not had returns for the cost of maintaining this place.

The Commissioner of Correction has, in a public interview, expressed the determination to "carry on" along the lines advocated by this Commission for years. His statement is as follows:

"The purpose of our correctional institutions is to build character in those who have never had the environment of the training or education necessary to make a good citizen. The old idea of protecting society through retaliatory methods applied to those who transgress the laws of the land, has given way to the humanitarian method of teaching and training men and women within our correctional institutions to become better citizens. Punishment alone is no cure for the ill. Men and women who are committed to our institutions must be returned to society with new ideas of citizenship and morality, or our institutions have failed in their purposes."

We bid him God-speed in his crusade and will watch with approval progress made toward that end during the coming year.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) LEON C. WEINSTOCK,

CECILIA D. PATTEN,

JOHN S. KENNEDY,

*Commissioners.*

## REFORMATORY PRISON

HART'S ISLAND

(Old Men's Quarters)

Inspected July 19, 1923. Hon. Frederick H. Wallis, Commissioner of Correction; Michael Breen, warden; Elmer H. Younghams, keeper.

Complaints have been received of the condition of the so-called old men's home at the Reformatory Prison on Hart's Island. This inspection was confined solely to that part of the institution. I spent the day interviewing the officers of the prison, the inmates of the old men's quarters, and in investigating the material equipment.



The old men's home is a connected group of old buildings on the extreme northern end of the island. They have been used for institutional purposes for many years, are extremely inflammable, and should be replaced by a fireproof building.

All the buildings are of wooden construction except the kitchen, which is not equipped with cooking facilities. The meals are brought up from the prison kitchen.

The dining room is in an old one-story wooden building about 80x25 feet, lighted and ventilated by twelve windows. Three meals a day are served on white porcelain top tables. The tables are arranged in rows, 12 inmates eating in each group. The tables are attractive and cleanly.

The building contains six dormitory rooms all connected on the ground floor. Dormitory No. 1, a room 35 x 20 feet with four windows, is the receiving and distributing room. It has seven beds. Men who work about the dormitory sleep in this room.

Dormitory No. 2, a room 45 x 15 feet, with six windows, has nine beds. Barbers and kitchen men occupy this room.

Dormitory No. 3, a room 60 x 28 feet, with twelve windows, contains 28 beds. Men who do outside work use it.

Dormitory No. 4, a room 50 x 15 feet, with eight windows, has 19 beds. Outside men and cartmen sleep in it.

Dormitory No. 5, a large room 80 x 25 feet with twelve windows, has 27 beds. Cripples who can help around are mostly in this room.

Dormitory No. 6, a room 50 x 50 feet, with fourteen windows, contains 52 beds. Old disabled men are generally placed in this room.

Each dormitory is well lighted and ventilated. Large windows on both sides of the building admit a steady current of sea air.

The beds in the dormitory are about 1½ feet apart. Each bed is equipped with a mattress, two blankets, two white sheets and a white pillow slip. A change of sheets and pillow slips is reported weekly. The blankets are washed monthly and aired daily. I examined the beds and bed clothing and found them as clean as could reasonably be expected.

Difficulty is experienced with vermin, which are in the walls of the building; it is a constant fight to keep the beds free. The keeper must depend on convict helpers more or less incapacitated, and appears to be doing the best he can.

Each inmate receives a clean towel and a cake of soap weekly. They wear the same costume as the other inmates of the institution, and are reported to have adequate clothing.

Dormitory No. 1, is a room with two toilets and sink with six faucets. Inmates of No. 2 dormitory use No. 1 toilet room.

Dormitory No. 3 has a toilet room with two toilets and a sink with six faucets and three shower baths.

Inmates of No. 4 dormitory use toilet of No. 3.

No. 5, a room with 2 toilets and 6 faucets.

No. 6, a room with 3 toilets, 4 faucets and three shower baths.

The toilet rooms are attacked by a constant use of chemicals. I raised the question of lack of urinals, and the doctor maintained that toilets were much more sanitary.

Bathing and keeping the inmates clean is a difficult proposition. Old and crippled men are hard to handle and keep clean. They need more assistance than the limited civilian help permits.

The doctor gives as much attention to the inmates of the old men's home as he does to the other inmates. He visits the dormitory daily. His home is close by and he can readily be reached in cases of immediate need.

I received a number of complaints of the food. I investigated them and was convinced that the inmates of the old men's home fared as well as the other inmates in the institution. The meals are: Breakfast, cereal, bread, coffee and milk. Dinner: meat or stew or fish, potatoes, vegetables

and water. Supper, hash or jelly, cocoa or tea and bread.

I inspected the prison supplies and found them wholesome. I interviewed the warden, prison chef and the doctor. They all claimed that no discrimination was made in supplying the old men's home; that the food came in hot and in sufficient quantities. I could find no discrimination in the quality and quantity. I advised that care be taken in the handling and serving of the food.

The only officers in charge are the keeper and a night man. They utilize the inmates in cleaning and keeping the building and equipment in good condition. It is a difficult task to make an old building with old wooden floors appear clean, especially when the help is none too competent.

On day of inspection 135 inmates were in the old men's home, of these, 35 were old men unable to work, 25 were men who had lost one or more arms or legs, 50 had other disabilities but were able to work more or less efficiently. Many of these unfortunates belonged in a county home or institution for cripples, rather than in a prison. Their age and disabilities make a strong appeal to sympathy.

The deficiency in material conditions is in a measure compensated for by the beauty of the surroundings. It is in the most picturesque portion of the island. The encircling sound and the cool sea breezes are a constant source of recreation and delight.

For several years these old and disabled men were deprived of tobacco. Chaplain Odell recently made an arrangement with the American Tobacco Company to donate a quantity of tobacco known as seconds. Commissioner Wallis, who was visiting the prison on day of inspection, stated that he had issued an order to give the men two packages of tobacco weekly, and that henceforth they will receive tobacco regularly.

Precautions are taken against fire. Fire extinguishers are in each dormitory, and a fire house is near by containing fire equipment and hose. A pressure pump is available.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the old buildings be replaced by a modern fireproof building.
2. That some way be worked out to transfer proper cases to institutions better adapted for the care of the aged and disabled. (Possibly the Parole Board can find a way.)
3. That all the inmates be compelled to bathe regularly, and be given necessary assistance.
4. That the toilets be kept sanitary.
5. That the vermin be kept under control by vigilant attack.
6. That special effort be made to keep everything clean and to serve the food hot and in palatable form.
7. That the inmates receive tobacco regularly.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,

*Commissioner.*

#### REFORMATORY PRISON

##### HART'S ISLAND

Inspected October 30, 1923. Frederick A. Wallis, Commissioner of Correction; Michael C. Breen, deputy and acting warden.

This institution has a normal capacity of 800 inmates. On the day of inspection there were 784 which, the warden stated, were about all that could be comfortably housed. The warden's report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923, shows the highest population to have been 876, the lowest 809, and the average 836. Seven died during the year and four escaped.

The institutional buildings include the administration offices, nine dormitories, general and tuberculosis hospitals, shops, disciplinary building, the old men's home, chapel, power house, store house, greenhouse, and residences. The exteriors of several of the buildings have been painted during the year.

The inmates are housed in dormitories with beds approximately from 12 to 14 inches apart. The general hospital and dormitories 1, 2, 3 and 4 are fireproof. Dormitories 5 and 6 are of wood construction, and the buildings containing dormitory 8 and the mess hall has wooden floors and roof. The tuberculosis hospital has a concrete floor and wooden rafters. The group of buildings, known as the old men's home, is of wood construction. These inflammable buildings present a serious fire hazard. Although fire drills are frequently held, there is always the danger of fire and the authorities have to depend upon their own fire department for protection. Should a fire get under way, it would take considerable time for assistance to reach the island.

The institution needs fireproof cell blocks to take the place of the dormitory system which gives the inmate no privacy and makes administration more difficult. A few years ago the construction of an additional building was begun; the foundation was laid, but the work was abandoned.

Efforts are being made to put the eight-hour system for employes into effect, but there are not enough guards to make the plan workable, according to the warden. On the day of inspection there were 35 day guards and 20 assigned to night duty. Twenty-two additional guards were requested and fifteen were allowed. The eight-hour plan for employes is a commendable one and should be put into effect if possible.

The site of the institution comprises approximately 77 acres—all of the island, except four acres on the south end owned by private parties. The State Commission of Prisons for years has advocated the purchase of this property, private ownership of which affords an aid to prisoners in attempted escapes, invites the smuggling of drugs and other contraband, and makes the island accessible to all sorts of people. On June 15, 1923, the Commission sent a communication to the mayor, urging that steps be taken at once to purchase this property. The letter was sent to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment which, on October 5th, adopted a resolution recommending to the Board of Aldermen that it adopt an ordinance for the acquisition of this land either at private sale or by condemnation.

A special report relative to the buildings known as the old men's home was made July 19, 1923, in which detailed information was given. At the time of our inspection there were 120 inmates of the home. They are now receiving tobacco purchased from the commissary fund as recommended. We repeat the warning that these buildings housing old and crippled inmates constitute a grave fire risk, even though all of the men sleep on the ground floor and there are no bars on the windows. A new building should be erected and the old ones razed, as they are almost beyond repair. Among the requests made by the Commissioner of Correction for funds for 1924 was one for \$100,000 for the construction of a hospital and old men's home, but we were informed that the request has been denied by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

It is suggested that the Commissioner of Correction endeavor to arrange with the Commissioner of Charities to take over the old and decrepit men in the old men's home upon the expiration of their terms and care for them as charity patients rather than as prisoners, and thus save the city the expense of continually recommitting them to the Reformatory Prison.



## MESS AND COMMISSARY

The institution has a well-equipped kitchen with good refrigerators. The meals are practically the same as those furnished in other institutions under the Commissioner of Correction. There is a civilian chef who supervises the cooking. The prisoners' commissary is well patronized, the sales averaging about \$2500 per month. The profits are turned over to the commissary fund.

## HEALTH

Prisoners received at the Penitentiary with tuberculosis are sent to Hart's Island where there is a special hospital building for their care. There were 33 patients when we were there, but there had been as many as fifty, the physician said. This hospital building is not large enough. A new and larger one should be erected, preferably on higher ground near the old men's home. The present building could easily be converted to other uses. The patients receive a special diet of milk and eggs in addition to the regular prison fare.

The mess hall used in connection with the tuberculosis hospital is a rickety old building. It is kept as clean as possible and is equipped with porcelain-topped tables, each seating four.

There were 18 in the general hospital. Only minor surgical operations are performed here, the major cases being taken care of at the Penitentiary at Welfare Island.

There is but one physician to look after the health of the institution; he should have an assistant and civilian nurses.

Constant effort is being put forth to keep drugs out of the institution.

## EDUCATION

There is a library of several hundred volumes for the use of the inmates, but no instruction in letters is given. Many illiterates are sent here annually, as well as young men who should be given the advantage of school work. At least one teacher should be assigned to this institution.

## RELIGIOUS SERVICES

There is a Catholic chapel where services are held regularly. The interior was being redecorated by an inmate; the mural decorations were very well done. Protestant and Hebrew services are held weekly.

## RECREATION

During the summer the inmates are permitted to play baseball, and field sports are held on holidays. Moving pictures are given weekly and there is an inmate band which gives frequent concerts. Instruments for the band are purchased from the commissary fund. Radio equipment with loud speakers are to be installed in the various dormitories, their purchase having been authorized from the commissary fund.

## DISCIPLINE

There is a disciplinary building in which four inmates were being held in cells at the time of inspection. The solid doors were locked at the time, but the warden stated that this was not customary. They are given bread and water and if detained longer than four days they are given regular meals. It was stated that inmates seldom are imprisoned in this building more than two or three days. A record is kept of those put in punishment cells, including the offense, time imprisoned, and time released. Violations of rules are also punished by deprivation of privileges as well as a reduction in grades and marks. The discipline appeared to be well in hand.

## EMPLOYMENT

The shop buildings are nearly half a century old and greatly in need of repair. An appropriation of \$10,000 has been made for repairs and part of the material was on hand. Repairs are to be made to the ceilings, floors, plumbing, etc. The assignments to the various industries on the day of inspection were as follows:

Shoe shop .....	39
Tailor shop .....	50
Bed shop .....	39
Brush shop .....	33
Broom shop .....	22
Print .....	14
Industry office .....	1
Total .....	196

It will be noted that about 35 per cent. of the population are employed in the industries. The sales of the industries aggregated \$85,445.30 for the first six months of the present year as follows:

Shoes .....	\$13,576.20
Clothing .....	30,291.90
Beds .....	2,956.35
Bedding .....	3,220.40
Brooms .....	21,122.65
Brushes .....	10,369.54
Knitting .....	3,908.26

In addition to manufacturing new beds for the use of the city's institutions, a considerable sum is saved by repairing old ones. These old beds are placed in lye tanks which kills all vermin and removes the paint. New woven wire springs are supplied and the beds repainted at a cost of about \$3.30 as compared with from \$7.00 to \$10.00 for new ones. All the beds except those for hospital use are painted gray instead of white.

The print shop turns out about 1,000,000 pieces of printed matter annually. All the type is set by hand. We recommend the installation of a linotype machine and if necessary, the employment of a civilian instructor.

At the request of the Commission the State Labor Department made an inspection of the machinery in the shops in this institution and made various recommendations for safeguarding inmates from injury. Copies of this report have been forwarded to the Commissioner of Correction with the request that so far as possible recommendations be complied with.

The City of New York affords a great market for the products, not only of the industries of the Department of Correction of the City but of the State prisons as well. The establishment of additional industries to meet the demand is recommended. For instance, the warden believes that a department for the manufacture of ash cans could be operated with profit as an additional industry. The city uses thousands of these cans annually and Sing Sing Prison has not been able to supply the city's demands.

A civilian storekeeper and assistant are employed. The institution lacks a modern storehouse. The present old wooden building is a ramshackle affair and a fire risk.

There is a farm of about 17 acres upon which considerable produce is raised annually. The Potter's Field, where the city's pauper dead are buried, is encroaching on the land now used for farming. There are approximately 250,000 bodies now buried on the island and about 6,000 are received annually. The boxes containing the bodies are placed in trenches, one on top of the other, 150 in each trench. They are brought to the Island by boat once or twice a week and are buried by inmates.

At the present rate it will not be many years before most of the available farm land will be part of the Potter's Field.

The institution does its own laundering, patching and cleaning, and has a well-equipped laundry.

A sea wall is being constructed around the island to protect it from the sea. A stone crusher is needed to break stone for this work and for making roads. At present, some of the old men are engaged in breaking stone, but their output is not sufficient for the requirements.

The present hours of labor are from 8 to 11:30 A.M. and from 1:00 to 3:30 P. M. During the summer it should be possible to work the men eight hours a day.

Prisoners transferred from other institutions in the department are sent to the Island daily by boat, which also carries supplies. A new steel boat, the "Colonel Clayton"—began making trips to the institution on October 29th, the day before the inspection. The boat is under the jurisdiction of the Department of Plants and Structures which also has charge of the boat which makes trips from Hart's Island to City Island. An electric light is needed on the City Island dock and is recommended.

The institution was in a satisfactory condition of cleanliness and appears to be well managed.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Provide modern cell blocks to take the place of the present inflammable dormitory buildings.
2. Provide a new building for the care of the old crippled inmates to take the place of the old men's home.
3. Provide a new tuberculosis hospital.
4. Endeavor so far as possible to make the able-bodied inmates work eight hours a day.
5. Establish additional industries.
6. Put into effect, if possible, the eight-hour system for employes.
7. Establish a school of letters.
8. Purchase the four acres of privately-owned land at the south end of the Island.
9. Provide an assistant to the physician and civilian nurses.
10. Provide safeguards for the machines in the work shops where needed.
11. Purchase a linotype machine for the print shop.
12. Provide an electric light on the dock at City Island.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

LEON C. WEINSTOCK,

*Commissioners.*

JOHN F. TREMAIN,

*Secretary.*

#### MUNICIPAL FARM

##### RIKER'S ISLAND

Inspected December 1, 1923. Frederick A. Wallis, commissioner of correction; Robert Barr, warden.

The narcotic drug evil is admittedly a menace to the people of this country. How best to check its insidious growth is a problem with which our municipalities have to deal. Because of the increasing number of addicts committed to its penal institutions, the City of New York a few



years ago set apart the institution known as the Municipal Farm on Riker's Island for the care and treatment of this class of male offenders. The females are cared for at the Correction Hospital, or Workhouse as it is better known, on Welfare Island.

The inmates sent to Riker's Island are cared for in dormitories in wooden buildings, which have been condemned by the State Commission of Prisons for several years. The present plant is perhaps best described by former Commissioner of Correction James A. Hamilton, who, in his annual report for 1920, said:

"Eight open dormitories of frame construction provide the inmate housing on this Island. Each dormitory is 35 feet by 110 feet and connects to a similar dormitory by a wash room. The construction is decidedly a fire hazard, and the retention of prisoners in open dormitories is particularly objectionable." He speaks of the buildings as

"\* \* \* hopelessly crude, antiquated, objectionable and unsafe housing of offenders. From this characterization we except the isolation or disciplinary building recently completed."

These buildings are located on an island of approximately 353 acres, made up largely by dumpings of refuse from the city. Although the institution has a fire company, and fire drills are a regular feature of the institutional regime, the hazard is great. In the fall of 1922 a fire was discovered in the piggery. An alarm was sent in to the city department at 6.40 P.M., but it so happened that every fire boat was out on call and it was not until about 10 P. M. that assistance arrived. Had this fire started in one of the dormitories with a brisk wind blowing, the possibilities of the destruction of a large part of the buildings is apparent, once the fire got under way. There is not even a launch available for the use of the institution, all boats having been taken over by the Department of Plants and Structures. During the past year a private telephone wire has been installed in the warden's house for use in emergency.

New construction is needed of a type which will provide cells, rooms or cubicles for the individual. Men are entitled to privacy at night, even though they are prisoners, and particularly those who are self-committed.

In planning the development of the institutions in the Department of Correction, Commissioner Wallis has recommended to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment an appropriation of \$2,500,000 for the construction of a penitentiary for males on Riker's Island. At present the only fire-proof structure on the island is the disciplinary building.

The Commissioner's plans further provide for the construction of a hospital for drug addicts at Warwick in Orange county, and his recommendation to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment is as follows:

"WARWICK—Construction of fully-equipped hospital for 500 drug addicts, for care, treatment and rehabilitation, to provide for proper classification; also to provide assembly halls, modern water and sewage system, and light, heat, power and refrigerating plant. There is at present an unexpended Corporate Stock and tax note authorization of -----\$132,925.52-----\$1,368,000

Neither of these recommendations has been approved by the Board.

The drug addict, whether he be convicted of possession of drugs, peddling or using, and the man who is seeking a cure and voluntarily requests commitment, are first sent to the Penitentiary on Welfare Island. The treatment of the convicted criminal and the self-committed are the same at the Penitentiary. Their records and history are taken, they are given a physical examination, their clothing is taken from them, they are fitted out with prison garb, and are sent to Riker's Island on the same boat. Arriving at the Municipal Farm, they are all sent to the hospital which, in

fact, is a dormitory furnished with cot beds, the same as the other dormitories. Even after arrival at Riker's Island no attempt is made to separate them for the first week or ten days. At the hospital they are again examined by the physician (there is but one) to ascertain whether they have tuberculosis or other communicable disease. No information as to the result of their examination at the Penitentiary accompanies the man; he is simply known as a penitentiary inmate serving an indefinite sentence, a workhouse inmate serving a definite sentence, a self-committed addict, or a court case awaiting trial. If it is found the man has tuberculosis he is sent to the tuberculosis hospital on Hart's Island; if he shows indication of a venereal disease he is sent back to the Penitentiary.

After examination he is given two hypodermic injections of drugs a day for five days. On the sixth day he gets one injection in the evening; that is supposed to be the last, but in bad cases the man may be given additional treatment. After about eight or ten days he is transferred out of the hospital to other dormitories where he is classified. No classification is attempted in the hospital. All are commingled.

In our opinion, no person whose examination at the Penitentiary shows him to have tuberculosis or venereal disease should be sent to this institution. They should be sent to the Tuberculosis Hospital at Hart's Island or to the hospital at the Penitentiary, as the case may be, to avoid double handling and the possibility of the condition of the patient not being discovered at Riker's Island because of insufficient medical force and lack of facilities to determine the existence of disease. A complete record of the case, including the medical examination at the Penitentiary, should accompany each inmate sent here from the Penitentiary.

On the day of inspection there were 301 inmates. Of these, 30 were in the hospital and of the 30, 10 were self-committed. There were 67 workhouse indefinites in dormitory No. 3, 65 workhouse definites in No. 5, and 64 penitentiary indefinites in No. 7. In dormitory No. 8 there were 75 self-committed addicts—42 on the upper floor and 35 on the lower. Dormitories Nos. 1 and 2 were vacant. In No. 6 a new concrete floor is being laid. The foundation for No. 9 was built several years ago, but it has never been completed. It is planned to make this a bath house.

The number of inmates in the institution at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922, was 405. On the corresponding date this year there were 320. The number admitted during the fiscal year was 1,648. The highest population was 432, the lowest 298, with an average of 365. On January 1, 1923, there were 384, and from that date to December 1st there were received 1,424 inmates from the Penitentiary. Of these, 313 were penitentiary inmates serving indefinite sentences, 662 workhouse inmates serving definite sentences, 371 self-committed addicts and 78 court cases awaiting trial. During the same period 1,462 were transferred back to the Penitentiary for reclassification and discharge and 45 were sent to the tuberculosis ward at the Reformatory Prison at Hart's Island.

To care for these hundreds of men the city provides but one physician. He has no assistants and no civilian nurses. Occasionally, an inmate has some knowledge of nursing and is utilized, but the responsibility for the physical well-being of these men rests on one man. Last year an assistant physician was appointed, but as the salary is but \$800 a year he resigned and the vacancy has not been filled. This is a situation which should be remedied. A sufficient salary should be paid to permit the employment of a competent assistant, and provision should be made for civilian nurses.

We are bound to say at this time, in the absence of expert opinion, that the treatment given at the institution is ineffective, as evidenced by the continued return of men and the fact that many return as many as two or three times a year. We do not believe self-committed addicts without criminal records should be sent to this island and treated on a par with convicted criminals.

Last year, after continued protests by this Commission as to the treatment of non-criminal addicts, an arrangement was made between the Police Department and the Department of Public Welfare whereby all drug addicts, applying at hospitals under the Welfare Board or to the Chief City Magistrate for treatment, were sent to the Police Department to determine, if possible, whether they had a criminal or institutional record. It was found that some of those applying to hospitals for cures were out on parole or were seeking an asylum if wanted by the police for other crimes. If found to have a criminal record, such cases were sent to a magistrate for self-commitment to either the Municipal Farm at Riker's Island, the New York State Reformatory for women at Bedford Hills, the Correction Hospital on Welfare Island, or the Kings County Hospital.

Among the self-committed addicts at Riker's Island on the day of inspection, twelve claimed to have never been arrested on any charge. Investigation at the Identification Bureau of the Department of Correction showed that of these six had been previously convicted, according to their records.

Further inquiry at the Narcotic Division of the Police Department developed the fact that two others had been arrested and deported from Tampico, Mexico, one of whom had a criminal record. Another went directly to the Chief City Magistrate to be committed, and another was sent to Riker's Island at his own request, stating that he wanted a "long cure".

The Department of Public Welfare does not take patients unless they are residents of New York City. This rule is intended to deter drug addicts from gravitating to New York City from other localities, expecting to obtain hospital cure without expense to themselves but at a considerable cost to the city. It is estimated that a self-committed addict costs the city about \$300 for 100 days' imprisonment at Riker's Island.

Dr. Carleton Simon, Special Deputy Commissioner in charge of the Narcotic Division of the Police Department, states:

"While it is our practice to, so far as possible, separate the non-criminal type from the criminal, there are some cases where the individual prefers going to the Island for the three-month cure rather than to the Metropolitan or Kings County Hospital for the three-week cure. We are also at times faced with the problem that the short cure given by our city hospitals is insufficient to meet the requirements of special cases.\*\*\*\*

"During the course of a year a great many individuals appear at this office and desire to be sent for a cure of drug addiction who are not found to be addicts but, who simply want to find a place of refuge for the winter months or for the purpose of establishing drug connections with the inmates. You can understand, therefore, that we are beset with a great many difficulties and are doing the very best to give those who are innocent of criminal records the most charitable and efficient attention. With those who have records we try to be humane and to imbue a spirit of fairness and to develop in them the desire to resume their place in their proper sphere of usefulness and to try to show them that they still can 'come back' and that there is hope for them."

Dr. Simon's records show that during the year 1,074 applied for a cure. Of these, 148 were sent to the Metropolitan Hospital, 349 to the Kings County Hospital, and 577 to Riker's Island.

It is very probable that if this arrangement, incomplete and inadequate as it is, had not been provided, that all, or at least a large percentage of the 497, would have been sent to Riker's Island instead of to public hospitals, which would seem to fully justify the position of the Commission for several years as to the non-criminal addicts.



So far as possible, the inmates able to labor are kept at work. The assignment of the population on the day of inspection was as follows:

Farming .....	43
Farming, cleaning and grading .....	18
Fire room .....	8
Laundry and shoemakers .....	16
Plumbers and steamfitters .....	14
Electricians .....	3
Painters .....	8
Construction work .....	15
Carpenters and tinsmiths .....	10
Stable and piggery .....	20
House gang, barbers, dock gang .....	24
Keepers' dining room and general utility .....	15
Inmates' mess hall and kitchen .....	24
Loading ashes at Riverside Hospital .....	10
General utility gang .....	14
Cement work .....	14
Recuperating gang, cleaning roads .....	20
Hospital .....	30

The report of the farm shows the following produce delivered to the storehouse for distribution to the various institutions in the department on October 31st:

Beans (butter) .....	<i>lbs.</i> 235
Beans (string) .....	<i>lbs.</i> 1,419
Beets (table) .....	<i>lbs.</i> 39,194
Cabbage .....	<i>lbs.</i> 74,386
Carrots .....	<i>lbs.</i> 15,480
Corn (sweet) .....	<i>ears</i> 23,298
Corn (field) .....	<i>bu.</i> 2,558
Leek .....	<i>lbs.</i> 1,729
Lettuce .....	<i>heads</i> 942
Onions .....	<i>lbs.</i> 2,095
Parsley .....	<i>lbs.</i> 1,694
Parsnips .....	<i>lbs.</i> 18,030
Peas (green) .....	<i>lbs.</i> 61
Potatoes .....	<i>lbs.</i> 10,258
Radishes .....	<i>bunches</i> 1,184
Rhubarb .....	<i>bunches</i> 300
Scallions .....	<i>bunches</i> 100
Swiss chard .....	<i>lbs.</i> 22,217
Tomatoes .....	<i>lbs.</i> 29,525
Turnips .....	<i>lbs.</i> 16,277

The approximate amount of different crops in the ground and stored was as follows:

Parsnips (in ground) .....	<i>lbs.</i> 20,000
Swiss chard .....	<i>lbs.</i> 1,500
Leeks .....	<i>lbs.</i> 1,600
Celery .....	<i>roots</i> 2,200
Parsley .....	<i>lbs.</i> 250
Carrots (stored) .....	<i>lbs.</i> 5,000
Beets, table (stored) .....	<i>lbs.</i> 30,000
Beets cow (stored) .....	<i>tons</i> 48
Corn stalks .....	<i>tons</i> 20

The Institutional staff includes the warden, two head keepers, a physician, two stores foremen, an assistant storekeeper and a storekeeper's

helper, three chaplains, a stenographer, head cook, an engineer, three firemen, and forty keepers. The keepers work long hours, as the eight-hour system has not been put into effect at this institution. The warden stated that with an additional head keeper and three more guards the system could be put into operation. There are nine keepers on duty at night, one in each dormitory. Because of the class of inmates there are occasional disturbances. The warden expects during the coming year to erect partitions in some of the dormitories so that about ten inmates will be housed in each department with a view to lessening the possibility of disturbances. There is a disciplinary building where offenders are kept in isolation for a few days on somewhat reduced rations—about three-fourths of the usual amount, it was stated. Seventy-nine inmates have been sent to the disciplinary building so far this year. In some cases, from three to five days are taken from their "good time".

A radio was being installed in each dormitory at the time of inspection. This will be operated from the warden's residence and will be so arranged that in case of disturbance in any dormitory the radio can be cut off from that particular room. This is expected to result in improved discipline.

During the year a new industrial building has been completed, a new concrete floor has been installed in dormitory No. 1, all the dormitories have been painted, and a new floor was being laid in dormitory No. 6. Considerable other minor repair work has been done.

About 83 acres were under cultivation during the present year. Rats cause considerable trouble and are destructive to crops. They are brought to the island in the refuse and are difficult to exterminate. Dogs and cats keep the buildings reasonably free from these pests. During the year a new tractor and dump cart were purchased.

The new piggery was completed in October. A considerable number of pigs are raised annually at a comparatively small cost, as garbage from other institutions is sent here. There were about 400 pigs on the day of inspection and approximately 5,500 pounds of dressed pork were sent to the storehouse during the year.

The inmates of this institution receive a somewhat larger ration than the regular departmental fare. For the first week or ten days after their arrival those under treatment eat but little and are given an additional supply of milk. The various groups eat in different parts of the same mess hall. There is an inmates' commissary where those with funds may purchase additional food, etc. From January 1st to November 1st 5,168 inmates took advantage of this privilege and the sales for that period totaled \$10,674.42. The new radio is being paid for out of the profits of the commissary.

The institution has a new moving picture machine also purchased from the commissary fund. Pictures are shown on Sundays and holidays, and during the summer the inmates are permitted to play baseball and engage in other athletic sports.

Catholic, Protestant and Jewish services are held weekly. There is no school of letters.

There is a well equipped laundry.

The boat service is inadequate. The institution has no launch of its own, all boats having been turned over to the Department of Plant and Structures on January 1st. A boat makes regular trips to the island in the morning and again in the afternoon and early evening for the convenience of the employes who reside in the city, but from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. there is no regular service.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That provision be made by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for the construction of permanent fireproof buildings to take the place of the present wooden structures.

2. That self-committed drug addicts having no criminal record be sent to a hospital rather than to this institution.
3. That no known cases of venereal disease or tuberculosis be sent to Riker's Island.
4. That the record of the addict sent to Riker's Island be sent with him for the information and guidance of the officials in charge.
5. That provision be made for employment of an assistant physician and civilian nurses.
6. That a sufficient number of additional keepers be employed to permit the establishment of the eight-hour system.
7. That two guards be assigned to each dormitory at night.
8. That efforts be made to lessen overcrowding in the dormitories.
9. That an electric fire pump and coal hoist be installed.
10. That better boat service be provided.
11. That adequate living quarters for employes be provided.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

LEON C. WEINSTOCK,

CECILIA D. PATTEN,

*Commissioners.*

JOHN F. TREMAIN,

*Secretary.*

## NEW YORK CITY REFORMATORY FOR MISDEMEANANTS

### NEW HAMPTON

Inspected December 15, 1923. Frederick A. Wallis, Commissioner of Correction; William A. Adams, superintendent.

This institution is the greatest forward move made by the Department of Correction to provide modern and satisfactory housing and methods in connection with its many correctional problems.

The institution receives boys and young men between the ages of 16 and 30, convicted in the City of New York of a misdemeanor, and sentenced by the court to the New York City Reformatory; also those between the ages of 16 and 30 convicted of a misdemeanor or felony, who have never previously been convicted of a felony nor sentenced to any other penal institution, but who are sentenced to New York County Penitentiary and are transferred to this institution when they are found physically and mentally fit, free from any contagious or communicable disease, and are deemed hopeful cases for reformation.

A splendid site was selected, over 300 feet above sea level, in a beautiful, healthful and productive section, distantly located from large centers of population. The farm consists of 620 acres, which has been well developed each year since the opening work was completed under Major Lewis E. Lawes in June, 1915.

The building program has been slowly going on, but a real effort should soon be made to continue the buildings planned for and required so that the population may be increased and many eligible boys taken out of the oft-condemned buildings on New York City islands. At the present time there is work for double the number of boys for whom sleeping quarters are provided. In addition to plenty of work there is the benefit of outdoor exercise so amply possible here, clean and decent housing, opportunity for an education, and the chances of putting youths who have come in conflict with the law back on their feet and sending them into free life to become useful citizens.



## BUILDINGS AND PLANT

The buildings were described in detail in last year's inspection report and no additions have been made excepting a concrete ice house just completed. The rooms for sleeping quarters are splendid, well lighted, ventilated, and kept in fine order. Each year the mistake of not providing toilet facilities in the inmates' rooms and cubicles is made more apparent, and in preparing plans for any new buildings this should be borne in mind. It is needless to say that this omission was not approved by this Commission.

The immediate needs in building, in addition to sleeping quarters for a larger number of inmates, are a decent and sanitary mess hall, kitchen and scullery, a chapel and school building, and an assembly hall. In his request to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for appropriations this year, Commissioner Wallis asked the following for the reformatory and allied institutions:

*New Hampton*

Erection of kitchen, mess hall and bakery and assembly hall on second floor; school building and chapel; garage and additional shops and housing building, all of fireproof construction. Filtration plant to utilize Wallkill river by filtration, for bathing and toilet purposes -----\$800,000.

*Greycourt*

Construction of additional wings for housing 150 more inmates, to be of fireproof construction; also enclosure for recreation and exercise purposes -----350,000.

*Warwick*

Construction of fully-equipped hospital for 500 drug addicts, for care, treatment and rehabilitation, to provide for proper classification; also to provide assembly halls, modern water and sewage system, and light, heat, power and refrigerating plant. There is at present an unexpended Corporate Stock and tax note authorization of --\$132,925.52 \$1,368,000.

These appropriations have not been granted, but the acknowledgment of their necessity by the Commissioner is a hopeful sign of the future.

During the year, a concrete floor was laid in the Assembly Hall and a concrete wall placed inside, mess hall painted, new laundry finished and put in operation, and the railroad spur completed to the storehouse. The trestle over the coal pocket was built so as to meet the tests of the railroad engineers. There was a large amount of road work done and necessary repairs about the buildings and grounds.

## POPULATION

On the day of inspection, with a capacity of 258, there were 166 reformatory boys, 49 hopeful cases from the Penitentiary, and 27 Workhouse men a total of 242. Because of the shortage of help, Workhouse men were transferred here and 18 have been assigned to work on the Greycourt institution. It is understood that this is a temporary arrangement. Some of them run up to forty-five years of age. When at the institution, they are segregated from the regular inmates. On September 6th a census showed that of 274 inmates, 223 were between the ages of 16 and 21, and only 51 between 21 and 30. It is stated that the receptions for the year of reformatory cases direct from the courts have decreased. This is to be regretted.

All inmates are received under the indeterminate sentence. They are classified in five grades—A B C D and E. The incoming inmate is placed in Grade C. By earning a certain number of marks he advances to Grade B, and eventually to Grade A, where, after earning a stated number of credits, he becomes eligible for parole. When reduced to Grades D and

E, his time does not count on parole. Good behavior in the institution earns early release.

#### EMPLOYMENT

Inmates, upon their arrival, whether they are reformatory or penitentiary cases, are received in the reception room of the Administration Building, where they are relieved of all civilian clothing, given a bath, examined by the resident physician, and then given their institutional clothing, which is new, and are identified by their individual numbers. They are then carefully instructed in the matter of their deportment, conduct and workmanship while at this institution, by the head-keeper. All inmates found physically and apparently mentally fit are immediately assigned to hard labor, such as digging trenches, leveling the ground, unloading coal or other freight cars, etc. Those whom the resident physician deems unfit for heavy work are assigned to general housework, such as janitor work in either the Administration or Cubicle buildings. Others who are only able to do light work and are free from communicable, contagious or infectious diseases, are assigned to the inmates' mess hall and kitchen. Inmates assigned to hard labor, having conducted themselves properly, both as to work and behavior, after a reasonable period and at the time of the arrival of a new squad from the Penitentiary, are assigned to other sections where they may be taught trades according to their ability and liking.

In addition to the general farming work inmates are assigned to various classes of trades and unskilled labor, such as carpentry, plumbing, steam fitting, electrical, stokers, firemen, bread baking, cooking, dish washing, waiters, tailors, button hole makers, cutters, pressers, blacksmiths, wheelwrights, janitor work, roadbuilding, concrete and cement work, painting, clerical, window cleaning, unloading coal, hauling freight, stablemen, drivers, excavation, construction, telephone installation, auto mechanics, auto drivers, glazing, ice cutting, butchers, hauling of ashes, raising and care of pigs, raising and care of chickens. The work hours are from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M. in winter and from 8 A. M. to 4.45 P. M. in summer. This is a busy and proper schedule and is to be commended.

#### THE FARM

Large quantities of all kinds of farm products were raised, and besides those provided for inmates' food a large tonnage of all kinds of produce was shipped by truck to the Department of Correction storehouse, to be distributed to all other institutions. A large quantity of lettuce was sold in the open market.

Forty-five acres of potatoes, 120 of hay, 25 of oats, 28 of corn, 7 of cabbage, 5 of turnips, 5 of onions, and 6 of tomatoes were among the crops planted and harvested. About 6500 cans of vegetables were put up for the winter.

The live stock consists of 30 horses, 20 swine and 362 chickens.

#### EDUCATION

Up to the present time the excellent opportunity for educational work which such an institution affords, and which should be the outstanding feature in reformatory work, has not been availed of. With a population over 80 per cent. from 16 to 21 years of age, and approximately 15 per cent. illiterates, a real job in building good citizens could be done. A school of letters and such special courses as would be really useful to boys when they are released should be established. Classes in scientific farming should be conducted, especially during the winter season, as recommended in previous inspection reports. Agricultural courses should be organized upon approved methods. At times during the year there was but one teacher; at present there are two.

The attendance at classes has not been as large as it should be. A study of the system of education and vocational training at Elmira Reformatory, where the problems are very similar to this institution, is suggested and would undoubtedly prove helpful in establishing proper systems here. Commissioner Wallis, writing to this Commission under date of December 10, 1923, gives the following hopeful assurance as to vocational work:

"I am sure your Commission shall be pleased to know that a generous program for vocational training is being set up for the inmates at the Penitentiary and New Hampton Farms, which will include practical studies in electricity and electrical installations, wood-working schools in which the inmates are taught the arts and trades of wood building and decoration. Indeed our program contemplates more than I have mentioned above.

"The purpose of the administration is to teach the young men, and also the women, in our institutions a practical trade so that when they are released they will be able to find employment of such a character as will provide a livelihood, thus in a large measure reducing the cause for their re-incarceration"

With the ideals expressed in the last paragraph, the Commission will look forward to great progress along educational and vocational lines during the coming year.

The library has 1041 volumes. The Commissary Fund should provide for constant additions. Nothing is of greater value than good reading for these boys. This would seem a fine place to institute military training, as at Elmira Reformatory. All inmates are now required to participate in setting-up exercises seven minutes every morning.

#### DISCIPLINE

Because of information which came to the Commission in November, 1920, a committee was appointed to investigate allegations of cruel and inhumane treatment at this institution, the isolation, manner of treatment and nourishment given during confinement being particularly attacked. The present superintendent does not believe in isolation, bread and water diet, and such punishments, and these have been done away with. He has demonstrated that the institution can be run without such treatment. There is now a trial board, consisting of the two head-keepers and the resident physician, with the right to appeal to the superintendent. Punishment consists of deprivation of privileges, and imposing of extra time from one to ten days. If longer penalties are recommended, they must be approved by the Commissioner before becoming effective. Cases beyond this plan of discipline are returned to the Penitentiary. The disciplinary board meets weekly and the average number of cases heard is ten at each meeting. During the year there were about a dozen escapes from the institution and farm camps at Warwick and Greycourt. All but three were recaptured. Up to November 15th twenty-seven had been returned to the Penitentiary for further classification, three by direction of the Commissioner, one for mental observation, and four for medical treatment. During that time 418 were received from the Penitentiary.

#### RECEPTION AND DISCHARGE

At the present time, all prisoners sent here by the courts are first committed to the Penitentiary on Welfare Island, and twice monthly, squads are transported to Hampton Farms. There does not seem to be any good reason for this. Those selected by the courts are hopeful cases whose records have been investigated before sentence. They should not be sent to the Penitentiary and commingled with the older and hard-



ened men found at that place, but should be brought directly here and provision made for physical, mental and social studies at this institution. On discharge, they should not be returned to the Penitentiary before given their freedom, but finally discharged here. The requirements of the Parole Board and the plan of giving them funds could easily be taken care of by the Management.

Inmates released on parole, who are first offenders and were sentenced to the Reformatory, are furnished with a suit of clothes, overcoat in winter, underclothing, and when they reach New York, \$5.00 in money. Why this should not be the rule for all inmates on discharge is not apparent. It should be done.

#### MEDICAL

A resident physician is in charge. The hospital is equipped only for minor operations, and major cases must be sent to the Penitentiary. A civilian orderly and nurse are provided.

Sanitary inspections are made daily. Visiting dentist and oculist make periodical calls. The doctor, in addition to his work at the institution, has to care for those ill at Warwick and Greycourt. There is need for an assistant physician, preferably one who is a trained psychiatrist. There could be no more fruitful field for mental studies than with this group. The Medical Department has estimated that about 30% are mental subnormals of varying degrees. Because of the many other duties, the resident physician has discontinued making mental tests.

The most complete mental and social studies made in this country are with like groups at Elmira Reformatory. The hospital should be equipped for every possible requirement of the institution and there should be no necessity for sending cases back to the Penitentiary for operations or treatment. Further, at the present time, boys sentenced to the Reformatory are held long terms at the Penitentiary hospital when they should be treated here.

There were no deaths during the year and no tuberculosis cases discovered. General health conditions have been excellent.

#### WATER SUPPLY

The most serious question the institution has now on hand is that of adequate and pure water supply. The present supply is pumped from artesian wells and stands in a reservoir. During the past summer and fall the supply has been scant, so that at times inmates had to go without baths for two or three weeks; there was not sufficient water to run the laundry and the flush on toilets had to be shut off. The dangers of a low water supply cannot be foreseen. It might result in an epidemic of disease, lack of water and force to fight fires, and is bound to result in lack of sanitation and body cleanliness. At the present time there is a fair supply in the reservoir and baths are permitted once a week. It is necessary to watch the use very carefully and shut off all connections when not in use. The matter has been referred to the City Board of Water Supply. It is a situation which must be cleared up without delay.

#### GENERAL

Religious services are held weekly by Protestant, Catholic and Jewish chaplains. A resident chaplain gives lectures and talks and is enthusiastic in his work. An office has been provided for him and he is doing systematic work with discharged inmates, helping them to secure employment and endeavoring to help them solve their personal problems.

Moving pictures are shown weekly during the fall and winter. A fine baseball field has been provided and teams are brought in from the

outside during the season. An extension of athletic exercises should be undertaken when conditions will permit. The funds are available from the Commissary fund. The Department Commissary is open each Thursday and inmates are allowed to purchase up to \$2.00 per week. The prices charged are reasonable. The average number purchasing during the year was about 100, or nearly 50%.

A sample menu is submitted herewith for examination and filing. It provides a greater allowance and variety than in other department institutions because of the necessities of developing boys and their requirements on account of outdoor work.

The mess hall has been furnished with small enamel tables and aluminum ware, as recommended by the Commission—a commendable improvement.

Inmates are allowed to have visitors on Sundays. To prevent the bringing in of drugs or contraband, a keeper is present at visits and women are searched by a matron.

A fine inmate band and an orchestra are maintained under direction of a competent instructor, which furnish music during entertainments and ball games.

A shortage of clothing is reported here at times. These boys should have sufficient outer and underclothing furnished at all times.

The practice of inmates sleeping in the dormitory basement, which was criticised last year has been discontinued.

The new laundry equipment recommended last year has been installed. Previously, the work was done by outside contractors at a cost of \$4000 per annum. The number of pieces was held down to a minimum because of cost, and perfect cleanliness was not possible. Now, about 14,000 pieces are laundered here monthly and frequent changes of linen and clothing are possible. The blankets too, are now frequently washed and sterilized.

All bake stuff is from the institution bakery, which provided 200,000 pounds of bread and nearly 7,000 pounds of cake and pie this year.

The tailor shop made 257 suits of clothes, 117 overcoats for discharged prisoners, also 800 shirts and 500 pairs of trousers.

The present civilian staff consists of 83 persons, of whom 33 are keepers, 11 industrial instructors, and the balance the various instructors and other employes necessary for the institution.

Cleanliness and good order were prevalent throughout all the buildings and grounds.

The superintendent impressed us as an earnest man with the right viewpoint on the problems he is called upon to handle. He has had several years' experience in other positions in the Department. He is a graduate in agriculture of Penn State College and his education and experience admirably fit him for administrative work in this class of institution.

The following general recommendations are submitted:

1. That the building program of the Department be carried on without further delay, and that buildings for housing at least 200 additional boys, a mess hall, kitchen, chapel and assembly hall be provided.

2. That prompt measures be taken to provide a sufficient and constant supply of pure water.

3. That the educational and vocational possibilities be developed during the coming year, and the library increased.

4. That the hospital be properly equipped for all necessary work for inmates of this institution.

5. That an assistant physician, who is a psychiatrist, and proper nursing staff be secured, so that all surgical work can be taken care of and mental studies resumed.

6. That boys committed by the courts to this institution be received here directly and discharged from the institution instead of the Penitentiary.

7. That all inmates on discharge be treated alike as to clothing and funds furnished.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

LEON C. WEINSTOCK,

*Commissioners.*

### WOMEN'S FARM COLONY

#### GREY COURT

Dated December 10, 1923. Frederick A. Wallis, Commissioner of Correction.

The building, which it is hoped will, at a date in the near future, receive at least the more hopeful cases now confined in the archaic buildings on Welfare Island and on which work was commenced July 31, 1919, is now after long delays, practically completed. The plumbing, electric wiring and kitchen equipment are now completed and the laundry nearly so.

There are 108 rooms, and accommodations can be made for 200 with the use of the dormitories.

The farm of 257 acres is being operated under the direction of the Superintendent of the New York City Reformatory at Hampton Farms, with Michael Mohan, Industrial Instructor, in charge. One hundred twenty-five acres were under cultivation for oats, potatoes, corn and hay, and 100 acres are being used for pasture.

The work on the farm is now being done by workhouse men, because of the need of boys for work at New Hampton. Repairs have been made to the buildings, locks repaired, glass put in, and plumbing repaired. These repairs were necessitated by the work not being properly done when installed. There were several stoppages in drain lines, toilets not properly hooked up, and the tile drain lines not laid to a proper grade.

Commissioner Wallis has made the following request of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment in connection with this institution:

"Construction of additional wings for housing 150 more inmates, to be of fireproof construction; also inclosure for recreation and exercise purposes—\$350,000."

This request has not been acted upon favorably by the Board as yet.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

LEON C. WEINSTOCK,

*Commissioners.*



## CITY PRISON—MANHATTAN

(TOMBS)

## NEW YORK CITY

Inspected October 2, 1923. John J. Hanley, warden.

This inspection was made for the purpose of checking up the classification of the inmates. The population at the time of inspection was 503, classified as follows:

	Serving Sentence		Awaiting Sentence		Sentenced and Awaiting Transf.		Court	
	Adult	Min.	Adult	Min.	Adult	Min.	Adult	Min.
1st -----	--	--	3	--	2	--	32	--
2nd -----	--	--	4	--	--	--	50	--
3rd -----	--	--	2	--	--	--	51	--
4th -----	--	--	6	--	1	--	45	--
5th -----	--	3	--	5	--	2	--	29
6th -----	--	--	--	5	--	4	--	31
7th -----	--	--	2	--	--	--	55	--
8th -----	--	--	--	--	--	--	38	--
9th (dormitory) -----	77	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Annex -----	1	--	--	--	4	--	55	--
	78	3	17	10	7	6	326	60

It will be seen from the foregoing the classification has not been improved since the last general inspection of the prison. The officials maintain that it is practically impossible to improve conditions without additional quarters. It would appear, however, that in the case of the sentenced prisoner in the Annex he could have been placed with the sentenced men in the dormitory.

Much of the delay in removing sentenced prisoners from the prison is placed at the door of officials of other departments whose duty it is to transfer prisoners to the penitentiary, state prisons, and reformatory. It could undoubtedly be arranged so that one half of one tier—20 cells—could be set aside for those adults who have been convicted of crime. They could be permitted to exercise on that half of the tier and this would prevent some of the illegal commingling.

The Annex, formerly used for female prisoners, is now used for adult male misdemeanants awaiting the action of the courts. The work of installing the plumbing and painting in this annex has been completed. The Annex formerly used for male misdemeanants is now vacant.

Women are not now detained here, although the courts are said to be complaining of the delay caused by waiting the arrival of female prisoners from the Jefferson Market Prison, and the suggestion has been made that the office in the old annex be used for the temporary detention of female prisoners whose presence is needed at the court. The prison is crowded at present and the officials are at loss to properly separate prisoners as required by law and under no circumstances should females be kept here again. If it is necessary to have a place for females close to the court, a separate building outside the walls should be provided.

It was stated that money has been appropriated for additional construction at the prison and that it was planned to erect one or two modern cell buildings in the yard in place of the two old buildings designated as the "Annexes". Such an arrangement would no doubt improve conditions materially, but eventually the City of New York will be obliged to erect a new prison large enough to house the prisoners and at the same time permit of proper legal classification at all times.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,  
Inspector.

## CITY PRISON—MANHATTAN

## THE TOMBS

Inspected December 28, 1923. Frederick A. Wallis, Commissioner of Correction; John J. Hanley, warden.

On this date the population was 491 males, of whom 77 were minors. Since September no females have been held here, all women of the classes confined at this prison for years now being sent to Jefferson Market prison.

There are eight tiers of 40 cells each and a dormitory on the top floor with 110 beds. The section formerly used for women now houses misdemeanants held for trial only, and has 43 cells.

On practically every tier there was illegal classification—men held for grand jury, awaiting trial and sentences were on all tiers but the fourth, and doubling in cells was general on all tiers. Some of this doubling was due to cells out of order on several tiers. On the fourth tier with 40 cells and 50 prisoners, six were out of order. On the fifth tier, with 39 prisoners, four were out of order; and on the sixth tier, with 38 prisoners, five were out of order. The plumbing and other repairs in these cells should be attended to at once. The doubling up of prisoners in cells is bad practice from a standpoint of consideration for the prisoners and dangerous for the Management, because of the possibility of immodesties and one injuring the other. The matter of legal classification here has long had the attention of the Commission, but with the available plant the problem is most difficult and perplexing.

At the present time, the dormitory on the top floor takes care of all two-to-ten-days' time cases and the Workhouse help. There are beds for 110, and 73 prisoners on hand. The former women's prison takes all misdemeanant cases. There are 43 cells and 73 prisoners on hand, causing almost entire doubling.

The Commissioner of Correction should be requested to make a special study of the classification question at this prison, to see if the almost constant violations of law cannot be overcome. It may be that the old annex building, if put in shape, might be used for prisoners sentenced elsewhere. In any such study, the requirements of law as to segregation of young from hardened offenders should be in mind.

The Department has asked the Board of Estimate for an appropriation of \$750,000 for an additional building at this prison. With the situation existing here, the need of such a building is urgent.

In time, when conditions will permit, the Tombs will have to be rebuilt along modern lines. The women's prison is twenty-five years old, and the main prison over twenty, and the whole prison is a gloomy, unwholesome place.

There were 12 Federal prisoners on hand. The warden has no knowledge whatever of the cases and is unable to classify them or to give a careful, special supervision which some cases need. The United States Marshal should be asked to give a brief memorandum on each case and advice as to its status, and when change is made from grand jury, held for trial, or convicted, the warden should be advised. Those in charge of the transfer of prisoners to other prisons should be impressed with the necessity of promptly removing sentenced men from here at the earliest possible time.

Venereal and tuberculosis cases are segregated on the eighth tier. Drug addicts are held on the top tier of the annex and treated by the resident physician. Homicide cases are put on the third tier and carefully supervised. The statement was made that prior to prohibition the number of alcoholic cases received here was about 15 a month, whereas now it is 20 or 30 a day.

A depressing sight on this inspection was the two sections of 77 minors mostly charged with serious crimes. Some were just past sixteen, all

with a rather hopeless future before them if prison and reformatory methods are not such as will reform them. The head keeper stated that fully 50% of them come from two well-defined districts of the city.

The visiting hours still continue to be a virtual bedlam. With three floors—17 on each floor—all talking at the same time, with an equal number of visitors in many different languages, the uproar can well be imagined. How men, only charged with crimes, can communicate with their friends in this way is a question. Some better way for communicating with friends and relatives, where they can talk in quiet, should be arranged.

A determined effort should be made to compel prisoners to keep their cells more cleanly. Many cells were found untidy, with torn papers and food lying about. It is realized that with this population changing hourly this is difficult to accomplish, but with strict rules and compliance there-with compelled, it could be done.

With an intensive effort against the presence of vermin, it was found that very rarely was there cause for complaint.

Up to October 15th prisoners were allowed daily exercise in the yard. It is to be regretted that men held here for months cannot be given this opportunity in the winter.

The dormitory on the top floor has usually 100 prisoners. There are six toilets but no baths on this floor. It is recommended that at least two shower baths be installed on this floor. Workhouse men are held here for months and men have to go to the already over-crowded tiers for baths.

The Commissary is conducted by the Department of Correction with all civilian help. It did a business of \$61,000 this year, with a profit of from 15 to 18 per cent. A price list showing very reasonable charges is attached for filing.

The warden has a force of 1 deputy warden, 2 head keepers, and 48 keepers. The men have not been put on an eight-hour schedule as in other city prisons, and it is recommended that additional keepers be provided so that these men may be put on the same working basis as other prisons.

The resident physician is Dr. Perry Lichtenstein, who has a pharmacist as assistant. Both give full time to their duties and are competent men. In a special report dated May 31, 1923, following an investigation of the deaths of two inmates from alleged bichloride poisoning, it was recommended that the practice of runners, or keepers, delivering or administering medicines be stopped, and this has been done. Medicines are now given only by the physician or pharmacist on his direction. It was also recommended that a physician be assigned here for night duty and a hospital room provided with nursing attendance, the reasons given in this report being sufficient to warrant this action. Nothing has been done, so far as we could ascertain, to carry out these recommendations and they are renewed and again urged. Besides the usual run of sickness cases, there are on an average 40 drug cases a week, usually in the worst possible condition. Dr. Lichtenstein is an expert on drug addiction and argues that drug addicts are hospital cases which he is qualified to treat. Some of them are held here three or four months on felony charges and the city is doing a measly job to attempt to have them treated on the upper tiers of the old women's prison. It would seem absurd in this enlightened age to further urge these two recommendations.

Warden Hanley is a good man trying to make the best of a bad situation in this poor prison. With proper facilities he would surely make a satisfactory showing.

Let it be said once more that the question of legal classification and segregation, as required by the County Law and the Greater New York



Charter, cannot be ignored. Frequent inspections of the Tombs should be made to follow up what has been done to meet the situation.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

LEON C. WEINSTOCK,

*Commissioners.*

### CITY PRISON—BROOKLYN

RAYMOND STREET

Inspected December 6, 1923. Frederick A. Wallis, Commissioner of Correction; Harry C. Honeck, warden.

On this date there were 370 male prisoners and 42 females. The placing of male prisoners was as follows:

#### *Tier*

##### North

1	Felonies—Boys—16 to 18—awaiting trial-----	9
2	Felonies—Boys—19 to 20—awaiting trial-----	17
	(lower end of tier for misdemeanants)	
3	Minors convicted, sentenced & awaiting transfer -----	24
4	Drug addicts, investigations & venereal, etc., isolations-----	25
5	Homicides -----	22
6	Adults—convicted & awaiting sentence (no bail)-----	24
7	Adults—felonies before conviction—\$5,000 bail or under -----	25
*8	Penitentiary & workhouse help -----	25

##### South

1	Observations & sentenced adults awaiting transfer -----	19
2	Adult felonies awaiting trial—bail over \$5,000 -----	25
3	Adult felonies awaiting trial—bail under \$5,000 -----	25
*4	Penitentiary & workhouse help—short time overflow men committed to City Prison, Brooklyn -----	26
5	Short time men committed to City Prison, Brooklyn -----	28
6	Federal prisoners & overflow felonies -----	25
7	Adult misdemeanants awaiting trial -----	25
8	Fire room help & short time men committed to City Prison -----	26
		<hr/>
		370

*Workhouse help -----	35
Total Penitentiary help -----	8
Census 7:00 A. M. -----	351
Out -----	56
Admitted -----	75
Census 3 P. M. -----	370

The female population consisted of 15 held for trial, 5 serving short time sentences, and 22 workhouse help.

As will be seen by above, the male classification was illegal on some tiers, but with the large population and complications in separating prisoners connected with important murder cases, the warden had done the best in his power. By the very nature of the construction of the prison a real legal classification here is impossible, but Warden Honeck has co-operated with representatives of the Commission to the utmost to make as near legal classification as is possible. The women and girls were legally classified.

The men are exercised in the general corridors three times a day and women are allowed in the corridors all day. Men and women, except those

held in bail of \$5,000 or more and charged with unusually serious crimes, are given an hour's exercise in the yard each day, weather permitting.

Because of disorders in the Women's Workhouse in the late fall it was found necessary to transfer some of the inmates here and to the City Prison, Queens, to separate gangs of troublemakers. Some of these women are still held. An effort is being made to provide employment for them. An excellent order from the Commissioner of Correction was found here, forbidding the transfer of drug addicts from the Penitentiary or Workhouse to any of the City or District Prisons as help.

The method of reception and recording prisoners was fully described in the last report. In connection with this and the large population the need of a resident physician here is real. Every prisoner should, as soon as possible, be given a thorough examination to determine if they are suffering from contagious or infectious diseases. The present jail physician is in and out and attends to the needs of the prisoners as they are called to his attention. He does not have the time nor is he compensated for giving complete medical examinations. An examining room was provided at the urgent recommendation of this Commission and those confined here and the officers in charge are entitled to protection from such diseases. With the large number of men and women confined, the need of a resident physician should require no argument.

The kitchen and storeroom were found clean and wholesome. The standard Department of Correction menu, which has heretofore been submitted with the report of the City Prison, Queens, is in effect here. New porcelain tables have been put in the women's section and a warming table has been ordered as recommended. The male prisoners are served in their cells. It is unfortunate that there is not room here for a mess hall. Any new building program should have this in mind. Last year's report had the following, which is again called to the attention of the Department:

"A prisoners' commissary is conducted by a private individual. He is allowed the privilege of selling food and supplies to the prisoners. In time, this commissary should be included in the general commissary under the management of the Department and the profits used for the welfare of the prisoners."

The commissary charges were examined and found reasonable.

A fine chapel is provided and Protestant, Catholic and Jewish services are held regularly.

The excellent arrangement with the Brooklyn Public Library for furnishing books is being continued.

The entire jail has been repainted. The electric wire pipe conduits in the cells, which have been an aid to attempted suicides, are now being encased, as recommended. New kitchen racks for bread and dishes have been supplied.

There is need for additional blankets, pillow cases and towels, due to large population, which should be promptly attended to.

The Commission should once more sound its warning to the fire hazard in the continuance of a wooden roof on this building. The consequences of a fire getting into this roof in this closely built up section would be appalling.

One of the saddest sights seen in this year's inspections was an apparently mentally disturbed case of a man held in a padded cell, with handcuffed wrists. It had been necessary to take away even his shoe strings, and no bed or stool could be given him for fear of his committing suicide or injuring others. Prison is no place for such a man, as the only place to hold him is in this padded cell on a corridor where prisoners were exercising. It was unquestionably a hospital case. There were six cases under observation, most of whom should be in a psychopathic ward of a hospital. There is no such arrangement in Kings

County, as is provided in Manhattan where such cases are sent to Bellevue Hospital. The matter was taken up with Chief Magistrate McAdoo on July 21, 1923. In a circular letter sent to all magistrates, dated July 22, 1923, Judge McAdoo said, in enclosing a decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court:

"The law, as stated by the Appellate Division, seems to be quite plain. If a person is brought before a Magistrate on any charge, and at any stage of the proceedings, the Magistrate in the exercise of his judgment, intelligently and conscientiously believes that the person is insane, he should at once interrupt the proceedings and send him or her to the Psychopathic Ward in Bellevue Hospital for a period not to exceed ten days, as set forth in the law, and on forms to be found in all courts. The proceedings upon the original charge in the meantime are suspended awaiting the decision of the experts as to the sanity of the person committed.

"If the person is brought into Court on a deposition alleging insanity, the Magistrate must bear in mind that he is dealing with a diseased person and not as with one who has committed any offense or crime. The alleged insane person cannot be imprisoned or bailed; his case cannot be adjourned, and he is not entitled to counsel. He must be sent to a hospital provided for by law, and instructions should be given to the court attendant to summon an ambulance."

Notwithstanding the above, there appears to be no place to commit such persons in Kings County but the City Prison. The matter of this particular case was called to the attention of District Attorney Dodd of Kings County on December 6th and he replied under date of December 8, 1923, in part as follows:

"There has been a commission appointed under the provisions of Section 836 of the Code of Criminal Procedure and until we get the report we can do nothing. One of the things that I have had in mind is the establishment in one of the Brooklyn Hospitals of a prison ward similar to that in Bellevue Hospital in Manhattan. It is only the stress of very important business that has prevented me from taking active steps to secure a proper place for the treatment of such cases."

There is an observation ward in Kings County Hospital, but it does not seem to take this particular type of case. The attention of the State Hospital Commission should be directed to this situation. It may be that under their powers they can compel action on this important matter.

An important matter here needing attention is the lack of detailed information as to the charges against prisoners received from the Magistrates' Courts. In some cases of serious crimes of violence, the only information on the committing papers is the technical crime charged and what information the van driver brings in as to details. It may be that special care should be used in the custody of the man and he should not be allowed to commingle with other prisoners or allowed privileges of exercise, etc., given men charged with lesser crimes, and in order to handle the case intelligently and safely the warden should have all the facts in the case. This matter should be taken up by the Secretary with the Chief City Magistrate so that, if he agrees, he might direct court clerks to send such information to the warden when the prisoner is committed. The warden states:

"I sometimes wonder why we do not have more assaults in the prison than we do, as many of the men are laboring under



great excitement when received, but as we are not experts and have no data to work on, we are handicapped."

Another matter is in relation to United States prisoners who are sent here and of whom the warden has no information as to whether held for trial or sentenced, so that they may be legally classified. The Secretary should be directed to communicate with Hon. Ralph C. Greene, United States District Attorney, Post Office Building, Brooklyn, and urge that such information be furnished the warden with **each** prisoner committed there.

The force of the prison, in addition to the warden, consists of 1 deputy warden, 2 head keepers, and 25 keepers, 1 head matron and 8 matrons. With this force the eight-hour system is carried out.

The jail was cleanly and orderly and the conditions found generally were highly creditable to the warden. It is fitting that word should be said of the faithful head matron—Mrs. Catherine Slavin—who has the longest term of service of any matron in the department—thirty-three years of faithful and sacrificing service. She has been at this prison ever since it opened, and prior to that time, at the Kings County Penitentiary

The following recommendations, made last year, are renewed:

1. That exhaust fans or some sort of artificial ventilation be introduced to ventilate the prison when the windows are closed.
2. That the federal prisoners be legally classified.
3. That an additional clerk be furnished in the office.
4. That a clinic be provided to ascertain whether prisoners are feeble-minded, psychopathic, or otherwise subnormal, in order to assist the court in the disposition of the cases.
5. That prisoners held more than a day be given a thorough physical examination, and if found suffering from communicable disease, they be segregated.
6. That the roof be rebuilt of fireproof material. The present roof is a fire hazard which in case of fire would be bound to result in great loss of life.

In order to fully carry out the fifth recommendation and provide all-day necessary medical attention, the appointment of a resident physician is recommended.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

LEON C. WEINSTOCK,

*Commissioners.*

## CITY PRISON—QUEENS

### LONG ISLAND CITY

Inspected November 10—16, 1923. Frederick A. Wallis, Commissioner of Correction; Frank W. Fox, warden.

The staff consists of one head keeper, fourteen keepers and five matrons.

On the day of inspection there were 58 male and 18 female prisoners. For the ten months ending October 31, 1923, 1522 prisoners were received. The daily average of prisoners was 77.3.

The classification of prisoners on this date was: Awaiting grand jury, 18 males and 2 females; sentenced prisoners to City Prison, 5 males; Workhouse, 21 males and 9 females; Penitentiary, 14 males and 6 females; awaiting trial or examination, 10 males and 1 female. There were 7

male minors held for examination or trial on the fifth tier. Two girls, sixteen years of age, were held for the grand jury.

This prison has 137 cells for males and 72 for females.

The female section admits of proper classification, but the construction of the male section with tiers of cells opening into one central corridor does not make possible a legal classification of prisoners, except when locked in. There is bound to be commingling of convicted and those held for the grand jury or trial in the corridors and at mess. The entire place was undergoing painting and was found in a clean and orderly condition.

For some years the Commission has urged the construction of a proper mess hall with kitchen attached, an adequately equipped laundry, and apparatus for sterilizing and drying bedding and clothing. There is plenty of land and labor available here and the present Commissioner of Correction is urged to take this matter up and see that these absolutely necessary requirements are provided.

New enameled tables have been provided, which makes a commendable improvement. They should have a place in a new mess hall.

The wretched system, condemned in last year's report, which required clothing, dishes and table ware to be washed in three stationary tubs, has been done away with and two cells have been fitted up with tubs—one for dishes, the other for clothing. There is still danger of communicating disease in the common use of these wash tubs, which should be overcome by a modern laundry. All of the blankets and bedding should be washed here instead of being sent to the Island; this would give work to the many women here. At present there is complaint that blankets are returned not properly cleaned. A vermin exterminator visits here regularly and every effort is made to keep vermin out.

The ridiculous practice of carting women held for trial or grand jury in this county back and fourth daily between here and Correction Hospital has been abandoned and such women are now held here. About six weeks ago the Department transferred here, and also to City Prison, Brooklyn, a number of Workhouse and Penitentiary women. At that time it was necessary to separate gangs at these places because of disorder existing on the Island. The supervising warden states that hereafter only first offenders will be sent from the Island. A sewing room is to be installed and an effort made to keep the women busy. One woman with a baby ten months old was in a corridor with some old offenders. She has been given a separate corridor for herself and baby. It is too bad that some more suitable place cannot be provided for this poor child. Care should be taken in segregating minors from adult women.

Religious services are held here weekly by Protestant, Catholic and Jewish chaplains. There is a fine chapel at this prison.

The excellent arrangement for furnishing books from the Queens Library is being continued and an attendant visits the prison weekly.

The Department commissary is open Tuesday and Friday, with the usual supplies at reasonable cost.

Visitors are allowed every day, excepting Saturdays, Sundays and holidays, from 9:30 to 11:00 A. M.

The resident physician visits the prison daily. Serious surgical or sickness cases are sent to the hospitals on the Island. Both men and women prisoners are exercised in the yard every day, weather permitting, from one to two hours. It is again recommended, and strongly urged, that prisoners committed directly here be given a thorough physical examination upon entrance, and if found suffering from communicable diseases that they be properly segregated for the protection of the staff and the other prisoners.

At times of heavy rains the large yard becomes flooded because of lack of proper drainage. The labor to do the necessary work is here, and it is again recommended that the Department proceed with the work

of properly draining these grounds.

Once again the warning is sounded that suitable fire escapes should be placed on these buildings. The Fire Department agrees as to the necessity therefor and this important recommendation should not longer be disregarded. A fire alarm box should also be promptly placed in the prison.

The plumbing, heating and lighting equipment is showing signs of wearing out and should all be overhauled.

The need of an additional deputy warden or head keeper, so that one may always be on hand day and night, is again called to the attention of the Department, also the necessity of additional guards and matrons to make an adequate force which can work on an eight-hour schedule.

Attached hereto is a copy of the inmates' menu for the current period. It is the general menu for all Correction Department institutions in the city and is submitted for study and comment, if any be necessary.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

LEON C. WEINSTOCK,

*Commissioners*

## 2ND DISTRICT PRISON—JEFFERSON MARKET

10TH ST. & 6TH AVE., BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected December 5—10, 1923. Frederick A. Wallis, Commissioner of Correction; Peter A. Mallon, warden.

This prison is now devoted to the confinement of women prisoners, although the section formerly known as the "Ten-Day House" is used to hold men for trial in the Jefferson Market Court. On September 7, 1923, the Commissioner of Correction ordered that women previously held at the City Prison (Tombs), Manhattan, be confined at this prison, and at the present time the prison is divided into two sections—the upper tiers of 58 cells for females held for the Women's Day Court and the lower section of 28 cells for women held for Grand Jury or trial in the Courts of General Sessions and Special Sessions. This prison, which has been fully described in previous reports, is reasonably satisfactory in the absence of better existing quarters, for the purposes now used, as a temporary proposition only.

The Women's House of Detention, for which the sum of \$750,000 has been appropriated, when built and made ready for use, will of course see the end of this prison as a detention place for women. The Commission has been urged by women's organizations to approve the plans for this much-needed institution, but having no plans submitted, has been unable to act. The Commissioner of Correction has promised that plans will be submitted in the near future.

Taking the situation as it exists, the great trouble here now is the difficulty of classifying the prisoners, as required by law, in the so-called Tombs section.

On December 5, 1923, two girls, aged eighteen, were on the same corridor with five adults in the upper section, and this situation continued on the 10th. It is possible, and there must be separation of minors and adults, those new to prison life, from old offenders. This is more necessary than segregation by color which, while desirable, is not required by law.

On the lower section on December 5th were two women sentenced to the Workhouse, one sentenced to Auburn Prison, and one to Bedford



Reformatory, on the same corridor with some twenty others held for the grand jury or trial, and among these were two girls aged eighteen and twenty.

On December 10th the Tombs section had one sentenced to Auburn, one to Bedford, one to the Workhouse, one indicted for homicide, fourteen awaiting trial in General Sessions, and nine for Special Sessions. A conference was held with Warden Mallon on the latter date and he seemed at a loss to suggest a remedy. This matter must be taken up vigorously and legal classification provided for. The magistrates sitting in the Women's Court endeavor to send cases of unfortunate girls charged with offenses in this court, who have had no previous record, to the Florence Crittendon Home and Waverly House. The matrons here should watch carefully for such cases, and if found, the attention of the court should be called to them. Section 698 of the Greater New York Charter, as amended, provides that—

"It shall be the duty of the Commissioner to cause all the criminals and misdemeanants under his charge to be classified, so far as practicable, so that the youthful and less hardened offenders shall not be rendered more depraved by the association with any evil example of older and more hardened offenders. The Commissioner may establish and maintain such schools or classes for the instruction and training of the inmates of the institution under his charge, as may be authorized by the board of estimate and apportionment. And to this end the Commissioner may set apart one or more of the penal institutions for the custody of such youthful and less hardened offenders, and said Commissioner shall have the power, in his discretion, to transfer such offenders thereto and from any other of the penal institutions of the city and when so transferred to classify such offenders so far as practicable with regard to age, nature of offense, or other fact and to separate or group such offenders according to such classification, so far as practicable."

The matter of proper classification in the Tombs section was taken up with Commissioner Wallis on December 10th by letter. The Commissioner replied on December 13th that he had taken suitable action to remedy, in so far as possible, the difficulty in segregating prisoners. He asks that we take up with the warden of Auburn Prison and the Superintendent of Bedford Reformatory the matter of promptly calling for prisoners held here, who have been committed to these institutions, because of the lack of space for holding sentenced prisoners.

The objectionable practice of sending workhouse women addicted to drugs here to work, which was criticised in last year's report, has been discontinued by order of Commissioner Wallis.

There is lack of shower baths here, only one being provided for an entire section. On the upper section there are as many as sixty here at one time. Shower baths should be provided on each tier.

The kitchen was clean. The meals are provided from the regular department menu, copy of which was filed with the Commission.

A commissary has been established here since September by a woman from the outside. On a previous visit complaint was made of the prices charged. There was no complaint at this time. A copy of prices charged is filed herewith. Because of the limited amount of business done, there does not seem ground for criticism. It would be much more desirable if this commissary were conducted by the Department. Lower prices could be charged and any profits devoted to the welfare of prisoners.

A sterilizer is badly needed here and is recommended. There is no laundry here, but it is understood that one is to be provided; therefore the need for a sterilizer needs no extended argument.

Smoking is allowed by the women under a department order. No opinion is expressed on this subject except that it should not be allowed in the cells at night because of the danger of setting fire to bedding and clothing.

Twelve matrons are provided here, which appears to give proper supervision and permits an eight-hour schedule. Consideration should be given to placing a woman in the office to look after the large number of females constantly coming in.

This prison should be reinspected in the near future, to check up what has been done to provide proper and legal classification.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

LEON C. WEINSTOCK,

*Commissioners*

### 3RD DISTRICT, ESSEX MARKET PRISON

2ND AVENUE & 2ND STREET., BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected August 21, 1923. Frederick A. Wallis, Commissioner of Correction; Peter A. Mallon, supervising warden; Alfred Hall, head keeper.

This prison is located on the second floor in the same building as the 3rd District Magistrates' Court and has control of prisoners after they have been arraigned in court.

There are six modern cells for males and three for females, all equipped with good toilets and wash bowls. A matron is in charge of the female section.

It was stated that the number of male prisoners confined here daily runs from ten to fifty. Very few females are held in the women's section.

At noon-time, any prisoners remaining on hand are taken to the Tombs for meals and returned here later if necessary. No prisoners are held over night.

At the time of the last inspection there were no seats in the cells. Benches have been provided, as recommended.

Although recently painted, the walls are badly marked up, and in places there are filthy and obscene inscriptions. This could be overcome, as is done in the Manhattan Traffic Court where walls are kept free from writing and defacement, by taking pencils away from prisoners.

The women's section was in good order.

The walls of the male section should be cleaned or repainted and then kept free from defacement.

Some of the plumbing was out of order and needs attention.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

*Commissioner.*

JOHN F. TREMAIN,

*Secretary.*

### 4TH DISTRICT PRISON

153 EAST 57TH STREET. BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected November 26, 1923. Frederick A. Wallis, commissioner of correction; Peter A. Mallon, warden.

Two keepers and a matron are employed here. This prison is used for the detention of male and female prisoners who come from the 4th District Magistrates' Court; none is held here over night as previously. Males whose cases are not disposed of are sent to the West Side Prison, and females to Jefferson Market Prison.

There are 11 cells for males, 2 of which are doubles, and one used for a bath. There is a large room for females. They all have good toilets, a new one having been installed in the women's section as well as the cells, as recommended by the Commission. New benches are needed in some of the cells, and these are recommended.

From 14 to 30 male prisoners and from 2 to 3 female prisoners are held here daily.

The place was clean.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) LEON C. WEINSTOCK,

JOHN S. KENNEDY.

*Commissioners.*

#### FIFTH DISTRICT PRISON

121ST STREET & SYLVAN PLACE, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected September 22, 1923. Frederick A. Wallis, Commissioner of Correction; Peter A. Mallon, warden; F. L. Moorehead, head-keeper.

The force at this prison consists of one head-keeper, 8 keepers and 1 matron.

This prison was built over thirty years ago and covers confinements on the West side from 110th street to the City line, and on the East side from 59th street to 129th street, east of Fifth avenue.

From January 1st to September 15, 1923, 4,060 men and 221 women were confined. On the date of inspection there were on hand 49 men.

There are four divisions of the prison—the women's section having sixteen cells, the male section of twenty-four cells, two large rooms on the first floor, called the "10 day section", and a large room where workhouse help sleep.

The women's section is used only for the confinement of women held during the day, who are later transferred to the Jefferson Market Prison or the Women's Workhouse.

In the male section men are sometimes held several days until their cases are disposed of.

The 10 day section is used for men convicted of petty crimes, such as intoxication, violation of traffic ordinances, etc., who are sentenced from two to ten days. There were seven confined here on this date. The maximum allowed is eleven, and when this number is reached the excess are sent to the workhouse.

In the room for workhouse help there are ten cots provided with blankets, sheets and pillows. There were twelve workhouse men assigned here on the day of inspection. The matter of keeping workhouse prisoners in this close prison without outdoor exercise is questionable. Some men stay here as long as six months, and one had been here for a year and a half, and another for two years. The Commissioner of Correction should be asked to go into this particular matter and advise the Commission whether arrangements for shifting workhouse help will be made so that they will not be confined here for such long periods.

The toilets in the male and female sections are of very old type, difficult to keep clean, and are bound to be insanitary. It was recommended in last year's report that toilets of a type approved by the



Commission be installed in these two sections, and the Commissioner of Correction should be asked to advise definitely as to compliance with this recommendation. A new toilet has been placed in the section provided for workhouse help, as recommended.

The entire prison has been repainted since the last inspection and was as cleanly and orderly as is possible.

A vermin exterminator visits here every two weeks, and it was stated that there is very little complaint about vermin in the prison.

Attention was called last year to the necessity for proper laundry facilities in this prison. Stationary tubs are now used in which every conceivable article of clothing and bedding used is washed; this is very dangerous from the standpoint of spreading disease. A modern laundry should be installed here without delay, and is recommended.

Attention was called in last year's report to the need for a civilian cook here, experience having shown that prisoners as cooks are wasteful, and the constant changing of cooks as men go out is undesirable. It is recommended that a civilian cook be put in charge here.

Visits are made regularly by a physician from the Harlem Hospital. Very careful attention should be given to the examination of men so that there may be no spread of communicable diseases while men are held here awaiting trial.

The so-called 10 day section is a very bad feature of this prison and we believe should be wiped out and other quarters found for the confinement of men now detained here. Such prisoners are convicted only of petty offenses, and being required to remain in these illy lighted rooms with nothing but spring beds and blankets for sleeping purposes cannot be considered as a decent treatment of petty offenders.

It is recommended that the Commissioner of Correction submit to the Commission some plans which would provide other quarters for the class of prisoners now held in these 10-day rooms.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

LEON C. WEINSTOCK.

*Commissioners.*

### SEVENTH DISTRICT WEST SIDE PRISON

317 WEST 53RD ST., BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected December 7, 1923. Frederick A. Wallis, Commissioner of Correction; Peter A. Mallon, warden; M. McDonald, head keeper.

There are 2 head keepers, 8 keepers, and 1 matron. The keepers here have not been given the benefit of the eight-hour arrangement which is effective in other prisons. It was stated that this should be effected by the placing of three additional keepers here, which is respectfully called to the attention of the Department.

This prison, built over a quarter of a century ago, holds prisoners for trial in the 7th and 10th District Magistrates' Courts. It has a room on the first floor for women, 38 old-type brick cells on tiers for men, and a room on the top floor for male prisoners sent from the Penitentiary and Workhouse, to work about the place.

On this date there were 60 male prisoners—35 held for trial and examination, 13 convicted and sentenced, 4 serving from 2 to 5 days, and 8 Workhouse help prisoners. One woman was held. No women are held over night. The average time for men is three to four days, and occasionally one is held for a month or two because of delay in trial. The average number of women held daily is three to four.

Since the last inspection benches have been placed in the women's room, two new toilets installed, a number of beds taken out, and others furnished with blankets and pillows, as recommended. Painters were about to start at work on this room, and altogether it has been much improved since the previous inspection. If waterproof-covered mattresses and pillows, such as can be secured from the Superintendent of State Prisons, were put on the beds it would be an improvement, as the pillow cases were very dirty and no mattresses provided.

The cells are the old brick type, 10 x 6½, with high ceilings. The outside light and ventilation is good, although some of the end cells are very dark. Each is provided with two bunks, one above the other. They are provided with mattresses, sheets, pillows and blankets, also benches, as recommended.

Prisoners are allowed three hours' exercise on the corridors daily, and during that time cells are scrubbed and cleaned.

It is necessary to double up in cells almost constantly, a dangerous practice, as has been demonstrated in the past. The toilets in the cells are worn out and almost impossible to keep clean and sanitary. It is recommended that they be replaced with modern sanitary toilets.

The room for help has been improved by a new toilet of proper kind but which does not flush well and should have attention. Deputy Commissioner Dalton wrote to the Commission under date of January 15, 1923, following recommendations made by the Commission, "that alterations are being made to the heating system whereby constant heat will be maintained throughout the day and night. The windows were repaired and closed." The heat is provided from the plant that takes care of the courts in the same building, but the plant is not kept running all night so that the prison is cold again this winter. This should have immediate attention and the plant run so as to furnish reasonable heat.

The windows on some floors rattle badly, are not secure in window frames, and should be given further attention.

The entire prison is now being repainted. A new toilet has been provided for the laundry, as recommended.

Last year's report contained the following:

"The laundry has five stationary tubs in which everything needing washing is put. The danger of the spread of disease from such an arrangement is always present. There should be a modern sterilizer here for disinfecting all articles before washing.

"The kitchen is in charge of a prisoner cook. This is bound to be wasteful and the constant changes make the conduct of the kitchen unsatisfactory."

Both of these matters are again called to the attention of the Department.

The place was clean and in good order and commendation is due the Department for many improvements made during the year.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

LEON C. WEINSTOCK,

Commissioners.

## EIGHTH DISTRICT PRISON

181ST STREET AND BOSTON ROAD, BOROUGH OF THE BRONX

Inspected September 25, 1923. Henry Bruckner, borough president; William McAdoo, chief city magistrate; Frederick A. Wallis, commissioner of correction; Edward F. Duffy, clerk.

The prison is conducted in connection with the Eighth District Magistrates' Court, covering the 49th, 51st, 53rd, 54th, 56th and 57th police precincts and the Family Court of The Bronx. So far this year, 8,870 cases have been heard here.

There are three pens located on the first floor of the building—one for men and one for women under control of the Department of Correction, and one for men under control of the Magistrates' Court. The sheriff of Bronx county also uses the Department of Correction pens.

About 1200 men and 200 women have been detained here since January 1, 1923. Of the men, about 500 were from the Family Court, which is also located in this building. As a matter of fact, the number of females detained here runs up to 500, but many of them are not committed but simply held until fines are paid. As a consequence, the one matron here is busily engaged for a good part of the day.

The Department of Correction pens are equipped with sanitary toilets, wash basins, benches, and chairs. Although the Department of Correction male pen was painted this year, it is very badly marked up and needs repainting. This is recommended.

The pen used by the officers of the Magistrates' Court has an encumbrance which leaves little room for benches. It was built to provide an outlet for a moving picture theater situated next door, the owner of which also owns the building used by the Court. The theater has been discontinued and the encumbrance should be removed. The pen should also be enlarged by extending out further in the room, and provided with a toilet.

At the present time it is necessary to mix prisoners held for trial and those convicted, which is illegal. This matter should be specially referred to the Chief City Magistrate.

Additional benches are needed in both pens for males, and the Commissioner of Correction and Chief City Magistrate should be asked to provide them.

Attention of the Chief City Magistrate should be called to that section of last year's report as follows:

"There is no provision made here for the feeding of prisoners, many of whom are detained over noon, and some until 6:00 P. M. Those brought in from police stations in the morning, who have not had breakfast, are not allowed to have any food in the court pen. If they are held and transferred to the Correction Department pens, they may send out for food if they have money. Otherwise, they have to go without. This should be promptly remedied and the attention of the Chief City Magistrate should be called to this recommendation."

There should be no longer delay in seeing that this condition is remedied.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

LEON C. WEINSTOCK,

Commissioners.



## 12TH DISTRICT PRISON—WASHINGTON HEIGHTS

1130 ST. NICHOLAS AVENUE, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected October 17, 1923. Julius Miller, borough president; Frederick A. Wallis, commissioner of correction; William McAdoo, chief city magistrate; Frank P. Masterson, chief clerk.

The 12th District Magistrates' Court is located here and hears all cases from the 35th, 37th, 38th, 40th and 42nd police precincts. From January 1, 1923, to date 9,335 cases were heard here. There are three pens located on the first floor—two large ones for men and a smaller one for women. One of the pens for males is under the custody of the Department of Correction, where prisoners are detained after their cases are disposed of by the magistrate. An officer of the Correction Department, one from the Board of Magistrates and a matron are in charge. The pens have good toilets and wash sinks.

Since the last inspection the place has been repainted; additional electric lights installed; and plenty of benches furnished. Some of the benches have not been placed in the pens but are on the premises. The placing of the benches should be attended to as soon as possible.

On the day of inspection 46 men and 2 women were confined here. It was stated that the number sometimes runs from 150 to 180 men daily. The number of women, fortunately, is small, rarely running over 6.

On the last inspection attention was called to the fact that there is no hot water provided here for cleaning and that a slop sink is necessary in connection with keeping the place clean. Under date of March 19, 1923, Mr. A. F. Koelble, the owner of the building, notified us that "We are taking up your suggestion regarding the slop sink and hot water apparatus". The letter referred to is attached hereto. The Secretary should immediately take up the matter of the necessity of hot water and a slop sink with the Borough President, and ask that he insist that the owner of the building furnish these necessities.

The place was clean and in orderly condition.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

LEON C. WEINSTOCK,

*Commissioners.*

## HOUSE OF DETENTION

125 WORTH STREET, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected July 27, 1923. Frederick A. Wallis, Commissioner of Correction.

This house of detention is located on the two top floors of two buildings, the balance of which is used for various city offices. It is provided for male witnesses in criminal cases committed here by the courts. The buildings are old and not of fireproof construction. When these quarters were approved by the State Commission of Prisons it was the understanding that they were temporary and would be used until a new building was constructed. The place is under the general supervision of Warden Peter A. Mallon, who has a force of three guards on eight-hour shifts. There is a civilian cook and four workhouse inmates assigned to do the cleaning. Why four men are needed to do this work is not obvious and would seem that one or not more than two would be able to do all the work needed here.

There is a large room used as a dormitory, which might hold fifty beds. There were five witnesses held on this date, the longest time for any one

was fifty-six days' detention. The witnesses and workhouse prisoners sleep in the same room, which is a violation of the classification law and should be remedied at once. The keeper said the average number of witnesses was five and it had not been over ten this year.

Separate from the dormitories and on the upper floor, are an office, reception room, storeroom, dining room and kitchen.

There is a civilian cook and the witnesses stated that the food furnished is satisfactory.

There are good shower baths and toilets provided.

The physician from the City Prison, Manhattan takes care of the physical needs of those detained. The place was clean and in good order.

There is some discussion going on at the present time in favor of closing Ludlow Street Jail and using this House of Detention for civil prisoners. We do not believe that the Commission should approve of the use of this place for such a purpose.

It was shown in the past that some witnesses were held here up to eight months. There is no opportunity for outdoor exercise such as should be provided in a house of detention and the building, with its possible fire hazard, should never be approved as a permanent place for the detention of civil prisoners and witnesses.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) LEON C. WEINSTOCK,

JOHN S. KENNEDY,

*Commissioners.*

## COURT PENS

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS

(Criminal Courts Building)

CENTER AND FRANKLIN STREETS, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected December 31, 1923. Julius Miller, borough president; Edward R. Carroll, chief clerk, Court of General Sessions; Frank W. Smith, chief clerk, Court of Special Sessions.

There are several detention pens in connection with these courts. On the ground floor are two pens for males on trial in General Sessions; one for males and one for females in Special Sessions. On Floor M-1 are four pens for males—two on the north and two on the south side, and one separate pen for females. All on this floor are General Sessions and division of prisoners is made in accordance with the part they are being tried in. Food is served at noon from the Tombs. Male attendants in charge at all places. The question arises if women attendants should not be provided to supervise women held here, and it is suggested that the court clerks submit this question to the presiding judges.

All pens are provided with benches, toilets and lavatories.

The women's rooms were in excellent condition.

The four male pens on Floor M-1, General Sessions Court, and the male pen for Special Sessions need repainting. This should be done, in light color enamel and it is suggested that the new cell-painting scheme adopted by the Police Department be followed.

Overhead electric lights should also be placed in the male pens on Floor M-1; they are dark, even at mid-day. The matter of painting and lights should be taken up with the Borough President.

The pens were orderly and well kept.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

LEON C. WEINSTOCK,

*Commissioners.*

### 1ST DISTRICT MAGISTRATES' COURT PENS

110 WHITE STREET, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected August 20, 1923. William McAdoo, Chief City Magistrate; Frederick A. Wallis, Commissioner of Correction; Thomas O. Kane, clerk.

This court is familiarly known as The Tombs and is one of the busiest in the City of New York. From January 1, 1923, to date 7,417 cases were tried here.

There is one detention pen adjoining the court where prisoners are held just prior to their cases being called. On the ground floor are four pens—two for men and two for women. Two of the pens are under the jurisdiction of the Department of Correction, with a keeper in charge, and the others are under the charge of court officers. The only light in the four pens is from ventilator skylights overhead. The ventilators are not in working order. They should be put in condition for use at once.

In June of this year two prisoners charged with serious crimes escaped from one of the pens and one is still at large. The escape was made possible by the poor locks on these pens. It is recommended that new locks of the type considered safe in prison construction be placed on all these cell doors. There is danger of escape, too, at the top of the cells where the ventilator skylights are located. It is recommended that heavy steel bars be placed at each of these openings. It is further recommended that steel-barred doors be placed on the Lafayette Street side



of the first floor and at the top of the stairs leading to the court room, and that the stair railing be extended to the ceiling with grille work, to add to the safety of custody of prisoners. This place at times holds clever and desperate prisoners and all of these things are needed to guarantee safe custody. Only one keeper is located here most of the time and he has his hands full with the large number of prisoners usually held.

Prisoners held over noon are fed from the City Prison.

No toilet paper is provided in the detention pens. This should be furnished at all times.

The pens and rooms have recently been repainted, as recommended by the Commission.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
*Commissioner.*

## 2ND DISTRICT MAGISTRATES' COURT PENS

10TH STREET AND 6TH AVENUE, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected December 5, 1923. Julius Miller, Borough President; William McAdoo, Chief City Magistrate; Joseph Doran, clerk.

This is the well-known Jefferson Market Court, one of the principal courts of the city.

From January 1, 1923, to date 10,543 cases were heard in this court.

There are two detention pens located at the rear of the court room, one for men and the other for women. The number of men held here averages ten daily; and the women, about four a week.

There are toilets and wash bowls and the place was in good condition.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
LEON C. WEINSTOCK,  
*Commissioners.*

## 3RD DISTRICT MAGISTRATES' COURT PENS

2ND AVENUE AND 2ND STREET, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected August 21, 1923. William McAdoo, Chief City Magistrate; Joseph Doran, clerk.

This court is known as Essex Market Court and handles a large number of prisoners. From January 1, 1923, to date 15,851 cases were tried here.

There is a pen adjoining the court room where prisoners are brought just before trial, which is very satisfactory.

On the ground floor there are six detention cells of modern type, equipped with sanitary toilets and wash basins. At the time of the last inspection no benches were provided in any of these cells. Since that time a bench has been placed in one cell. All should be promptly furnished with benches.

The walls were badly marked up and the place will have to be painted. If an effort were made here to keep walls free from marking and obscene inscriptions, it could be accomplished as is done at the busy Traffic Court, Manhattan, by taking pencils away from confined prisoners.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
*Commissioner.*  
JOHN F. TREMAIN,  
*Secretary.*

## 4TH DISTRICT MAGISTRATES' COURT PENS—FAMILY COURT

151 EAST 57TH STREET, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected November 26, 1923. William McAdoo, Chief City Magistrate; James P. Conway, clerk.

There are two large steel pens at this court, one for men and the other for women. They are equipped with benches, good toilets, and wash basins. There is good light and ventilation.

The pens have been repainted with an aluminum paint, as was recommended, and were found in excellent condition.

The number of men held here runs from 9 to 20 daily; the average number of women, 3 per day.

The number of cases heard in this court from January 1, 1923, to date was 6,679.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
*Commissioner.*

## 5TH DISTRICT MAGISTRATES' COURT PENS

170 EAST 121ST STREET, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected September 22, 1923. Isaac Rice, clerk; Patrick Carr, captain.

There are two pens connected with this court, one for men and one for women; both are provided with benches, toilets and wash basins, and apparently are adequate for the needs of the court.

There is good light and ventilation.

The place was in good order.

The insanitary wooden covers were not removed from the toilets. This should be done. The women's toilet was out of order and should be repaired.

From January 1, 1923, to date 8,689 cases have passed through this court.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
LEON C. WEINSTOCK,  
*Commissioners.*

## 7TH DISTRICT MAGISTRATES' COURT PENS

## 10TH DISTRICT MAGISTRATES' COURT PENS—NIGHT COURT FOR MEN

314 WEST 54TH STREET, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected December 7, 1923. William McAdoo, Chief City Magistrate; Edward T. Tyrell, clerk, 7th District Court; Alfred F. Volgenan, clerk, 10th District Court.

These two courts use the same court room and detention pens.

The 7th District Court hears cases of men and women during the day, and the 10th District Court is a night court for men.

From January 1, 1923, to date, 9,816 cases were heard in the former and 24,279 in the latter.

There are two good-sized pens equipped with benches, toilets and wash sinks. The room is well lighted and ventilated. New lighting fixtures have recently been installed. The stairway leading to the court from the prison has been repaired and painted, as recommended. From 16 to 24 are held here for day court daily. The number of women is small.

The conditions here in connection with the night court are very bad. It is stated that at times from 300 to 400 men are crowded into this enclosure and the situation is said to be disgraceful at times. A special inspection will be made as to these conditions at a later date. The place was clean.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

LEON C. WEINSTOCK,

*Commissioners.*

#### 9TH DISTRICT MAGISTRATES' WOMEN'S DAY COURT PENS

10TH STREET AND 6TH AVENUE, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected December 5, 1923. Frederick A. Wallis, Commissioner of Correction; William McAdoo, Chief City Magistrate; Charles Anthes, Clerk.

There are two rooms connected with the Women's Day Court. They are furnished with benches, tables, toilets, wash basins, paper towels, and toilet paper.

One room is used for old offenders and the other for first offenders. Women charged with shoplifting are kept on benches in the corridor.

From January 1, 1923, to date 2799 cases were heard here—about 150 more than for the same period last year. A woman matron is in charge of the women's rooms when occupied.

Both rooms were cleanly and in order.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

LEON C. WEINSTOCK,

*Commissioners.*

#### COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS DETENTION PENS

171 ATLANTIC AVENUE, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected November 28, 1923. Joseph L. Kerrigan, Clerk; John J. Dorman, Deputy Clerk; Samuel Moch; attendant.

The number of cases heard in this court annually is about 3,500.

There is a large detention room for men located on the same floor as the courtroom. It has plenty of light and air and is furnished with benches, toilet, and wash basin.

The place has been recently painted and was in good condition.

Women held for trial in this court are kept on benches just outside of the detention room. It is stated that the average is about two per day. The average number of men detained in the pen is about ten per day.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

*Commissioner.*

#### TRAFFIC COURT DETENTION PENS

182 CLERMONT AVENUE, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected July 20, 1923. Edward Riegelmann, Borough President; Thomas F. White, Clerk; Edward McNerney, Captain of Court Attendants.

At this court all traffic violations for the Borough of Brooklyn are tried. Up to date, 23,450 cases have been heard this year. On Tuesdays and Thursdays the average is about 400 cases each day, but sometimes runs to 600.



The volume of business at this court has greatly increased since the club building now occupied by the court was leased in 1921. There is only a small room for the detention of prisoners, with a decent capacity of not more than ten. At times, there are as many as forty men crowded into this place, a condition which cannot be characterized as anything but disgraceful.

There is no ventilation except through the windows, and at times when it is necessary to close them, the place, with a number of men confined there, is foul and unhealthy. The odor from an enclosed toilet in this small room also creates an insanitary situation.

Complaints have come to the State Commission of Prisons that at times men are held in the pens from morning until after 6 o'clock at night, without food, and then taken to Raymond Street Jail (City Prison), arriving there after the supper hour and with the kitchen closed, and they cannot be given food until morning. A number of prisoners were interviewed at the City Prison, who confirmed these complaints. The Commission has repeatedly urged that provision be made to feed prisoners held over the noon hour in court pens and an appropriation was made by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for this purpose, but none of it has been used at this court. The matter should receive immediate attention by the Chief City Magistrate. Prisoners complain that they are not even allowed to send out for food and pay for it themselves. The officers say that they go out at the request of prisoners when the press of business will permit.

The holding of prisoners here so late is explained by the officers as due to insufficient force of officers and because of the rush of business all day, commitments to jail cannot be made out until the rush is over. This could be overcome by the appointment of a commitment clerk who could make out the papers after sentence and the prisoners could be sent to the City Prison by van earlier in the day. This would also help to do away with the crowding and unhealthful conditions in the pen during the entire day.

The matter was discussed with Magistrate Lawrence C. Fish, who has been in the court since its inception, and he is willing to do anything to relieve the bad situation if sufficient clerical help is provided. He and his brother-magistrates sitting in this court are much concerned over the whole situation here as to quarters for the magistrates, proper court room, and decent sanitary detention quarters.

With constantly increasing business in this court the quarters do not meet the situation, and it is recommended that the detention pen, as is, be condemned as inadequate and insanitary for the number of prisoners usually confined.

The only possible temporary solution of this situation seems to be the establishment of a second Traffic Court in Brooklyn, situated in another location in the borough, and the distribution of cases by sections of the borough as the Board of Magistrates may determine. Such court should be provided with an adequate court room, officers, and a proper and sanitary detention room. The above is recommended to the city authorities.

The Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce and other civic bodies have taken up the question of a proper Traffic Court for Brooklyn and this Commission should add its emphatic protest as to the facilities for handling prisoners here. The receipts for fines at this court run into very large figures, away ahead of the courts where routine cases are tried, and the city could well apply these receipts to providing a decent court building with adequate detention quarters.

Copies of this report should be sent to the Borough President, Chief City Magistrate, City Commissioner of Health as to sanitary conditions,

and to the President of the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce for his information.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

LEON C. WEINSTOCK,

*Commissioners.*

### TRAFFIC COURT DETENTION PENS

301 MOTT STREET, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected August 20, 1923. William McAdoo, Chief City Magistrate; Edward F. Fraher, acting clerk; James J. Shanahan, keeper.

The detention pen here is a large room on the third floor, adjoining the court. It has benches about the room and good toilet arrangement. The average number detained here daily is about forty and there is room for more if necessary.

The room was clean and in good order and the supervision given has kept the walls free from marking and defacements.

During 1922, 40,191 traffic cases were heard and fines to the amount of \$354,530.00 were collected; 2,251 were committed to the City Prison on straight sentences on failure to pay fines.

Prisoners are fed at the City Prison.

The court room is now used also for the new Homicide Court and on some days from two to four of these cases are detained in the pens.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

*Commissioner.*

### FAMILY COURT PENS

327 SCHERMERHORN STREET, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected August 1, 1923. Edward Riegelmann, Borough President; William McAdoo, Chief City Magistrate; Paul J. Donnelly, Clerk.

There are two detention pens connected with this court, one for men and another for women. They are fitted with good toilets and benches and the lighting is satisfactory.

The women's room was clean and in good order.

The room for males is in a bad condition, the walls being dirty and marked up, in many places filthy and obscene writing is found and, in some of these, the names of the sitting magistrates are not spared. This room should be immediately cleaned up and repainted with a light color enamel paint which can be washed down, and it is so recommended. The Borough Department of Buildings has charge of the care of the building and its employees should be instructed to keep the walls clean.

About two months ago a prisoner escaped from the men's section by tearing off the grating, which was only screwed to the window frames. Since then, additional bars have been placed outside the windows and anchored into the walls.

For the past two years special attention has been called to the failure to supply food to prisoners locked up here long after the noon hour. This is true of other Brooklyn magistrates' courts and should be especially taken up by the Commission.

The total number of cases heard in this court since January 1st of this year was 2133. The number detained in the pens averages about 50 men monthly and not over a dozen women a year.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

*Commissioner.*

## 1ST DISTRICT MAGISTRATES' COURT PENS

## WOMEN'S NIGHT COURT

318 ADAMS STREET, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected December 21, 1923. Edward Riegelmann, Borough President; Joseph N. Esquirol, Clerk, Day Court.

William McAdoo, Chief City Magistrate; Seymour Finkel, Acting Clerk, Night Court. Frederick A. Wallis Commissioner of Correction.

From January 1, 1923 to date, 5700 cases were heard in the day court and 611 in the night court. The day court hears cases of men and women, and the night court only cases of women arrested after the close of the day court; it is open from 7 P. M. to 12 midnight.

There are two good-sized pens equipped with benches and sanitary toilets. During the day one pen is used for men and one for women. At night the youthful offenders are kept apart from the older and hardened prisoners. There were four women in confinement, and the previous night there had been eight.

In last year's report on the Women's Court, the following was stated :

"It was found that no woman matron was in charge in this court and the only woman having any connection with the court is the probation officer, who has no authority over the handling of the custody of the prisoners and she should not be called upon to perform any duties outside of those legally required of her."

The women convicted or held are taken to the City Prison in a van with only a male driver. At times there is but one woman who is obliged to go back and forth to the prison with only a male driver. At the prison the women are received by male attendants who take them to the women's prison. The practice of handling female prisoners with male attendants is to be condemned and is fraught with much danger. The matter should be again specially called to the attention of the Chief City Magistrate and Commissioner of Correction.

The doors leading to the pens from the court room have clear glass, which enables persons sitting on the front court room benches to look into one of the pens. The probation officer stated that men frequently annoyed women in the pens by looking in and making signs to them.

The attention of the Borough President should be called to this and a request made for some kind of translucent glass in this door.

One of the benches was broken and should be repaired.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
*Commissioner.*

## 5TH DISTRICT MAGISTRATES' COURT PENS

WILLIAMSBURG BRIDGE PLAZA, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected November 14, 1923. Edward Riegelmann, Borough President; William McAdoo, Chief City Magistrate; John McKeon, Clerk.

The pens in connection with this court are located in the basement of a fine building, one of the best devoted to magistrates' courts in Brooklyn.

From January 1, 1923 to date 7,131 cases were heard in the court. There are two pens adjoining each other, with benches and toilets. In the male section from 15 to 20 men are held daily and in the women's



side about 5 a week. The pens have been repainted within a year, but are badly marked up and need going over in the near future. In last year's inspection report it was suggested that an attempt should be made to overcome the dampness of this basement by proper drainage, but nothing has been done. Attention was called to the need of additional benches on the male side, but none has been provided. In a letter to the Commission, Chief Magistrate McAdoo said:

"Thank you for calling my attention to the condition of the ventilator in the 5th District Court, Borough of Brooklyn. I spent a great deal of time going over those pens at the time they were constructed and there is no reason why they should not be kept clean and sanitary. There was a bitter contention as to their location in the basement instead of adjoining the court room. We all agreed that the place where they are now could be made entirely suitable."

The ventilator has been out of order for two or more years and nothing has been done to repair it. The place was not clean or sanitary, and the heating apparatus is not adequate for cold weather.

It was stated that the place was scrubbed out once a week. It should be hosed out at least every other day.

The matter of keeping this place clean and sanitary, properly heated and ventilated and fit to confine people who, under the law, are presumed to be innocent until found guilty, should seem to be an easy matter. Communications should be sent to the Borough President and Chief City Magistrate, asking for assurances that this will be done.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
*Commissioner.*

#### 6TH DISTRICT MAGISTRATES' COURT PENS

495 GATES AVENUE, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected November 19, 1923. Edward Riegelmann, Borough President; William McAdoo, Chief City Magistrate; Charles Nitze, Clerk.

From January 1, 1923, to date 5,466 cases were heard in this court. The detention quarters are located in the basement of the building, two good-sized pens being provided, one for men and one for women, each having benches and toilets. Two women and one man were held here on this date.

The toilet in the men's pen was out of order, but the attendant said it would be immediately repaired.

It is unfortunate that these pens are located in a basement, as both are dark and gloomy. At noon on the day of inspection, with the sun shining, the men's pen was very dark. In order to add to the lighting here, it is recommended that the rough walls be plastered and painted with a white enamel paint and that a sufficient candle power electric light be placed overhead in each pen.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
*Commissioner.*

#### 7TH DISTRICT MAGISTRATES' COURT, DETENTION QUARTERS

SNYDER AVENUE, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected December 18, 1923. Edward Riegelmann, Borough President; William McAdoo, Chief City Magistrate; William J. Hunter, clerk.

The new building in which these pens are located was opened on December 5, 1923. It is a fine structure, costing approximately \$165,000, and houses the Magistrates' and Municipal Courts—a credit to Flatbush. The quarters in the old town hall, built half a century ago, were repeatedly condemned by the Commission.

The new building has two pens on the ground floor for men, with open bar steel construction, 10 ft. x 9 ft. and 10 ft. x 6 ft., and at one end 13 ft. The women's section is on the second floor with two pens, 8 ft. 4 in. x 10 ft. There is good light and ventilation, as indicated on the plans approved by the Commission. The concrete floors are pitched to a drain; the toilets and wash basins sanitary and of the type recommended. The place is a credit to the city and should be promptly copied in other courts in the Borough of Brooklyn, notably the 9th and 10th Districts.

Arrangements should be made to place additional benches in the male pens because of the number of prisoners held here.

Attention is once more called to the necessity of providing food to prisoners held here over the noon hour.

A woman attendant should be provided when women are held here. It is contended that very few women are held in these pens and that a matron in constant attendance would not be warranted. It may be possible to secure the services of some woman in the neighborhood to come in on call. This is done in up-state localities. There is real danger in requiring male attendants to supervise women held in confinement, even when only for a short time as here.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

*Commissioner.*

#### 8TH DISTRICT MAGISTRATES' COURT PENS

##### CONEY ISLAND, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected September 24, 1923. Edward Riegelmann, Borough President; William McAdoo, Chief City Magistrate; Henry Hasenflug, clerk of the court; James Loughlin, captain of court attendants.

This court handles an enormous amount of business, 6,370 cases being heard here since January 1st. The number detained in the pens during the summer awaiting trial is large.

The building in which this court is located is the same as that which houses the 67th precinct station and prison. It is in a deplorable condition, with the walls cracked and the building shored up with beams to keep it standing. The place has been condemned by the city department of buildings as well as by the State Commission of Prisons. An appropriation has been made to rebuild the place, and it is hoped the work will be done at once. The plans for detention pens must be submitted to this Commission for approval before construction is begun.

On Sunday, September 16th, there were over 120 prisoners held here awaiting trial, and the crowded condition was deplorable. Quarters should and must be provided which will prevent such conditions in the future.

The situation at this point should be cleared up by the end of this year and the Secretary should be instructed to ask for the submission of a definite plan by January 1, 1924.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

*Commissioner.*

## 9TH DISTRICT MAGISTRATES' COURT PENS

FIFTH AVENUE AND 23RD STREET, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected August 3, 1923. Edward Riegelmann, Borough President; William McAdoo, Chief City Magistrate; Dennis F. King, clerk.

From January 1, 1923, to date, the number of cases heard in this court was 4805. Prisoners arrested in the 68th, 76th, 78th and 89th precincts are tried here.

There are two court pens on the first floor of an old building approximately 9 ft. x 18 ft., with open bar front construction and two windows in the rear. Toilets are provided in each pen and a wash basin placed in the corridor. The pens are provided with benches.

Since the last inspection, the pens have been repainted and translucent glass placed in the rear windows, as recommended. The windows on the street side were painted over some years ago and make the place dark. It is recommended that new translucent glass be put in these windows. The rooms are damp during nearly all seasons. This could be overcome by simple drainage and ventilation under the room and should be attended to.

Complaint is made that there is inadequate heat in the winter, due either to insufficient radiators or to the fact that they are not in good order. It was stated that on severe days it was necessary to bring prisoners out of the pens to the radiators to keep warm. This should have attention by the building authorities before cold weather.

On the day of the inspection, there were eight men in one of the pens. It was stated that at times the number ran from thirty to forty in a day.

Both pens are needed for male detentions and are frequently used for that purpose. The number of women held here is fortunately small. The daily number runs from one to three. Some place up stairs should be found for them and they should never be held on benches in front of the pens filled with men. A matron should be in charge of any women held here.

No provision is made for giving food to prisoners held here over the noon hour and the officers say they have little, if any, time to go out and get food, even if money is given them by a prisoner. In winter, court lasts usually until 4:00 P. M. and prisoners should be given food at noon. If this situation, which exists in all Brooklyn courts and has been frequently called to the attention of the authorities, is not remedied, the Commission should exercise its powers to enforce a remedy.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

Commissioner.

## 10TH DISTRICT MAGISTRATES' COURT PENS

133 NEW JERSEY AVENUE, EAST NEW YORK, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected October 18, 1923. Edward Riegelmann, Borough President; William McAdoo, Chief City Magistrate; James J. Monahan, clerk.

This court covers the East New York section and cases from the 80th, 83rd and 85th precincts are brought here. From January 1, 1923, to date there was a total of 6,234 cases.

The building in which this court is located is a dilapidated wooden structure, entirely unfit for the purpose for which it is used. Every day the corridor outside of the clerk's office is crowded to the utmost.

The pens are located in a damp dark basement and it is almost impossible to keep the place clean and in a sanitary condition. There is a



window at the rear of the room, which was very dirty and which does not afford proper light and ventilation for the room.

There are two pens—that for males about 16 x 6 feet, and the women's, 6 feet square. The pens are provided with benches and good toilets. There is a wash sink outside.

The place is lighted by gas and the men's section, which is used continuously, is very dark. There are seats for eight or ten people in the male pen.

For such period as this place is to be used for confinement purposes, no women should be required to go into this detention pen. Arrangements should be made for holding them in some other part of the court building. Both pens should be used for men; electric lights installed; the window enlarged and kept clean; and the place painted in a light color.

It is recommended that the place as it now exists be condemned by the Commission, and if prompt steps are not taken to make the place sanitary, properly lighted and ventilated within a reasonable time, that proceedings be instituted to close it.

Here, as at other magistrates' court pens in Brooklyn, no provision is made for feeding prisoners who may be held over the noon hour. This practice has been frequently condemned by the Commission, and the Chief City Magistrate agrees to it, but nothing apparently has been done.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) LEON C. WEINSTOCK,

JOHN S. KENNEDY,

*Commissioners.*

## 6TH DISTRICT MAGISTRATES' COURT PENS

### MORRISANIA

BROOK AVENUE AND 162ND STREET, BOROUGH OF THE BRONX

Inspected September 25, 1923. Henry Bruckner, Borough President; William McAdoo, Chief City Magistrate; Frederick A. Wallis, Commissioner of Correction; Albert Creelman, clerk of the court.

The number of cases heard in this court from January 1, 1923, to date was 9,954.

The court pens at this point were described in the inspection report dated October 3, 1922.

Only men are kept in these pens, women and boys being sent to the Annex County Jail which is a short distance away.

A new magistrates' court building with detention pens is being constructed at a point adjoining this building. The plans of the pens have not been submitted to the Commission for its approval. This should be done at once. As the new building will be occupied about the first of the year no recommendations are made at this time.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

LEON C. WEINSTOCK,

*Commissioners.*

## 1ST DISTRICT MAGISTRATES' COURT PENS

115 FIFTH STREET, LONG ISLAND CITY, BOROUGH OF QUEENS

Inspected November 17, 1923. Maurice Connolly, Borough President; William McAdoo, Chief City Magistrate; William E. McGee, clerk.

The courtroom and detention pens are located on the second floor of a rented lyceum building, which also houses the municipal court.

From January 1, 1923, to date the number of cases tried in this court was 5,620.

There is a detention room for males located in an alcove opening into the courtroom, with a wire grating partition, permitting of light and ventilation direct from the courtroom.

Women are held behind a railing in the courtroom. There is only one toilet and wash basin in an adjoining room, which is used by both men and women. This is a bad practice and a plan should be worked out to provide separate toilets.

The offices of the court have been put in fine shape, but nothing has been done to the pen for males. It should be painted a light colored enamel paint and the Secretary should write the Borough President, calling special attention to this recommendation.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

Commissioner.

## 2ND DISTRICT MAGISTRATES' COURT PENS

FLUSHING, BOROUGH OF QUEENS

Inspected July 16, 1923. William McAdoo, Chief Magistrate; Benjamin H. Hewlett, clerk.

The magistrates' court is held in the old town hall. Since January 1st the court sessions have been on Tuesdays and Thursdays; arraignments can be had on other days. The magistrate also holds domestic relations court, and sits as a Special Session court. Judge Harry Miller was presiding on day of inspection.

From 50 to 120 cases are disposed of on court days. Last year there were 4,700 cases; 2,589 men and women were tried from January 1st to July 16th.

The detention pen for men is a small room, 12 x 4 feet, opening into the courtroom. It is lighted and ventilated by a large window. The floor is covered with zinc; a bench on which the prisoners sit runs along one side of the room. The walls need painting; they are defaced and obscene writing is scrawled in places.

Only a few men were in the pen on day of inspection. It is reported that it is rarely overcrowded, not more than ten men being placed in it at a time.

No detention room is provided for women; they generally sit in the courtroom in the custody of a police officer. It was stated that a room would soon be prepared for women, plans for which must be filed with the State Commission of Prisons.

The men's detention room has no toilet or lavatory. No toilet or lavatory is available for men on the courtroom floor: they must be taken either upstairs or downstairs. This is an inconvenient arrangement. The only toilet on the courtroom floor is for women. If it be not practical to construct a toilet room in connection with the men's detention room, one should be installed nearby on the same floor. Plans for the toilet must be submitted to the Commission.

It is recommended :

1. That a detention room be provided for women.
2. That a toilet and lavatory room be installed, either off the men's detention room or nearby on the same floor.
3. That the walls of the men's detention room be repainted and the prisoners warned not to deface them.
4. That when prisoners are detained over the noon hour, luncheon be provided.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,  
*Commissioner.*

### 3RD DISTRICT MAGISTRATES' COURT PENS

FAR ROCKAWAY, BOROUGH OF QUEENS

Inspected September 3, 1923. William McAdoo, Chief City Magistrate; Maurice Connolly, Borough President; John Allen, clerk.

From January 1, 1923, to date there were 3,265 cases heard in this court, there being over 962 for the month of August alone.

The detention room which is adjacent to the court room also contains the desk of a probation officer and a stand for finger printing.

Previous inspection reports have called attention to the inadequacy and unsafe condition of this pen. On this date the place was in bad condition. The window on the outer door was broken, old rugs piled on the one bench, and the place in general disorder. The room is inadequate for the number of prisoners held here, oftentimes being as many as twenty prisoners, with seats for only five. It is unsafe for custody, the outer door being flimsy and easily broken.

There is but one officer attached to the court, with sometimes 270 cases in a day. He cannot, with other work, give supervision to this pen. In the report of inspection of 1922 the following was stated :

"The situation of the housing of the police, magistrates' court and detention of prisoners in police stations and at the magistrates' court is in a very bad way for the whole Rockaway section. There are but two cells available in this entire section for the detention of prisoners at police stations and women are required to be taken to Richmond Hill or Long Island City, many miles away. The buildings which house the police and magistrates' court are old and dilapidated.

"The city owns two plots of land in the Rockaway section, either of which would be available and satisfactory for a modern building which would house the magistrates' court and police officers, and provide a decent station house."

No attention having been paid to the recommendations of the Commission, the Secretary should be instructed to send copies of this report to the Borough President, Chief City Magistrate and Police Commissioner, and the two former advised that if assurances are not given the Commission by December 1, 1923, that better quarters will be provided here, proceedings will be taken toward closing the place as a detention pen.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
*Commissioner.*



## 4TH DISTRICT MAGISTRATES' COURT PENS

## JAMAICA, BOROUGH OF QUEENS

Inspected October 26, 1923. Maurice Connolly, Borough President; William McAdoo, Chief City Magistrate; William N. George, clerk.

The magistrates' court pens at this point are located in the old town hall, which is a dilapidated building furnishing wretched conditions for the court and police officers.

The prison in connection with the Police Department here was closed some time ago, being condemned by the Commission.

There is a small detention pen on the first floor, with seats for about eight people. Recently, there were sixteen men confined in the pen at one time and the number usually runs from eight to twelve per day, particularly on the days that the Court of Special Sessions is held here.

There is no place of detention for women and they are required to sit on benches in the court room.

There are no toilet facilities in the male detention pen and none whatever in the building for women.

From January 1, 1923, to date, 8,449 cases were heard in this court. It is expected that the number will run to 10,000 before the end of the year.

The door leading to the pen is unsafe for the custody of prisoners and the lock fits into a board door frame. It would be a very easy matter for the prisoners to escape if the officer were called away from the door of the pen.

It was stated that prisoners are often held here until four in the afternoon and no provision is made for feeding them at noon time.

Under date of October 18, 1922, the Chief City Magistrate wrote that he expected a representative of his office to meet the representative of the Borough President to see what could be done to remedy the conditions. Nothing whatever has been done since that time.

It is recommended that the place be condemned as unsafe for the detention of prisoners, inadequate for the number of prisoners confined here and lacking in the ordinary sanitary requirements of such a place.

The Borough President and Chief City Magistrate should be asked to advise the Commission on or before January 1, 1924, what measures will be taken to provide a proper place of detention for prisoners at this court.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
Commissioner.

## 5TH DISTRICT MAGISTRATES' COURT PENS

## RIDGEWOOD, BOROUGH OF QUEENS

Inspected July 17, 1923. William McAdoo, Chief City Magistrate; John H. Gerold, clerk.

Court is held in a large wooden building owned by a fraternal society on Fresh Pond Road. The clerk's offices are badly congested. The probation officer must use a portion of a hallway partitioned off, without windows, for his private office. A municipal building is badly needed.

The Court sits on Monday, Wednesday and Friday. During the summer sessions are held less frequently, but the cases are transferred to other districts for hearing. Arraignments are made on any day. The Judge also holds domestic relations court and sits as a Special Session court. Judge Harry Miller was presiding on day of inspection.

From March 15, 1922, when the court was opened, to January 1, 1923, 2,131 cases were tried; from January 1st to July 16th, 1,632 cases were heard.

The detention rooms are in the basement—one for men and one for women. They are of the same size—7 x 14 x 9 feet. They are each lighted and ventilated by two small windows. A window opens also into the toilet rooms. A toilet room is off each detention room, containing a sanitary closet and a wash basin. The recommendation in last year's report—that the wooden tops of the toilets be removed—has been followed.

The floors of the detention rooms are concrete and the walls rough plaster. The floors are damp. The floor in the women's room was wet, which may have been due to the neglected condition of the room. The women's room is not used for women; they generally sit in the court room in custody of a police officer. The women's room for some time has been a storage room for filing cabinets in wooden crates intended for other districts. The crates should be taken out and the room utilized for the purpose for which it was constructed. Neither of the rooms has a bench. Wooden folding chairs are in the men's room. A bench is safer and more practical.

It is recommended:

1. That the wooden crates be taken out of the women's detention room, and it be used for women.
2. That benches instead of chairs be placed in the rooms.
3. That the floors be kept as dry as possible and that the prisoners remain in the room only for short time.
4. That larger and better accommodations be provided for the clerical force and the probation officer.
5. That when prisoners are detained over the noon hour, luncheon be served.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,  
*Commissioner.*

## 2ND DISTRICT MAGISTRATES' COURT PENS

STAPLETON, BOROUGH OF RICHMOND

Inspected October 27, 1923. John A. Lynch, Borough President; William McAdoo, Chief City Magistrate; Michael Brennan, clerk.

From January 1, 1923, to date there were 2,893 cases heard in this court. The court at this point is located in an old out-of-repair building. There is one pen for males, a room 11 x 11 feet, situated directly over the boiler room which furnishes heat for the building, and during the time the heating apparatus is used the temperature is from 80 to 90 degrees.

There are two urinals, a toilet seat and old iron basin, opening directly into the room, there being no privacy whatever. While prisoners are being detained in this room it is also used as a toilet room for the public. Part of this room is partitioned off and enclosed for another toilet for the magistrates who preside here and the pipes from the private toilet pass through this room; the pipes from the boiler room which is directly underneath also pass through this room, increasing the heat. Entering the room, the mixture of extreme heat and ammonia fumes from the toilets is stifling. There are two small half windows in the room, which cannot be opened.

It is stated that from nine to fifteen prisoners are detained in this room at various times and, at one time, as many as twenty were held here. Fortunately, no women are held in such a pen, those detained for trial being given seats in the court room.

It was stated by a representative of the sheriff's office that on October 9th a man charged with murder was held here from 2 to 5 P. M. He was apparently in good health when brought in, and when taken out was perspiring freely, put into an open van, and taken to the county jail seven miles away, the day being chilly. When taken out at the jail he was found to be ill and the county doctor found him with a high temperature, which developed into pneumonia. It was necessary to take him to the Staten Island Hospital where he remained for two weeks. The question of a covered and protected van for the sheriff is discussed in inspection report on the Richmond County Jail of even date, and it is urgently recommended that such a van be provided for transportation to and from the county jail.

The 1st District Magistrates' Court in New Brighton has no detention pens, which is much to be preferred to the condition found here.

This pen should be condemned as inadequate, insanitary, and unfit for the confinement of human beings. The Chief City Magistrate should be requested to close it at once and advise the Commission on or before January 1, 1924, as to what provision will be made for the safe and proper detention of prisoners at this court.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

*Commissioner.*



# NEW YORK CITY POLICE STATIONS

## POLICE HEADQUARTERS

240 CENTER STREET, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected November 21, 1923. Inspector John D. Coughlin in charge.

A cell room is maintained at police headquarters for the detention of males from all the boroughs accused of felonies prior to their arraignment in court. While located in the basement, it is dry and has a good lighting arrangement.

There is one large pen equipped with benches and toilet, two double cells and nine single cells—all equipped with toilets and bunks.

From twenty to thirty men are detained here daily, a number of them over night. It is necessary almost constantly to double men up, but there is supervision at all hours of the day and night.

The tops of the cells have steel bars which were considered dangerous and Superintendent of Buildings O'Brien has put in one-half inch wire mesh, with angle iron frames and hangers from the bars, placed on the lower side of the bar tops. The plan seems to be satisfactory and it is recommended that the same plan be carried out at the 13th, 23rd and 72nd precincts.

Adjoining the headquarters prison is the photographic bureau of the Department, which is probably the most complete and up-to-date in the world. A pen has been provided here, about 30 x 12 feet, with one-inch flat mesh grating set in angle iron frames. A new type of benches fastened to the floor has also been installed here.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

LEON C. WEINSTOCK,

*Commissioners.*

## 13TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

118 CLINTON STREET, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected July 17, 1923. James J. MacKenzie, captain; Charles Dorschel, lieutenant at desk.

The number of officers in this precinct is 215, including 3 police women matrons.

Male prisoners are sent here from the 5th, 13th, 15th, and 21st precincts and women from the 5th, 13th, 21st and 25th precincts.

The number of arrests in the 13th precinct for the six months ending June 30, 1923, was 8,912.

The number of prisoners detained in this precinct prison for the six months ending June 30, 1923, was 3,070 males and 326 females.

This precinct, located in the Williamsburgh Bridge section, and the prison, covers the most densely populated section of the East Side.

There are 34 cells for males and 6 for females. The building is a good one, constructed about twelve years ago. The cells are of good type, with toilets and wash basins, but the cell rooms are, for the most part, dark and in need of artificial light all the time. The closely built location does not permit of more light.

The toilets are of a poor type, with wooden covers fastened down, making them difficult to keep clean and sanitary. This type of toilet should never be put in a prison cell and the advantage of the open vitreous ware type has been proven wherever installed. It is apparent that these toilets will have to be torn out and replaced in the near future, and this should be borne in mind. The cells are badly scratched and marked up and in some places there are obscene inscriptions. The prison should be repainted in the lightest color enamel, to add to the lighting

and permit scrubbing. The drainage on the floor is bad and, when hosed out, it is difficult to dispose of the waste water. This should be looked into. Mattresses have been provided in the women's section as recommended by the Commission and the matron said that they were needed and proved satisfactory.

It is necessary to place two men in a cell at times. This should be discouraged and never done except under extreme need. The Police Department knows by experience of the danger involved. The closest supervision should be had when this is done.

It has been previously recommended that the open bar tops in cells be covered with suitable wire screening to prevent the danger of suicide. On March 9, 1923, a prisoner succeeded in hanging himself from one of these bars and was found dead. Under date of March 30th the Police Department notified the Commission that wire mesh would be placed on these cells and at other stations, but this has not been done.

The prison was being hosed out and cleaned when the inspection was made and was in good order.

It is recommended:

1. That the prison and cells be repainted, as indicated above.
2. That wire mesh be placed at the tops of all cells immediately.
3. That consideration be given to replacing toilets with others which can be kept sanitary and clean, and to the installation of proper floor drains.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
*Commissioner.*

#### 14TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

135 CHARLES STREET, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected August 2, 1923. Edward J. Dempsey, captain, John F. Baxter, lieutenant at desk. The number of officers in this precinct is 113, including three police women matrons.

Male prisoners are received here from the 1st, 2nd, 4th, 14th, 16th, 23rd, 26th and 32nd precincts, and female prisoners from the 1st, 4th, 5th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 23rd, 25th, 60th, 63rd, 65th., and 66th precincts.

The number of persons arrested in this precinct and detained at the precinct jail for the seven months ending July 31, 1923, was 842 males and 48 females. The number sent here for detention from other precincts was 910 men and 80 women, a total of 1752 males and 128 females. Twelve of the women detained here were sent from the Staten Island precinct.

With the completion of the new station at St. George in a short time, women will be held there.

There are eight old-time steel cells in each section equipped with plank bunks and worn out, insanitary toilets. It is impossible to keep these toilets clean and they should be condemned by the Commission.

The cells are dark and hard to keep clean. They should be replaced by modern cells, many of which lie idle in other station houses. The rooms are fairly well lighted and ventilated and, with modern cells and sanitary toilets, there would be little to criticise here.

As will be seen by the above figures, this jail is a very important one, particularly as a male detention center. The entire sixteen cells are needed for males and a different place should be found for the women. The women's precinct on West 37th Street, on which considerable money has been spent and most of which is unoccupied, is suggested. The women's section has been provided with mattresses with waterproof casings, as recommended by the Commission.

The place was as clean as possible, having in mind the cell equipment and plumbing.

It is recommended:

1. That modern cells now laying idle in other station houses be transferred to this prison to replace the antiquated cells now located here.

2. That new plumbing of the type approved by the Commission be placed in the cells.

3. That the Police Commissioner be asked to reply to the suggestion that this be made a male prison only, and that arrangements be made to detain women at the Women's Precinct on West 37th Street.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
*Commissioner.*

### 15TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

321-323 FIFTH STREET, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected August 15, 1923. Peter I. Tighe, captain; Patrick Dinan, lieutenant at desk.

The number of officers in this precinct is 130.

The prison at this station is designated as the auxiliary prison for the first Inspection District. Male prisoners are detained here from the 15th and 25th precincts.

The number of prisoners detained from January 1st to July 31, 1923, was 3,890. Women arrested here are sent to the 13th precinct for detention.

This is a good prison with modern cells, toilet and wash basins. There are ten cells—five on the first and five on the second floor. They were clean and in good order, the walls free from marking, and the place creditable to those in charge.

It has been some time since the prison has been painted and this is now needed.

It is recommended that the place be painted with light colored waterproof paint

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
*Commissioner*

### 15TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

321-323 FIFTH STREET, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected November 21, 1923. Peter I. Tighe, captain.

This special inspection was made at the request of Superintendent of Buildings O'Brien of the Police Department because of a new style of painting which he had introduced here as a sample.

The prison was found to be satisfactorily painted with wainscoting of grey, and the space above, ceilings and cell room, of white enamel paint. It is a splendid job and it is recommended that the Commission approve of this standard of painting of cell rooms for the Police Department.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
LEON C. WEINSTOCK,  
*Commissioners.*



## 23RD PRECINCT POLICE STATION

138 WEST 30TH STREET, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected August 17, 1923. Archibald H. McNeill, captain; Joseph Murray, lieutenant at desk. The number of officers in this precinct is 359, including 3 police women matrons.

The prison at this station is the principal place of detention for male and female prisoners arrested in the 2nd and 4th Inspection Districts.

From January 1st to July 31, 1923, 6,035 men and 868 women were detained here. Of this number, 4,004 men and 652 women were from the 23rd precinct. The average daily number of men runs from 40 to 50. On June 29th there were 77, and on August 4th, 135.

The prison was built eleven years ago and is modern in appointments, although somewhat dark in the cell rooms. This can hardly be avoided because of the congestion of the buildings in this section.

It is provided with twenty modern cells, equipped with toilets and steel bunks in the men's section and an equal number, similarly equipped, in the women's section.

It will be seen from the foregoing figures that forty or more cells are needed here for male prisoners. The constant doubling up of prisoners in cells is dangerous, as the Police Department well knows, and has been repeatedly condemned by this Commission. It should not be tolerated here. This prison should be used for male prisoners exclusively and another place found to detain women. In last year's inspection report, dated July 24, 1922 the following statement was made:

"The question of the detention of women here is an important one which might well be investigated by the Police Department. A short distance away, at 434 West 37th Street, there is a women's precinct station with four dormitories, each capable of holding a dozen beds. Since this place was opened in March, 1921, so far as the Commission is informed, it has not been used. It is not necessary to have steel cages or cells to detain women, except in very unusual cases, and many of the women brought to this station are not criminals but have been unfortunate in being tempted to commit petty thieveries or other minor crimes for which, finally they are placed on suspended sentence, probation, or discharged, and it is a cruel and unnecessary plan to lock such women in prison cells. It is respectfully suggested that the Police Commissioner give serious consideration to the use of the women's precinct dormitories until such time as the Women's Detention House is built, for the purpose of detaining women now sent to this prison. If the plan should prove practical and acceptable, it would leave the entire prison available for men prisoners."

In an inspection report on the 14th precinct, made August 3rd of this year, it was recommended that the prison at this station be used only for males and that women from this inspection district be also confined at the Women's Precinct on West 37th Street. The question of using these two prisons for males only and confining women as above suggested should be specifically taken up with the Police Commissioner.

The recommendation of the Commission as to mattresses for the women's section has been carried out in part by providing four mattresses. Others should be secured to provide one for each cell used regularly.

The ten cells in the women's section which were used for storage last year have been emptied and made available for use, as recommended.

The plumbing needs going over. There were some leaking faucets and the flushing apparatus on the west side of the second floor, men's section, was not working. This should have immediate attention.

The cell rooms and cells need repainting. The captain said he had recommended that this be done, which is approved.

On March 20, 1923, Superintendent of Buildings O'Brien advised the Commission that wire mesh would be placed under the top bars of all cells here. This has not been done and it is important that it should be attended to.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

*Commissioner.*

### 26TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

347 WEST 47TH STREET, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected August 18, 1923. Thomas W. Mullarkey, captain; Bernard McGowan, lieutenant at desk. The number of officers in this precinct is 217.

The prison in connection with this station is designated as an auxiliary male prison for the 2nd Inspection District. It is one of the oldest and worst now remaining in use in New York City. It was condemned in a report dated August 8, 1922.

The cells are of brick construction with latticed steel doors and practically every one is dark and gloomy. The toilet facilities are antiquated and impossible to keep clean and sanitary. There are fifteen cells on the first floor in use and eight in the old women's prison on the second floor not in use. The place is still lighted by gas.

The dormitories provided for the police force are inadequate.

Commissioner Enright wrote under date of September 29, 1921, that the prison is seldom used; further, that the Department has under consideration the building of a new station house for the 26th precinct. The program of new stations and repairs for this year, furnished by the Police Department, however, makes no mention of this place.

Although still designated as an auxiliary prison, it has only rarely been used for detention purposes this year.

On April 29th twenty-one prisoners arrested in this precinct were detained here a few hours and four prisoners have been sent here from the 32nd precinct. No prisoners have been held over night since January 1, 1923, all over-night detentions being sent to the 23rd precinct.

Attention is called to my inspection report dated August 17, 1923, on the 23rd precinct prison. If the suggestion made therein, as to the use of the 23rd precinct prison for males only, is accepted, all prisoners from this station should be sent there.

The Police Commission should be advised that the Commission has condemned this prison and he should be asked to give his assurance, on or before October 1, 1923, that it will be closed as a place of detention for prisoners.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

*Commissioner.*

### 31ST PRECINCT POLICE STATION

153 EAST 67TH STREET, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected May 12, 1923. Inspector McDonald in charge of district; Captain James J. Wall in charge of precinct; Captain John A. Lyons in charge of detective bureau.

The 31st precinct police station is the headquarters of the 3rd inspection district, covering the 29th, 31st, 37th, 38th, 39th and 43rd police precincts. It is a large brick and stone building, built in 1887, providing accommodations for the precinct police station, the district detective bureau, and sleeping quarters for patrolmen and detectives on reserve.

The police force consists of a captain, 3 lieutenants, 10 sergeants, 149 patrolmen, and 3 police women. The district detective force consists of 80 detectives, 10 of whom are assigned to the precinct.

The women's cell room is on the first floor across an open court. It contains ten cells, each  $4\frac{1}{2} \times 7 \times 8$  feet, equipped with sanitary toilets flushed from the corridor. A wash basin in the corner of the cell room is used in common. The cell room,  $20 \times 30$  feet, has five windows, each about 2 feet wide by 4 feet high. The room is well lighted and sanitary.

A disagreeable feature of the women's cell room is an open grating in the floor of corridor opening into the men's cell room to assist in its ventilation. Swearing and loud talking in the men's room can be heard in the women's cell room.

The recommendation in last year's inspection report—that water proof mattresses be supplied for the women—has been complied with.

The men's cell room,  $20 \times 45$  feet, is in the basement or cellar under the women's room. It has 18 cells, each  $4\frac{1}{2} \times 7 \times 8$  feet, supplied with sanitary closets flushed from the corridor. Two washbasins are in the cell room. The cell room is dark and not well ventilated. During the year 1922 there were 7300 arrests. Five hundred and ninety-five females and 5539 males were detained in the cells.

The recommendation made in last year's report—that the 39th precinct station be assigned for the detention of male prisoners in the 3rd inspection district and the 31st precinct be used only in case of overflow—is repeated and strongly urged. As shown in a report of inspection dated May 13, 1923, the 39th precinct station house has a large bright cell room which is not much used. A basement cellroom is unfit for the detention of such a large number of men as shown by the records, and the open grating into the women's cell room creates objectionable conditions.

The reserve room for the patrolmen is dark and gloomy. Their lockers are scattered around in various parts of the building.

Good office accommodations are provided for the police and detective bureau. Sleeping quarters for the police on reserve are furnished on the upper floors in eight dormitories containing 160 beds.

The building is heated by steam and lighted by electricity. On day of inspection it was clean and showed every indication of good care. The interior of some of the cells is defaced and needs repainting.

It is recommended:

1. That the 31st precinct be continued for the detention of women in the 3rd inspection district.
2. That the 39th precinct station be assigned for the detention of men in the 3rd inspection district, and the 31st precinct station used only in case of overflow.
3. That the interior of the cells which are defaced be repainted.
4. That the accommodations for the patrolmen on reserve be made more cheerful.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,

Commissioner.

### 37TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

229 WEST 123RD STREET, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected August 22, 1923. John McCarthy, captain; Martin Cuff, lieutenant at desk. The number of officers in this precinct is 101, including 3 police women matrons.

The station and prison here are comparatively new, having been built about eleven years ago. It is the main place of detention for prisoners from the Harlem section, covering the 37th, 38th, 40th and 42nd precincts.



There are ten cells for males and five for females. Five of the cells for males are located on the first floor. There are five windows and a plate glass floor above. The five cells on the second floor have five windows and a skylight, also a ventilating system. In the female section are two cells on the first floor and a section for another, which, it was stated, will soon be utilized, and three on the second floor. All are of modern construction, with toilet and wash basin.

The natural light and ventilation are none too good but seem to be the best possible with the congested building situation at this point.

From January 1, 1923, to date 2,966 arrests were made in this precinct. The number detained in the prison from January 1st to July 31st was 1,075 men and 128 women from this precinct, and 2,337 men and 369 women from other precincts—a total of 3,412 men and 497 women.

As will be seen from the foregoing, the average number of detentions daily is 12 men and 3 women.

At times, there are many more prisoners than cells, but it is stated that the number held over night is much less. The closest possible supervision should be given the cell rooms when there are more prisoners than cells.

The recommendation as to mattresses for women's cells has been complied with.

The cells are badly marked up and in need of painting, and the attendant said the captain had requested that the place be painted. The request should be approved.

The prison was clean and in good order.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

Commissioner.

### 39TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

177 EAST 104TH STREET, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected May 13, 1923. Joseph P. Looman, captain.

The police force consists of a captain, 4 lieutenants, 14 sergeants, and 177 patrolmen. During 1922 about 3700 arrests were made. Only about 350 men were detained in the cells. All of the women and most of the men arrested in this precinct are sent to the 31st precinct station house for detention.

This station house has much better detention quarters for men than the 31st precinct. The cell room, 45 x 24 feet, is well lighted and ventilated by fourteen windows. There are twenty cells, each  $4\frac{1}{2}$  x 7 x 8 feet, containing vitreous ware sanitary toilets flushed from the corridor.

Instead of making this cell room auxiliary to the cell room in the 31st precinct for the 3rd inspection district, it would seem that the police authorities should designate the 39th precinct for the detention of men and make the 31st the auxiliary precinct, as recommended in the inspection report of the 31st precinct.

The offices and reserve room are bright and cheerful. The building contains ten large dormitories, providing sleeping quarters for patrolmen on reserve.

The building on day of inspection was in cleanly condition and well cared for. It is reported that it will soon receive a general overhauling.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,

Commissioner.

## 40TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

AMSTERDAM AVENUE AND 152ND STREET, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected July 25, 1923. Benjamin F. Austin, captain; Thomas McNamara, lieutenant at desk.

The number of officers in this precinct is 130.

Although the prison at this precinct is designated as an auxiliary prison for the 3rd Inspection District, no prisoners have been detained here this year.

The total arrests in the precinct from January 1, 1923, to date, were 2490. All detained prisoners were sent to the 37th precinct jail.

The jail is a reasonably good one, with eight old-style sheet steel cells, with cross bar steel doors. There are good toilets in each cell. There are two windows on the east side and one on the west, giving satisfactory light and ventilation.

The place was clean and in good order.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

LEON C. WEINSTOCK,

*Commissioners.*

## 46TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

160TH STREET AND THIRD AVENUE, BOROUGH OF BRONX

Inspected July 25, 1923. James A. Brady, captain, Thomas P. Cummings, lieutenant at desk. The number of officers in this precinct is 141, including 3 policewomen matrons.

The prison at this station is the main detention place for all males arrested in the 5th Inspection District (5 precincts), and for all females arrested in the 5th and 6th Inspection Districts (10 precincts), which cover all the Bronx.

From January 1st to June 30, 1923, 1321 men and 123 women were confined here. During June, the highest number of men on any one day was 24, and the greatest number of women, 2.

There are 20 cells for males and 11 for females. The cells are of modern type, equipped with bunks and single piece vitreous ware toilets, with wash sinks in each corridor.

The men's section is satisfactory. The women's section, although having four windows set in high up, is rather dark, especially the section of four cells.

The 49th precinct prison in this inspection district, although designated as an auxiliary, is not used. The cells are not of a modern type but the lighting and ventilation is much better than in the women's section here. It is recommended that the Police Commissioner be asked to look into the advisability of using the 49th Precinct prison for the women's prison of this section.

It is further recommended that paper towels and toilet paper be provided here and at other precinct prisons where prisoners are detained.

The recommendation as to waterproof mattresses in the women's section has been carried out. The place was clean and in good order. The captain is to be commended for the excellent condition of the cells, all being practically free from marking or inscriptions.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

LEON C. WEINSTOCK,

*Commissioners.*

## 49TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

1925 BATHGATE AVENUE, BOROUGH OF BRONX

Inspected July 25, 1923. Richard O'Connor, captain; Dennis McCarthy, sergeant at desk.

The total number of officers in this precinct is 148.

This jail contains fourteen old-type steel cells in good condition, with good toilets and wash basins in the corridor. The cell room is well lighted and ventilated.

Although designated as the auxiliary male prison for the Fifth Inspection District, no persons have been held here since January 1, 1923, all prisoners being sent to the 46th precinct for detention.

In the report of even date on the 46th precinct, attention is called to the desirability of designating this place as the detention prison for women in the 5th and 6th Inspection Districts. If put in use, the prison needs painting.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

LEON C. WEINSTOCK,

*Commissioners.*

## 53RD PRECINCT POLICE STATION

3016 WEBSTER AVENUE, BOROUGH OF BRONX

Inspected July 25, 1923. John J. Lantry, captain; James B. Rigney, lieutenant. The police force here numbers 113.

The jail is designated as the main detention quarters for males in the Sixth Inspection District, prisoners being brought here for detention from the 51st, 53rd, 54th, 56th, 57th precincts. Women prisoners are sent to the 46th precinct.

The number of arrests in this precinct from January 1st to date was 1,529 and the number detained here from January 1st to June 30th, 1923 was 251.

The station and jail are located in a fine building. The jail was repainted last December and was clean, orderly and in excellent condition.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

LEON C. WEINSTOCK,

*Commissioners.*

## 60TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

TOTTENVILLE, BOROUGH OF RICHMOND

Inspected October 27, 1923. James McIvor, captain; Harry B. Winant, lieutenant at desk.

The prison at this point is located in a fine new police department building which was opened on June 21st of this year. The prison contains four cells for males, placed back to back in pairs, facing windows. The plans for this prison were approved by the Commission and conform to the specifications agreed upon, excepting that wash basins were not provided in the cells as agreed in the conference between former Commissioner Solomon and Superintendent O'Brien. There is, however, a lavatory in the corridor.

The cells are of standard specifications and contain satisfactory toilets and plank bunks. The room is light and airy and a model one in every respect.



Male prisoners are detained here from the 60th and 63rd precincts, and are also sent here from the District and the Detective divisions. From June 21st to September 30, 1923, the prisoners detained are as follows:

60th Precinct -----	35
63rd Precinct -----	42
District -----	48
Detective -----	5
Headquarters -----	1

Previous to the erection of this building it was necessary to send prisoners to West Brighton station, a distance of about 17 miles.

It was stated that at times during the summer it was necessary to place four or five prisoners in a cell. This practice is dangerous and should be avoided except under the most unusual circumstances. There is a possibility of prisoners harming one another, as previously occurred, and the danger of transmitting disease.

Arrangements should be made so that prisoners held here for any considerable time may be supplied with food, as the distance to the Magistrates' Court from this precinct is great.

Paper towels and toilet paper have been provided, as recommended by the Commission. The place was clean and orderly.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
Commissioner.

#### 66TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

RICHMOND TERRACE AND WALL STREET, ST. GEORGE, BOROUGH OF RICHMOND

Inspected November 20, 1923. David McAuliffe, captain; John Shay, lieutenant at desk.

The number of officers in this precinct is 140, including 3 police matrons and 1 police woman.

The splendid new police station at this point, the finest in the City of New York, was opened on November 8, 1923. The building is a fine granite structure, three stories high, and cost approximately \$300,000. With its opening, the old 65th precinct at West Brighton and the 66th at Stapleton, both of which were condemned by the Commission repeatedly, go out of existence. All women arrested on Staten Island will be detained here instead of being sent over to Manhattan, and all men from this large precinct and those from the 63rd at New Dorp will be detained here.

The prison is a model one, the plans having been approved by the Commission. The male prison is on the ground floor, in a room 26 x 39 feet, and has 14 cells of modern design, 5 x 7 x 8 feet, with tool-proof steel fronts. There are four large windows on one side and three on the other. The female prison is on the second floor, in a room 26 x 24 feet, with 8 cells of similar design. There are two large windows on either side. Both departments have two cell blocks, set back to back, with utility corridors between blocks. Each cell has vitreous toilet in niche, enameled iron wash basin, wooden bunk, hinged to permit raising for cleaning purposes. All windows have tool-proof steel bars, translucent glass, and are protected by one-inch mesh galvanized screens over the entire outside of windows. Floors are of "waterproof concrete", with drains, both male and female prisons. The matrons' rooms adjoin the cell room, entrance to the cells being through matrons' quarters.

As yet, no mattresses have been provided for the women's prison, but

it is assumed that this will be done as in other female prisons throughout the city. Toilet paper and paper towels should also be provided.

The building has splendid dormitories and quarters for the police.

The Police Commissioner can well be congratulated upon this splendid station and prison, the last word in such construction, and the passing of the old and unfit 65th and 66th precinct houses.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

LEON C. WEINSTOCK,

*Commissioners.*

## 67TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION—CONEY ISLAND

### BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected September 24, 1923. James H. Gillen, captain; Thomas H. Rorke, sergeant at desk.

The number of officers in this precinct is 211.

The arrests here during the rush season of Coney Island were as follows: May 382; June 947; July 1220; August 1450; to date, September, 900; total, 4,899. Outside of the season there are a comparatively small number of arrests.

The police, in an endeavor to cut down the number of detentions, have followed the practice of issuing summonses wherever possible, and the number actually detained in the prison at this point has not been large. However, on the Saturday and Sunday of September 16th and 17th, the closing days of the Mardi Gras, there were 101 prisoners from 4 P. M. to 4 A. M.

One Federal prisoner was held here two days, over the Labor Day holiday. He should have been sent to the 72nd precinct. The 72nd precinct at Sheepshead Bay has been designated as the detention prison for this district, but very few prisoners have been sent there from Coney Island this year, the records showing only 31 men and 90 women.

Last year's record read as follows:

"The building in which this precinct prison is located and also the magistrates' court of the 8th district is in exceedingly bad condition and has been condemned by the Bureau of Buildings. At present, the upper floors are being held up by large timbers and the walls about the building show cracks where the building has settled."

The condition is just one year worse than the above. The Police Department advises that an appropriation of \$75,000 has been made to re-build this station. It should be done at once and the plans for the prison must be submitted to the State Commission of Prisons for approval. Because of the peculiar conditions here, two large detention rooms should be provided in addition to proper cell blocks. In so many cases the arrested persons are held only a short time and prisoners held on petty offenses could be placed in detention rooms and cells used only when held over night.

The situation at this place should not be permitted to continue next year and the Police Department should be requested to submit definite plans on or before January 1, 1924.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

*Commissioner.*

## 68TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

86TH STREET AND 5TH AVENUE, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected September 19, 1923. Lawrence E. Patterson, captain; Burton Royce, sergeant at desk.

The number of officers in this precinct is 73.

The number of arrests in this precinct from January 1, 1923, to date was 1,267.

Women from this precinct are sent to the 72nd precinct for detention.

The number of persons detained here from January 1st to August 31, 1923, was 114, of whom 106 were from this station and 8 from other stations.

This jail has 7 modern cells for males, which have good toilets and latticed bunks.

Light and ventilation are furnished from one window and skylights with ventilators overhead.

The cell block needs repainting, and this is recommended.

The jail is in a fine building and is kept in cleanly and orderly condition.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
*Commissioner.*

## 70TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION—BATH BEACH

BAY 22ND STREET CORNER BATH AVENUE, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected September 26, 1923. George L. Sullivan, captain; William J. Keyes, lieutenant at desk.

The number of officers at this precinct is 80.

From January 1, 1923, to date the number of arrests in this precinct was 1,051. The number of persons detained here from January 1st to August 31, 1923, was 230, mostly from this precinct. Only about 20 were sent here from the 67th precinct at Coney Island.

The station and prison are located in a fine building, well kept. There are seven cells for males and three for females, the latter not in use. Equipment consists of modern type cells with good toilets and wash basins in the corridor.

There are two windows in the male section and overhead ventilators, which were in working order.

The place has been recently painted and was in excellent condition.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
*Commissioner.*

## 72ND PRECINCT POLICE STATION

AVENUE U AND 15TH STREET, SHEEPSHEAD BAY, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected September 22, 1923. Edward F. Foley, lieutenant in command; Michael A. Haley, sergeant at desk.

The number of officers in this precinct is 60, including 2 police matrons.

From January 1st to date, 1,663 arrests were made in this precinct. The detentions were 229 men of whom 31 came from the 67th, 11 from the 70th, and the balance from this precinct.



One hundred and sixty women were held here of whom 90 came from the 67th, 6 from 68th, 4 from 70th, 11 from 72nd, 7 from 74th, and 42 from 76th. There are but two matrons here and a third is needed.

There are seven cells for men and four for women. Some of the cells were marked and scratched with obscene writings. The cells should be repainted and the attendant should see that all pencils, knives, etc., are taken away from prisoners when locked up. One cell toilet was cracked and needs to be replaced. Wire mesh covering should be placed on the tops of three open bar top cells as soon as possible. This has been agreed to. Two mattresses, as recommended, have been placed in the women's section; more should be added as need. The place was clean and in good order.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
*Commissioner.*

#### 74TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION—PARKVILLE

154 LAWRENCE AVENUE, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected September 28, 1923. John J. Hughes, captain; George Yunge, lieutenant at desk.

The number of officers at this precinct is 175.

From January 1, 1923, to date 3,198 arrests were made in this precinct.

From January 1st to August 31, 1923, there were 252 men detained here, of whom 240 were from this precinct and 12 from the 77th precinct. Women are sent to the 72nd precinct for detention.

This prison is a fine one with ten cells for men and four for women, the latter are not in use. The cells are modern and have sanitary toilets with wash sinks in the corridors.

The place was clean and in good order.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
*Commissioner.*

#### 76TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

4th AVE. & 43rd ST., BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected September 19, 1923. Oscar P. Himmel, captain; Joseph L. Betz, lieutenant at desk.

The number of officers in this precinct is 106.

The number of arrests in this precinct from January 1, 1923, to date was 3,545. The number of men detained in the prison from January 1st to August 31, 1923, was 1,080 from this precinct and 8 from other precincts.

Women arrested here are sent to the 72nd precinct.

This jail is connected with a good station house, which has been well kept up.

There are eight old-type cells with wooden bunks and worn out toilets, which should be replaced. There are five windows, furnishing good light and ventilation.

The jail was painted about two years ago and it is time now that the cells be repainted, and this is recommended.

Because of the worn out and bound to be insanitary condition of the toilets, it is recommended that new ones be placed in these cells.

The place was clean and in good order.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
*Commissioner.*

#### 79TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

67 SIXTH AVENUE, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected July 28, 1923. Matthew F. Kennedy, captain; Richard Hanberry, lieutenant at desk.

The number of officers in this precinct is 96.

This precinct jail is designated as the auxiliary male prison for the 10th Inspection District.

From January 1st to June 30, 1923, the number of men detained here from this precinct was 144, and the number from other precincts was 362. Women arrested here are sent to the 93rd precinct for detention.

In last year's inspection report, it was pointed out that this old jail of brick cells, latticed doors and ancient toilets was in wretched condition and should be abandoned as a detention place if not put into decent condition. The building is fifty-five years old and the cells of that period. Nothing has been done here during the past year, or apparently for several years. The old cells are dark and marked up in every possible way. The toilets are unsanitary and impossible to keep clean. The windows were dirty and in one the glass was broken.

Last year, for several months there were only 112 men detained here, whereas for six months this year, there were 506, showing a greatly increased use of the place.

Attention has been previously called to the large number of modern cells not in use in other station jails, which might be installed here and make a decent jail, as the light and ventilation are good.

The Police Department has done a good job in closing unfit stations, but this is about the worst now remaining.

It is recommended that the Secretary be directed to notify the Police Commissioner that if assurance is not given the Commission by September that this place will be abandoned as a detention jail or new cells with sanitary plumbing installed, the Commission will consider the question of making an order to close the place.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
*Commissioner.*

#### 83RD PRECINCT POLICE STATION

484 LIBERTY AVENUE, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected October 9, 1923. James J. Shevlin, captain; James F. Neary, sergeant at desk.

The number of officers in this precinct is 158.

The number of arrests in this precinct from January 1, 1923, to date was 2,831.

This place is designated as an auxiliary prison for the 9th Inspection District, the main prison being at the 85th precinct. It was found,

however, that no prisoners have been detained here this year, men and women arrested here being sent to the 85th precinct.

The prison contains eight cells for men and two for women. They are old-type cells with worn out toilets. Most of the cells are being used for the storage of liquor, stills and supplies.

If used as a prison, new toilets should be put in, the place cleaned up, and painted.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

*Commissioner.*

### 85TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

2 LIBERTY AVENUE, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected October 9, 1923. William W. Duggan, captain; John McConville, lieutenant at desk.

The number of officers in this precinct is 115, including 3 police women matrons.

This is the principal prison for the detention of male and female prisoners from the 9th Inspection District, all arrested from the 73rd, 80th, 82nd, 83rd, 85th, 87th and 88th precincts being brought here for detention.

From January 1, 1923, to date the number of arrests in this precinct was 2,950. The number of prisoners detained here from this precinct up to September 30, 1923, was 993 males and 64 females. The number brought here for detention from other precincts was 790 males and 70 females, a total of 1,783 males and 134 females.

The prison is located in a fine building. There are 14 cells for men and 7 for women. The cells are modern with good bunks and approved toilets. There is good light and ventilation. Two of the cells for males are used for storage. Should the situation arise where it would be necessary to double up in cells, these two should be emptied of contents and used for detention.

Two cells were out of use because of broken bunk chains. These should be repaired.

A commendable feature here is the almost entire absence of marks or scratches on the cell interiors, which is much to the credit of the attendants.

Two mattresses have been provided in the women's section, as recommended.

The place was clean and orderly.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

*Commissioner.*

### 93RD PRECINCT POLICE STATION

73 POPLAR STREET, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected October 10, 1923. William Kelliher, captain; Reuben C. Conner, lieutenant at desk.

The number of officers in this precinct is 174, including 3 police women who act as matrons.

Police headquarters for Brooklyn is located here and the precinct is one of the busiest in the city. It is the central detention quarters for the 10th Inspection District and men and women are held here from the 3rd, 78th, 79th, 89th, 91st, 93rd, and occasionally from other precincts.



From January 1, 1923, to date 3,394 arrests were made in this precinct. From January 1st to September 30, 1923, the detentions here from this precinct were 1,495 men and 184 women; and from other precincts, 1,489 men and 227 women, a total of 2,984 men and 411 women.

The prison is located in a modern building. There are ten cells for men and five for women; they are of modern type and equipped with bunks and good toilets. There is good light and ventilation. The place was clean and orderly.

The large number of detentions here results in full cells practically every night and many times doubling up in cells is necessary. There is a rule that no drunken men shall be doubled up and care is exercised when two are put in a cell. There is great danger in putting two in a cell and the practice generally should be condemned. There should be cells enough so that doubling is unnecessary, and humane treatment demands it.

Three mattresses have been provided in the women's section, as recommended.

The place has not been painted in four years and it is recommended that the men's section be repainted as soon as possible.

The attention of the Police Commissioner should be called to the crowded conditions in the men's section and he should be asked to consider changes which will obviate them.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
*Commissioner.*

#### 95TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

627 GATES AVENUE, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected November 19, 1923. Patrick Brady, captain; lieutenant J. F. Connors, acting captain; William McAuley, lieutenant at desk.

The number of officers in this precinct is 117, including 3 police matrons and 1 police woman.

This prison is located in a fine station building and is the principal detention place for the 11th Inspection District, covering eight precincts. There is good light and ventilation. There are six cells for males and three for females. Since the last inspection two of the male cells and one female cell have been provided with new toilets. The Department should proceed to equip the remaining cells at an early date.

The arrests here from January 1, 1923, to date were 2,752; 1,422 men and 152 women have been detained in cells since that time.

New mattresses have been provided in the women's section and paper towels and toilet paper on both sides, as recommended by the Commission.

The place was clean and in good order.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
*Commissioner.*

#### 96TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

298 CLASSON AVENUE, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected October 23, 1923. Thomas Brennan, captain; Bernard Loughlin, sergeant at desk.

The number of officers in this precinct is 120.

This prison is used as a male auxiliary prison for the 11th Inspec-

tion District. Male prisoners arrested here are sent to the 95th precinct. The number of persons detained here from January 1st to September 30, 1923, from this precinct was 147, and from other precincts 238—a total of 385.

The prison has eight old-style cells with open bar doors and old worn out toilets. The room, however, has plenty of light and air. It was in as clean and orderly condition as the equipment will permit.

The Police Department advise that plans have been prepared for altering the building so as to provide additional dormitories and the rearrangement of the prison for males only. It should be understood that the plans are to be submitted to the Commission for approval before the work is proceeded with.

If a new prison is to be set up here, it would be advisable to take some of the more modern cells now lying idle in other stations and use them here. There should be a utility corridor between the cell blocks; the toilets should be of a type approved by the Commission and the floors should be pitched to a drain so that the place could be hosed down, which is not possible now. Concrete floors in the cells are much to be preferred to the sheet iron floors at present.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
*Commissioner.*

#### 101ST PRECINCT POLICE STATION

2 LEE AVENUE, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected November 14, 1923. George H. Kauff, captain; Lewis Valentine, lieutenant at desk.

The number of officers in this precinct is 101.

This is one of the male detention prisons for the 11th Inspection District, and prisoners are sent here from the 97th, 101st, 102nd, 103rd, 104th and 105th precincts. Women arrested in this precinct are sent to the 104th precinct for detention.

The number of arrests in the precinct from January 1, 1923 to date, was 2,523. The number of prisoners detained here from this precinct was 593; from other precincts, 1,153; a total of 1,746.

This is an old building with seven old style cells, but the light and ventilation are excellent and the toilets good. Paper towels and toilet paper have been provided as recommended by the Commission.

The place was clean and in good order.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
*Commissioner.*

#### 104TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION—GREENPOINT

45 HERBERT STREET, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected October 16, 1923. Edward S. Walling, captain; William J. File, lieutenant at desk.

The number of officers in this precinct is 56, including 3 police women matrons.

The prison at this station has been designated as the female prison for the 11th Inspection District. Women are received here from the 101st, 102nd, 103rd and 104th precincts. Men arrested in this precinct are sent to the 101st precinct for detention.

The number of arrests in this precinct from January 1, 1923, to date was 588. The number of women detained here from January 1st to September 30, 1923, was 82.

This is an old style prison but in good condition. There are eight old-type cells in use and three in another section used for storage. There are good toilets in each cell and a wash stand in the corridor. The light and ventilation are excellent. The painting was free from marking. Two mattresses have been provided as recommended. With the small number of prisoners this is satisfactory.

The place was clean and in good order.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
*Commissioner.*

### 109TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

85 FOURTH STREET, LONG ISLAND CITY, BOROUGH OF QUEENS

Inspected November 17, 1923. John Routh, captain; John Kenber, lieutenant at desk.

There are 93 officers in this precinct, including 4 police matrons

This precinct prison is located in a splendid station building, equipped with modern cells, toilet facilities, and ventilating system. There are 12 cells for men and 6 for women. It is the principal place of detention for the 13th Inspection District. All male prisoners arrested in the 109th and 111th precincts and women from the 109th, 111th, 112th and 113th precincts are detained here.

The number of arrests in this precinct from January 1, 1923, to October 31, 1923, was 1,863. The number of prisoners detained here during the same period was 667 males and 51 females.

Mattresses have been provided in the women's section, paper towels and toilet paper in both sections, as recommended.

Two cells were used for storage and one was out of order. If at any time it becomes necessary to put more than one in a cell, these cells should be made available for use. The cell room for males badly needs painting, the cells being badly marked up, some with nasty and obscene writing. It is recommended that the place be painted in the near future.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
*Commissioner.*

### 113TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

42 NO. PRINCE STREET, FLUSHING, BOROUGH OF QUEENS

Inspected July 18, 1923. Frederick Unbekant, captain; Ernest Simons, lieutenant at desk.

The number of officers in this precinct is 135.

The prison at this place has been made one of the confinement places for the 13th Inspection District. Men arrested in the 112th and 113th precincts are detained. Women are sent to the 109th precinct at Long Island City.

The number of arrests in this precinct from January 1, 1923, to date, was 856. The number detained in this precinct from January 1, 1923, to June 30, 1923, was 196.

The jail is a new one, built of brick and adjacent to a frame station



## 4TH DISTRICT MAGISTRATES' COURT PENS—FAMILY COURT

151 EAST 57TH STREET, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected November 26, 1923. William McAdoo, Chief City Magistrate; James P. Conway, clerk.

There are two large steel pens at this court, one for men and the other for women. They are equipped with benches, good toilets, and wash basins. There is good light and ventilation.

The pens have been repainted with an aluminum paint, as was recommended, and were found in excellent condition.

The number of men held here runs from 9 to 20 daily; the average number of women, 3 per day.

The number of cases heard in this court from January 1, 1923, to date was 6,679.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
Commissioner.

## 5TH DISTRICT MAGISTRATES' COURT PENS

170 EAST 121ST STREET, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected September 22, 1923. Isaac Rice, clerk; Patrick Carr, captain.

There are two pens connected with this court, one for men and one for women; both are provided with benches, toilets and wash basins, and apparently are adequate for the needs of the court.

There is good light and ventilation.

The place was in good order.

The insanitary wooden covers were not removed from the toilets. This should be done. The women's toilet was out of order and should be repaired.

From January 1, 1923, to date 8,689 cases have passed through this court.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
LEON C. WEINSTOCK,  
Commissioners.

## 7TH DISTRICT MAGISTRATES' COURT PENS

## 10TH DISTRICT MAGISTRATES' COURT PENS—NIGHT COURT FOR MEN

314 WEST 54TH STREET, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected December 7, 1923. William McAdoo, Chief City Magistrate; Edward T. Tyrell, clerk, 7th District Court; Alfred F. Volgenan, clerk, 10th District Court.

These two courts use the same court room and detention pens.

The 7th District Court hears cases of men and women during the day, and the 10th District Court is a night court for men.

From January 1, 1923, to date, 9,816 cases were heard in the former and 24,279 in the latter.

There are two good-sized pens equipped with benches, toilets and wash sinks. The room is well lighted and ventilated. New lighting fixtures have recently been installed. The stairway leading to the court from the prison has been repaired and painted, as recommended. From 16 to 24 are held here for day court daily. The number of women is small.

The conditions here in connection with the night court are very bad. It is stated that at times from 300 to 400 men are crowded into this enclosure and the situation is said to be disgraceful at times. A special inspection will be made as to these conditions at a later date. The place was clean.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

LEON C. WEINSTOCK,

*Commissioners.*

#### 9TH DISTRICT MAGISTRATES' WOMEN'S DAY COURT PENS

10TH STREET AND 6TH AVENUE, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected December 5, 1923. Frederick A. Wallis, Commissioner of Correction; William McAdoo, Chief City Magistrate; Charles Anthes, Clerk.

There are two rooms connected with the Women's Day Court. They are furnished with benches, tables, toilets, wash basins, paper towels, and toilet paper.

One room is used for old offenders and the other for first offenders. Women charged with shoplifting are kept on benches in the corridor.

From January 1, 1923, to date 2799 cases were heard here—about 150 more than for the same period last year. A woman matron is in charge of the women's rooms when occupied.

Both rooms were cleanly and in order.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

LEON C. WEINSTOCK,

*Commissioners.*

#### COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS DETENTION PENS

171 ATLANTIC AVENUE, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected November 28, 1923. Joseph L. Kerrigan, Clerk; John J. Dorman, Deputy Clerk; Samuel Moch; attendant.

The number of cases heard in this court annually is about 3,500.

There is a large detention room for men located on the same floor as the courtroom. It has plenty of light and air and is furnished with benches, toilet, and wash basin.

The place has been recently painted and was in good condition.

Women held for trial in this court are kept on benches just outside of the detention room. It is stated that the average is about two per day. The average number of men detained in the pen is about ten per day.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

*Commissioner.*

#### TRAFFIC COURT DETENTION PENS

182 CLERMONT AVENUE, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected July 20, 1923. Edward Riegelmann, Borough President; Thomas F. White, Clerk; Edward Mc Nerney, Captain of Court Attendants.

At this court all traffic violations for the Borough of Brooklyn are tried. Up to date, 23,450 cases have been heard this year. On Tuesdays and Thursdays the average is about 400 cases each day, but sometimes runs to 600.

The volume of business at this court has greatly increased since the club building now occupied by the court was leased in 1921. There is only a small room for the detention of prisoners, with a decent capacity of not more than ten. At times, there are as many as forty men crowded into this place, a condition which cannot be characterized as anything but disgraceful.

There is no ventilation except through the windows, and at times when it is necessary to close them, the place, with a number of men confined there, is foul and unhealthy. The odor from an enclosed toilet in this small room also creates an insanitary situation.

Complaints have come to the State Commission of Prisons that at times men are held in the pens from morning until after 6 o'clock at night, without food, and then taken to Raymond Street Jail (City Prison), arriving there after the supper hour and with the kitchen closed, and they cannot be given food until morning. A number of prisoners were interviewed at the City Prison, who confirmed these complaints. The Commission has repeatedly urged that provision be made to feed prisoners held over the noon hour in court pens and an appropriation was made by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for this purpose, but none of it has been used at this court. The matter should receive immediate attention by the Chief City Magistrate. Prisoners complain that they are not even allowed to send out for food and pay for it themselves. The officers say that they go out at the request of prisoners when the press of business will permit.

The holding of prisoners here so late is explained by the officers as due to insufficient force of officers and because of the rush of business all day, commitments to jail cannot be made out until the rush is over. This could be overcome by the appointment of a commitment clerk who could make out the papers after sentence and the prisoners could be sent to the City Prison by van earlier in the day. This would also help to do away with the crowding and unhealthful conditions in the pen during the entire day.

The matter was discussed with Magistrate Lawrence C. Fish, who has been in the court since its inception, and he is willing to do anything to relieve the bad situation if sufficient clerical help is provided. He and his brother-magistrates sitting in this court are much concerned over the whole situation here as to quarters for the magistrates, proper court room, and decent sanitary detention quarters.

With constantly increasing business in this court the quarters do not meet the situation, and it is recommended that the detention pen, as is, be condemned as inadequate and insanitary for the number of prisoners usually confined.

The only possible temporary solution of this situation seems to be the establishment of a second Traffic Court in Brooklyn, situated in another location in the borough, and the distribution of cases by sections of the borough as the Board of Magistrates may determine. Such court should be provided with an adequate court room, officers, and a proper and sanitary detention room. The above is recommended to the city authorities.

The Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce and other civic bodies have taken up the question of a proper Traffic Court for Brooklyn and this Commission should add its emphatic protest as to the facilities for handling prisoners here. The receipts for fines at this court run into very large figures, away ahead of the courts where routine cases are tried, and the city could well apply these receipts to providing a decent court building with adequate detention quarters.

Copies of this report should be sent to the Borough President, Chief City Magistrate, City Commissioner of Health as to sanitary conditions,



and to the President of the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce for his information.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

LEON C. WEINSTOCK,

*Commissioners.*

### TRAFFIC COURT DETENTION PENS

301 MOTT STREET, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected August 20, 1923. William McAdoo, Chief City Magistrate; Edward F. Fraher, acting clerk; James J. Shanahan, keeper.

The detention pen here is a large room on the third floor, adjoining the court. It has benches about the room and good toilet arrangement. The average number detained here daily is about forty and there is room for more if necessary.

The room was clean and in good order and the supervision given has kept the walls free from marking and defacements.

During 1922, 40,191 traffic cases were heard and fines to the amount of \$354,530.00 were collected; 2,251 were committed to the City Prison on straight sentences on failure to pay fines.

Prisoners are fed at the City Prison.

The court room is now used also for the new Homicide Court and on some days from two to four of these cases are detained in the pens.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

*Commissioner.*

### FAMILY COURT PENS

327 SCHERMERHORN STREET, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected August 1, 1923. Edward Riegelmann, Borough President; William McAdoo, Chief City Magistrate; Paul J. Donnelly, Clerk.

There are two detention pens connected with this court, one for men and another for women. They are fitted with good toilets and benches and the lighting is satisfactory.

The women's room was clean and in good order.

The room for males is in a bad condition, the walls being dirty and marked up, in many places filthy and obscene writing is found and, in some of these, the names of the sitting magistrates are not spared. This room should be immediately cleaned up and repainted with a light color enamel paint which can be washed down, and it is so recommended. The Borough Department of Buildings has charge of the care of the building and its employees should be instructed to keep the walls clean.

About two months ago a prisoner escaped from the men's section by tearing off the grating, which was only screwed to the window frames. Since then, additional bars have been placed outside the windows and anchored into the walls.

For the past two years special attention has been called to the failure to supply food to prisoners locked up here long after the noon hour. This is true of other Brooklyn magistrates' courts and should be especially taken up by the Commission.

The total number of cases heard in this court since January 1st of this year was 2133. The number detained in the pens averages about 50 men monthly and not over a dozen women a year.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

*Commissioner.*

## 1ST DISTRICT MAGISTRATES' COURT PENS

## WOMEN'S NIGHT COURT

318 ADAMS STREET, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected December 21, 1923. Edward Riegelmann, Borough President; Joseph N. Esquirol, Clerk, Day Court.

William McAdoo, Chief City Magistrate; Seymour Finkel, Acting Clerk, Night Court. Frederick A. Wallis Commissioner of Correction.

From January 1, 1923 to date, 5700 cases were heard in the day court and 611 in the night court. The day court hears cases of men and women, and the night court only cases of women arrested after the close of the day court; it is open from 7 P. M. to 12 midnight.

There are two good-sized pens equipped with benches and sanitary toilets. During the day one pen is used for men and one for women. At night the youthful offenders are kept apart from the older and hardened prisoners. There were four women in confinement, and the previous night there had been eight.

In last year's report on the Women's Court, the following was stated :

"It was found that no woman matron was in charge in this court and the only woman having any connection with the court is the probation officer, who has no authority over the handling of the custody of the prisoners and she should not be called upon to perform any duties outside of those legally required of her."

The women convicted or held are taken to the City Prison in a van with only a male driver. At times there is but one woman who is obliged to go back and forth to the prison with only a male driver. At the prison the women are received by male attendants who take them to the women's prison. The practice of handling female prisoners with male attendants is to be condemned and is fraught with much danger. The matter should be again specially called to the attention of the Chief City Magistrate and Commissioner of Correction.

The doors leading to the pens from the court room have clear glass, which enables persons sitting on the front court room benches to look into one of the pens. The probation officer stated that men frequently annoyed women in the pens by looking in and making signs to them.

The attention of the Borough President should be called to this and a request made for some kind of translucent glass in this door.

One of the benches was broken and should be repaired.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
Commissioner.

## 5TH DISTRICT MAGISTRATES' COURT PENS

WILLIAMSBURG BRIDGE PLAZA, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected November 14, 1923. Edward Riegelmann, Borough President; William McAdoo, Chief City Magistrate; John McKeon, Clerk.

The pens in connection with this court are located in the basement of a fine building, one of the best devoted to magistrates' courts in Brooklyn.

From January 1, 1923 to date 7,131 cases were heard in the court. There are two pens adjoining each other, with benches and toilets. In the male section from 15 to 20 men are held daily and in the women's

side about 5 a week. The pens have been repainted within a year, but are badly marked up and need going over in the near future. In last year's inspection report it was suggested that an attempt should be made to overcome the dampness of this basement by proper drainage, but nothing has been done. Attention was called to the need of additional benches on the male side, but none has been provided. In a letter to the Commission, Chief Magistrate McAdoo said:

"Thank you for calling my attention to the condition of the ventilator in the 5th District Court, Borough of Brooklyn. I spent a great deal of time going over those pens at the time they were constructed and there is no reason why they should not be kept clean and sanitary. There was a bitter contention as to their location in the basement instead of adjoining the court room. We all agreed that the place where they are now could be made entirely suitable."

The ventilator has been out of order for two or more years and nothing has been done to repair it. The place was not clean or sanitary, and the heating apparatus is not adequate for cold weather.

It was stated that the place was scrubbed out once a week. It should be hosed out at least every other day.

The matter of keeping this place clean and sanitary, properly heated and ventilated and fit to confine people who, under the law, are presumed to be innocent until found guilty, should seem to be an easy matter. Communications should be sent to the Borough President and Chief City Magistrate, asking for assurances that this will be done.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
*Commissioner.*

#### 6TH DISTRICT MAGISTRATES' COURT PENS

495 GATES AVENUE, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected November 19, 1923. Edward Riegelmann, Borough President; William McAdoo, Chief City Magistrate; Charles Nitze, Clerk.

From January 1, 1923, to date 5,466 cases were heard in this court. The detention quarters are located in the basement of the building, two good-sized pens being provided, one for men and one for women, each having benches and toilets. Two women and one man were held here on this date.

The toilet in the men's pen was out of order, but the attendant said it would be immediately repaired.

It is unfortunate that these pens are located in a basement, as both are dark and gloomy. At noon on the day of inspection, with the sun shining, the men's pen was very dark. In order to add to the lighting here, it is recommended that the rough walls be plastered and painted with a white enamel paint and that a sufficient candle power electric light be placed overhead in each pen.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
*Commissioner.*

#### 7TH DISTRICT MAGISTRATES' COURT, DETENTION QUARTERS

SNYDER AVENUE, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected December 18, 1923. Edward Riegelmann, Borough President; William McAdoo, Chief City Magistrate; William J. Hunter, clerk.



The new building in which these pens are located was opened on December 5, 1923. It is a fine structure, costing approximately \$165,000, and houses the Magistrates' and Municipal Courts—a credit to Flatbush. The quarters in the old town hall, built half a century ago, were repeatedly condemned by the Commission.

The new building has two pens on the ground floor for men, with open bar steel construction, 10 ft. x 9 ft. and 10 ft. x 6 ft., and at one end 13 ft. The women's section is on the second floor with two pens, 8 ft. 4 in. x 10 ft. There is good light and ventilation, as indicated on the plans approved by the Commission. The concrete floors are pitched to a drain; the toilets and wash basins sanitary and of the type recommended. The place is a credit to the city and should be promptly copied in other courts in the Borough of Brooklyn, notably the 9th and 10th Districts.

Arrangements should be made to place additional benches in the male pens because of the number of prisoners held here.

Attention is once more called to the necessity of providing food to prisoners held here over the noon hour.

A woman attendant should be provided when women are held here. It is contended that very few women are held in these pens and that a matron in constant attendance would not be warranted. It may be possible to secure the services of some woman in the neighborhood to come in on call. This is done in up-state localities. There is real danger in requiring male attendants to supervise women held in confinement, even when only for a short time as here.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
*Commissioner.*

#### 8TH DISTRICT MAGISTRATES' COURT PENS

##### CONEY ISLAND, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected September 24, 1923. Edward Riegelmann, Borough President; William McAdoo, Chief City Magistrate; Henry Hasenflug, clerk of the court; James Loughlin, captain of court attendants.

This court handles an enormous amount of business, 6,370 cases being heard here since January 1st. The number detained in the pens during the summer awaiting trial is large.

The building in which this court is located is the same as that which houses the 67th precinct station and prison. It is in a deplorable condition, with the walls cracked and the building shored up with beams to keep it standing. The place has been condemned by the city department of buildings as well as by the State Commission of Prisons. An appropriation has been made to rebuild the place, and it is hoped the work will be done at once. The plans for detention pens must be submitted to this Commission for approval before construction is begun.

On Sunday, September 16th, there were over 120 prisoners held here awaiting trial, and the crowded condition was deplorable. Quarters should and must be provided which will prevent such conditions in the future.

The situation at this point should be cleared up by the end of this year and the Secretary should be instructed to ask for the submission of a definite plan by January 1, 1924.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
*Commissioner.*

## 9TH DISTRICT MAGISTRATES' COURT PENS

FIFTH AVENUE AND 23RD STREET, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected August 3, 1923. Edward Riegelmann, Borough President; William McAdoo, Chief City Magistrate; Dennis F. King, clerk.

From January 1, 1923, to date, the number of cases heard in this court was 4805. Prisoners arrested in the 68th, 76th, 78th and 89th precincts are tried here.

There are two court pens on the first floor of an old building approximately 9 ft. x 18 ft., with open bar front construction and two windows in the rear. Toilets are provided in each pen and a wash basin placed in the corridor. The pens are provided with benches.

Since the last inspection, the pens have been repainted and translucent glass placed in the rear windows, as recommended. The windows on the street side were painted over some years ago and make the place dark. It is recommended that new translucent glass be put in these windows. The rooms are damp during nearly all seasons. This could be overcome by simple drainage and ventilation under the room and should be attended to.

Complaint is made that there is inadequate heat in the winter, due either to insufficient radiators or to the fact that they are not in good order. It was stated that on severe days it was necessary to bring prisoners out of the pens to the radiators to keep warm. This should have attention by the building authorities before cold weather.

On the day of the inspection, there were eight men in one of the pens. It was stated that at times the number ran from thirty to forty in a day.

Both pens are needed for male detentions and are frequently used for that purpose. The number of women held here is fortunately small. The daily number runs from one to three. Some place up stairs should be found for them and they should never be held on benches in front of the pens filled with men. A matron should be in charge of any women held here.

No provision is made for giving food to prisoners held here over the noon hour and the officers say they have little, if any, time to go out and get food, even if money is given them by a prisoner. In winter, court lasts usually until 4:00 P. M. and prisoners should be given food at noon. If this situation, which exists in all Brooklyn courts and has been frequently called to the attention of the authorities, is not remedied, the Commission should exercise its powers to enforce a remedy.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
Commissioner.

## 10TH DISTRICT MAGISTRATES' COURT PENS

133 NEW JERSEY AVENUE, EAST NEW YORK, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected October 18, 1923. Edward Riegelmann, Borough President; William McAdoo, Chief City Magistrate; James J. Mouahan, clerk.

This court covers the East New York section and cases from the 80th, 83rd and 85th precincts are brought here. From January 1, 1923, to date there was a total of 6,234 cases.

The building in which this court is located is a dilapidated wooden structure, entirely unfit for the purpose for which it is used. Every day the corridor outside of the clerk's office is crowded to the utmost.

The pens are located in a damp dark basement and it is almost impossible to keep the place clean and in a sanitary condition. There is a

window at the rear of the room, which was very dirty and which does not afford proper light and ventilation for the room.

There are two pens—that for males about 16 x 6 feet, and the women's, 6 feet square. The pens are provided with benches and good toilets. There is a wash sink outside.

The place is lighted by gas and the men's section, which is used continuously, is very dark. There are seats for eight or ten people in the male pen.

For such period as this place is to be used for confinement purposes, no women should be required to go into this detention pen. Arrangements should be made for holding them in some other part of the court building. Both pens should be used for men; electric lights installed; the window enlarged and kept clean; and the place painted in a light color.

It is recommended that the place as it now exists be condemned by the Commission, and if prompt steps are not taken to make the place sanitary, properly lighted and ventilated within a reasonable time, that proceedings be instituted to close it.

Here, as at other magistrates' court pens in Brooklyn, no provision is made for feeding prisoners who may be held over the noon hour. This practice has been frequently condemned by the Commission, and the Chief City Magistrate agrees to it, but nothing apparently has been done.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) LEON C. WEINSTOCK,

JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
*Commissioners.*

## 6TH DISTRICT MAGISTRATES' COURT PENS

### MORRISANIA

BROOK AVENUE AND 162ND STREET, BOROUGH OF THE BRONX

Inspected September 25, 1923. Henry Bruckner, Borough President; William McAdoo, Chief City Magistrate; Frederick A. Wallis, Commissioner of Correction; Albert Creelman, clerk of the court.

The number of cases heard in this court from January 1, 1923, to date was 9,954.

The court pens at this point were described in the inspection report dated October 3, 1922.

Only men are kept in these pens, women and boys being sent to the Annex County Jail which is a short distance away.

A new magistrates' court building with detention pens is being constructed at a point adjoining this building. The plans of the pens have not been submitted to the Commission for its approval. This should be done at once. As the new building will be occupied about the first of the year no recommendations are made at this time.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

LEON C. WEINSTOCK,  
*Commissioners.*



## 1ST DISTRICT MAGISTRATES' COURT PENS

115 FIFTH STREET, LONG ISLAND CITY, BOROUGH OF QUEENS

Inspected November 17, 1923. Maurice Connolly, Borough President; William McAdoo, Chief City Magistrate; William E. McGee, clerk.

The courtroom and detention pens are located on the second floor of a rented lyceum building, which also houses the municipal court.

From January 1, 1923, to date the number of cases tried in this court was 5,620.

There is a detention room for males located in an alcove opening into the courtroom, with a wire grating partition, permitting of light and ventilation direct from the courtroom.

Women are held behind a railing in the courtroom. There is only one toilet and wash basin in an adjoining room, which is used by both men and women. This is a bad practice and a plan should be worked out to provide separate toilets.

The offices of the court have been put in fine shape, but nothing has been done to the pen for males. It should be painted a light colored enamel paint and the Secretary should write the Borough President, calling special attention to this recommendation.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY;  
*Commissioner.*

## 2ND DISTRICT MAGISTRATES' COURT PENS

FLUSHING, BOROUGH OF QUEENS

Inspected July 16, 1923. William McAdoo, Chief Magistrate; Benjamin H. Hewlett, clerk.

The magistrates' court is held in the old town hall. Since January 1st the court sessions have been on Tuesdays and Thursdays; arraignments can be had on other days. The magistrate also holds domestic relations court, and sits as a Special Session court. Judge Harry Miller was presiding on day of inspection.

From 50 to 120 cases are disposed of on court days. Last year there were 4,700 cases; 2,589 men and women were tried from January 1st to July 16th.

The detention pen for men is a small room, 12 x 4 feet, opening into the courtroom. It is lighted and ventilated by a large window. The floor is covered with zinc; a bench on which the prisoners sit runs along one side of the room. The walls need painting; they are defaced and obscene writing is scrawled in places.

Only a few men were in the pen on day of inspection. It is reported that it is rarely overcrowded, not more than ten men being placed in it at a time.

No detention room is provided for women; they generally sit in the courtroom in the custody of a police officer. It was stated that a room would soon be prepared for women, plans for which must be filed with the State Commission of Prisons.

The men's detention room has no toilet or lavatory. No toilet or lavatory is available for men on the courtroom floor; they must be taken either upstairs or downstairs. This is an inconvenient arrangement. The only toilet on the courtroom floor is for women. If it be not practical to construct a toilet room in connection with the men's detention room, one should be installed nearby on the same floor. Plans for the toilet must be submitted to the Commission.

It is recommended:

1. That a detention room be provided for women.
2. That a toilet and lavatory room be installed, either off the men's detention room or nearby on the same floor.
3. That the walls of the men's detention room be repainted and the prisoners warned not to deface them.
4. That when prisoners are detained over the noon hour, luncheon be provided.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,  
Commissioner.

### 3RD DISTRICT MAGISTRATES' COURT PENS

FAR ROCKAWAY, BOROUGH OF QUEENS

Inspected September 3, 1923. William McAdoo, Chief City Magistrate; Maurice Connolly, Borough President; John Allen, clerk.

From January 1, 1923, to date there were 3,265 cases heard in this court, there being over 962 for the month of August alone.

The detention room which is adjacent to the court room also contains the desk of a probation officer and a stand for finger printing.

Previous inspection reports have called attention to the inadequacy and unsafe condition of this pen. On this date the place was in bad condition. The window on the outer door was broken, old rugs piled on the one bench, and the place in general disorder. The room is inadequate for the number of prisoners held here, oftentimes being as many as twenty prisoners, with seats for only five. It is unsafe for custody, the outer door being flimsy and easily broken.

There is but one officer attached to the court, with sometimes 270 cases in a day. He cannot, with other work, give supervision to this pen. In the report of inspection of 1922 the following was stated:

"The situation of the housing of the police, magistrates' court and detention of prisoners in police stations and at the magistrates' court is in a very bad way for the whole Rockaway section. There are but two cells available in this entire section for the detention of prisoners at police stations and women are required to be taken to Richmond Hill or Long Island City, many miles away. The buildings which house the police and magistrates' court are old and dilapidated.

"The city owns two plots of land in the Rockaway section, either of which would be available and satisfactory for a modern building which would house the magistrates' court and police officers, and provide a decent station house."

No attention having been paid to the recommendations of the Commission, the Secretary should be instructed to send copies of this report to the Borough President, Chief City Magistrate and Police Commissioner, and the two former advised that if assurances are not given the Commission by December 1, 1923, that better quarters will be provided here, proceedings will be taken toward closing the place as a detention pen.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
Commissioner.

## 4TH DISTRICT MAGISTRATES' COURT PENS

## JAMAICA, BOROUGH OF QUEENS

Inspected October 26, 1923. Maurice Connolly, Borough President; William McAdoo, Chief City Magistrate; William N. George, clerk.

The magistrates' court pens at this point are located in the old town hall, which is a dilapidated building furnishing wretched conditions for the court and police officers.

The prison in connection with the Police Department here was closed some time ago, being condemned by the Commission.

There is a small detention pen on the first floor, with seats for about eight people. Recently, there were sixteen men confined in the pen at one time and the number usually runs from eight to twelve per day, particularly on the days that the Court of Special Sessions is held here.

There is no place of detention for women and they are required to sit on benches in the court room.

There are no toilet facilities in the male detention pen and none whatever in the building for women.

From January 1, 1923, to date, 8,449 cases were heard in this court. It is expected that the number will run to 10,000 before the end of the year.

The door leading to the pen is unsafe for the custody of prisoners and the lock fits into a board door frame. It would be a very easy matter for the prisoners to escape if the officer were called away from the door of the pen.

It was stated that prisoners are often held here until four in the afternoon and no provision is made for feeding them at noon time.

Under date of October 18, 1922, the Chief City Magistrate wrote that he expected a representative of his office to meet the representative of the Borough President to see what could be done to remedy the conditions. Nothing whatever has been done since that time.

It is recommended that the place be condemned as unsafe for the detention of prisoners, inadequate for the number of prisoners confined here and lacking in the ordinary sanitary requirements of such a place.

The Borough President and Chief City Magistrate should be asked to advise the Commission on or before January 1, 1924, what measures will be taken to provide a proper place of detention for prisoners at this court.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
Commissioner.

## 5TH DISTRICT MAGISTRATES' COURT PENS

## RIDGEWOOD, BOROUGH OF QUEENS

Inspected July 17, 1923. William McAdoo, Chief City Magistrate; John H. Gerold, clerk.

Court is held in a large wooden building owned by a fraternal society on Fresh Pond Road. The clerk's offices are badly congested. The probation officer must use a portion of a hallway partitioned off, without windows, for his private office. A municipal building is badly needed.

The Court sits on Monday, Wednesday and Friday. During the summer sessions are held less frequently, but the cases are transferred to other districts for hearing. Arraignments are made on any day. The Judge also holds domestic relations court and sits as a Special Session court. Judge Harry Miller was presiding on day of inspection.



From March 15, 1922, when the court was opened, to January 1, 1923, 2,131 cases were tried; from January 1st to July 16th, 1,632 cases were heard.

The detention rooms are in the basement—one for men and one for women. They are of the same size—7 x 14 x 9 feet. They are each lighted and ventilated by two small windows. A window opens also into the toilet rooms. A toilet room is off each detention room, containing a sanitary closet and a wash basin. The recommendation in last year's report—that the wooden tops of the toilets be removed—has been followed.

The floors of the detention rooms are concrete and the walls rough plaster. The floors are damp. The floor in the women's room was wet, which may have been due to the neglected condition of the room. The women's room is not used for women; they generally sit in the court room in custody of a police officer. The women's room for some time has been a storage room for filing cabinets in wooden crates intended for other districts. The crates should be taken out and the room utilized for the purpose for which it was constructed. Neither of the rooms has a bench. Wooden folding chairs are in the men's room. A bench is safer and more practical.

It is recommended:

1. That the wooden crates be taken out of the women's detention room, and it be used for women.
2. That benches instead of chairs be placed in the rooms.
3. That the floors be kept as dry as possible and that the prisoners remain in the room only for short time.
4. That larger and better accommodations be provided for the clerical force and the probation officer.
5. That when prisoners are detained over the noon hour, luncheon be served.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,  
*Commissioner.*

## 2ND DISTRICT MAGISTRATES' COURT PENS

### STAPLETON, BOROUGH OF RICHMOND

Inspected October 27, 1923. John A. Lynch, Borough President; William McAdoo, Chief City Magistrate; Michael Brennan, clerk.

From January 1, 1923, to date there were 2,893 cases heard in this court. The court at this point is located in an old out-of-repair building. There is one pen for males, a room 11 x 11 feet, situated directly over the boiler room which furnishes heat for the building, and during the time the heating apparatus is used the temperature is from 80 to 90 degrees.

There are two urinals, a toilet seat and old iron basin, opening directly into the room, there being no privacy whatever. While prisoners are being detained in this room it is also used as a toilet room for the public. Part of this room is partitioned off and enclosed for another toilet for the magistrates who preside here and the pipes from the private toilet pass through this room; the pipes from the boiler room which is directly underneath also pass through this room, increasing the heat. Entering the room, the mixture of extreme heat and ammonia fumes from the toilets is stifling. There are two small half windows in the room, which cannot be opened.

It is stated that from nine to fifteen prisoners are detained in this room at various times and, at one time, as many as twenty were held here. Fortunately, no women are held in such a pen, those detained for trial being given seats in the court room.

It was stated by a representative of the sheriff's office that on October 9th a man charged with murder was held here from 2 to 5 P. M. He was apparently in good health when brought in, and when taken out was perspiring freely, put into an open van, and taken to the county jail seven miles away, the day being chilly. When taken out at the jail he was found to be ill and the county doctor found him with a high temperature, which developed into pneumonia. It was necessary to take him to the Staten Island Hospital where he remained for two weeks. The question of a covered and protected van for the sheriff is discussed in inspection report on the Richmond County Jail of even date, and it is urgently recommended that such a van be provided for transportation to and from the county jail.

The 1st District Magistrates' Court in New Brighton has no detention pens, which is much to be preferred to the condition found here.

This pen should be condemned as inadequate, insanitary, and unfit for the confinement of human beings. The Chief City Magistrate should be requested to close it at once and advise the Commission on or before January 1, 1924, as to what provision will be made for the safe and proper detention of prisoners at this court.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
Commissioner.

## NEW YORK CITY POLICE STATIONS

### POLICE HEADQUARTERS

240 CENTER STREET, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected November 21, 1923. Inspector John D. Coughlin in charge.

A cell room is maintained at police headquarters for the detention of males from all the boroughs accused of felonies prior to their arraignment in court. While located in the basement, it is dry and has a good lighting arrangement.

There is one large pen equipped with benches and toilet, two double cells and nine single cells—all equipped with toilets and bunks.

From twenty to thirty men are detained here daily, a number of them over night. It is necessary almost constantly to double men up, but there is supervision at all hours of the day and night.

The tops of the cells have steel bars which were considered dangerous and Superintendent of Buildings O'Brien has put in one-half inch wire mesh, with angle iron frames and hangers from the bars, placed on the lower side of the bar tops. The plan seems to be satisfactory and it is recommended that the same plan be carried out at the 13th, 23rd and 72nd precincts.

Adjoining the headquarters prison is the photographic bureau of the Department, which is probably the most complete and up-to-date in the world. A pen has been provided here, about 30 x 12 feet, with one-inch flat mesh grating set in angle iron frames. A new type of benches fastened to the floor has also been installed here.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

LEON C. WEINSTOCK,

*Commissioners.*

### 13TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

118 CLINTON STREET, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected July 17, 1923. James J. MacKenzie, captain; Charles Dorschel, lieutenant at desk.

The number of officers in this precinct is 215, including 3 police women matrons.

Male prisoners are sent here from the 5th, 13th, 15th, and 21st precincts and women from the 5th, 13th, 21st and 25th precincts.

The number of arrests in the 13th precinct for the six months ending June 30, 1923, was 8,912.

The number of prisoners detained in this precinct prison for the six months ending June 30, 1923, was 3,070 males and 326 females.

This precinct, located in the Williamsburgh Bridge section, and the prison, covers the most densely populated section of the East Side.

There are 34 cells for males and 6 for females. The building is a good one, constructed about twelve years ago. The cells are of good type, with toilets and wash basins, but the cell rooms are, for the most part, dark and in need of artificial light all the time. The closely built location does not permit of more light.

The toilets are of a poor type, with wooden covers fastened down, making them difficult to keep clean and sanitary. This type of toilet should never be put in a prison cell and the advantage of the open vitreous ware type has been proven wherever installed. It is apparent that these toilets will have to be torn out and replaced in the near future, and this should be borne in mind. The cells are badly scratched and marked up and in some places there are obscene inscriptions. The prison should be repainted in the lightest color enamel, to add to the lighting



and permit scrubbing. The drainage on the floor is bad and, when hosed out, it is difficult to dispose of the waste water. This should be looked into. Mattresses have been provided in the women's section as recommended by the Commission and the matron said that they were needed and proved satisfactory.

It is necessary to place two men in a cell at times. This should be discouraged and never done except under extreme need. The Police Department knows by experience of the danger involved. The closest supervision should be had when this is done.

It has been previously recommended that the open bar tops in cells be covered with suitable wire screening to prevent the danger of suicide. On March 9, 1923, a prisoner succeeded in hanging himself from one of these bars and was found dead. Under date of March 30th the Police Department notified the Commission that wire mesh would be placed on these cells and at other stations, but this has not been done.

The prison was being hosed out and cleaned when the inspection was made and was in good order.

It is recommended:

1. That the prison and cells be repainted, as indicated above.
2. That wire mesh be placed at the tops of all cells immediately.
3. That consideration be given to replacing toilets with others which can be kept sanitary and clean, and to the installation of proper floor drains.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

Commissioner.

#### 14TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

135 CHARLES STREET, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected August 2, 1923. Edward J. Dempsey, captain, John F. Baxter, lieutenant at desk. The number of officers in this precinct is 113, including three police women matrons.

Male prisoners are received here from the 1st, 2nd, 4th, 14th, 16th, 23rd, 26th and 32nd precincts, and female prisoners from the 1st, 4th, 5th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 23rd, 25th, 60th, 63rd, 65th, and 66th precincts.

The number of persons arrested in this precinct and detained at the precinct jail for the seven months ending July 31, 1923, was 842 males and 48 females. The number sent here for detention from other precincts was 910 men and 80 women, a total of 1752 males and 128 females. Twelve of the women detained here were sent from the Staten Island precinct.

With the completion of the new station at St. George in a short time, women will be held there.

There are eight old-time steel cells in each section equipped with plank bunks and worn out, insanitary toilets. It is impossible to keep these toilets clean and they should be condemned by the Commission.

The cells are dark and hard to keep clean. They should be replaced by modern cells, many of which lie idle in other station houses. The rooms are fairly well lighted and ventilated and, with modern cells and sanitary toilets, there would be little to criticise here.

As will be seen by the above figures, this jail is a very important one, particularly as a male detention center. The entire sixteen cells are needed for males and a different place should be found for the women. The women's precinct on West 37th Street, on which considerable money has been spent and most of which is unoccupied, is suggested. The women's section has been provided with mattresses with waterproof casings, as recommended by the Commission.

The place was as clean as possible, having in mind the cell equipment and plumbing.

It is recommended :

1. That modern cells now laying idle in other station houses be transferred to this prison to replace the antiquated cells now located here.

2. That new plumbing of the type approved by the Commission be placed in the cells.

3. That the Police Commissioner be asked to reply to the suggestion that this be made a male prison only, and that arrangements be made to detain women at the Women's Precinct on West 37th Street.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
*Commissioner.*

### 15TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

321-323 FIFTH STREET, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected August 15, 1923. Peter I. Tighe, captain; Patrick Dinan, lieutenant at desk.

The number of officers in this precinct is 130.

The prison at this station is designated as the auxiliary prison for the first Inspection District. Male prisoners are detained here from the 15th and 25th precincts.

The number of prisoners detained from January 1st to July 31, 1923, was 3,890. Women arrested here are sent to the 13th precinct for detention.

This is a good prison with modern cells, toilet and wash basins. There are ten cells—five on the first and five on the second floor. They were clean and in good order, the walls free from marking, and the place creditable to those in charge.

It has been some time since the prison has been painted and this is now needed.

It is recommended that the place be painted with light colored water-proof paint

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
*Commissioner*

### 15TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

321-323 FIFTH STREET, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected November 21, 1923. Peter I. Tighe, captain.

This special inspection was made at the request of Superintendent of Buildings O'Brien of the Police Department because of a new style of painting which he had introduced here as a sample.

The prison was found to be satisfactorily painted with wainscoting of grey, and the space above, ceilings and cell room, of white enamel paint. It is a splendid job and it is recommended that the Commission approve of this standard of painting of cell rooms for the Police Department.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
LEON C. WEINSTOCK,  
*Commissioners.*

## 23RD PRECINCT POLICE STATION

138 WEST 30TH STREET, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected August 17, 1923. Archibald H. McNeill, captain; Joseph Murray, lieutenant at desk. The number of officers in this precinct is 359, including 3 police women matrons.

The prison at this station is the principal place of detention for male and female prisoners arrested in the 2nd and 4th Inspection Districts.

From January 1st to July 31, 1923, 6,035 men and 868 women were detained here. Of this number, 4,004 men and 652 women were from the 23rd precinct. The average daily number of men runs from 40 to 50. On June 29th there were 77, and on August 4th, 135.

The prison was built eleven years ago and is modern in appointments, although somewhat dark in the cell rooms. This can hardly be avoided because of the congestion of the buildings in this section.

It is provided with twenty modern cells, equipped with toilets and steel bunks in the men's section and an equal number, similarly equipped, in the women's section.

It will be seen from the foregoing figures that forty or more cells are needed here for male prisoners. The constant doubling up of prisoners in cells is dangerous, as the Police Department well knows, and has been repeatedly condemned by this Commission. It should not be tolerated here. This prison should be used for male prisoners exclusively and another place found to detain women. In last year's inspection report, dated July 24, 1922, the following statement was made:

"The question of the detention of women here is an important one which might well be investigated by the Police Department. A short distance away, at 434 West 37th Street, there is a women's precinct station with four dormitories, each capable of holding a dozen beds. Since this place was opened in March, 1921, so far as the Commission is informed, it has not been used. It is not necessary to have steel cages or cells to detain women, except in very unusual cases, and many of the women brought to this station are not criminals but have been unfortunate in being tempted to commit petty thieveries or other minor crimes for which, finally they are placed on suspended sentence, probation, or discharged, and it is a cruel and unnecessary plan to lock such women in prison cells. It is respectfully suggested that the Police Commissioner give serious consideration to the use of the women's precinct dormitories until such time as the Women's Detention House is built, for the purpose of detaining women now sent to this prison. If the plan should prove practical and acceptable, it would leave the entire prison available for men prisoners."

In an inspection report on the 14th precinct, made August 3rd of this year, it was recommended that the prison at this station be used only for males and that women from this inspection district be also confined at the Women's Precinct on West 37th Street. The question of using these two prisons for males only and confining women as above suggested should be specifically taken up with the Police Commissioner.

The recommendation of the Commission as to mattresses for the women's section has been carried out in part by providing four mattresses. Others should be secured to provide one for each cell used regularly.

The ten cells in the women's section which were used for storage last year have been emptied and made available for use, as recommended.

The plumbing needs going over. There were some leaking faucets and the flushing apparatus on the west side of the second floor, men's section, was not working. This should have immediate attention.



The cell rooms and cells need repainting. The captain said he had recommended that this be done, which is approved.

On March 20, 1923, Superintendent of Buildings O'Brien advised the Commission that wire mesh would be placed under the top bars of all cells here. This has not been done and it is important that it should be attended to.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
Commissioner.

### 26TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

347 WEST 47TH STREET, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected August 18, 1923. Thomas W. Mullarkey, captain; Bernard McGowan, lieutenant at desk. The number of officers in this precinct is 217.

The prison in connection with this station is designated as an auxiliary male prison for the 2nd Inspection District. It is one of the oldest and worst now remaining in use in New York City. It was condemned in a report dated August 8, 1922.

The cells are of brick construction with latticed steel doors and practically every one is dark and gloomy. The toilet facilities are antiquated and impossible to keep clean and sanitary. There are fifteen cells on the first floor in use and eight in the old women's prison on the second floor not in use. The place is still lighted by gas.

The dormitories provided for the police force are inadequate.

Commissioner Enright wrote under date of September 29, 1921, that the prison is seldom used; further, that the Department has under consideration the building of a new station house for the 26th precinct. The program of new stations and repairs for this year, furnished by the Police Department, however, makes no mention of this place.

Although still designated as an auxiliary prison, it has only rarely been used for detention purposes this year.

On April 29th twenty-one prisoners arrested in this precinct were detained here a few hours and four prisoners have been sent here from the 32nd precinct. No prisoners have been held over night since January 1, 1923, all over-night detentions being sent to the 23rd precinct.

Attention is called to my inspection report dated August 17, 1923, on the 23rd precinct prison. If the suggestion made therein, as to the use of the 23rd precinct prison for males only, is accepted, all prisoners from this station should be sent there.

The Police Commission should be advised that the Commission has condemned this prison and he should be asked to give his assurance, on or before October 1, 1923, that it will be closed as a place of detention for prisoners.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
Commissioner.

### 31ST PRECINCT POLICE STATION

153 EAST 67TH STREET, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected May 12, 1923. Inspector McDonald in charge of district; Captain James J. Wall in charge of precinct; Captain John A. Lyons in charge of detective bureau.

The 31st precinct police station is the headquarters of the 3rd inspection district, covering the 29th, 31st, 37th, 38th, 39th and 43rd police precincts. It is a large brick and stone building, built in 1887, providing accommodations for the precinct police station, the district detective bureau, and sleeping quarters for patrolmen and detectives on reserve.

The police force consists of a captain, 3 lieutenants, 10 sergeants, 149 patrolmen, and 3 police women. The district detective force consists of 80 detectives, 10 of whom are assigned to the precinct.

The women's cell room is on the first floor across an open court. It contains ten cells, each  $4\frac{1}{2} \times 7 \times 8$  feet, equipped with sanitary toilets flushed from the corridor. A wash basin in the corner of the cell room is used in common. The cell room,  $20 \times 30$  feet, has five windows, each about 2 feet wide by 4 feet high. The room is well lighted and sanitary.

A disagreeable feature of the women's cell room is an open grating in the floor of corridor opening into the men's cell room to assist in its ventilation. Swearing and loud talking in the men's room can be heard in the women's cell room.

The recommendation in last year's inspection report—that water proof mattresses be supplied for the women—has been complied with.

The men's cell room,  $20 \times 45$  feet, is in the basement or cellar under the women's room. It has 18 cells, each  $4\frac{1}{2} \times 7 \times 8$  feet, supplied with sanitary closets flushed from the corridor. Two washbasins are in the cell room. The cell room is dark and not well ventilated. During the year 1922 there were 7300 arrests. Five hundred and ninety-five females and 5539 males were detained in the cells.

The recommendation made in last year's report—that the 39th precinct station be assigned for the detention of male prisoners in the 3rd inspection district and the 31st precinct be used only in case of overflow—is repeated and strongly urged. As shown in a report of inspection dated May 13, 1923, the 39th precinct station house has a large bright cell room which is not much used. A basement cellroom is unfit for the detention of such a large number of men as shown by the records, and the open grating into the women's cell room creates objectionable conditions.

The reserve room for the patrolmen is dark and gloomy. Their lockers are scattered around in various parts of the building.

Good office accommodations are provided for the police and detective bureau. Sleeping quarters for the police on reserve are furnished on the upper floors in eight dormitories containing 160 beds.

The building is heated by steam and lighted by electricity. On day of inspection it was clean and showed every indication of good care. The interior of some of the cells is defaced and needs repainting.

It is recommended:

1. That the 31st precinct be continued for the detention of women in the 3rd inspection district.
2. That the 39th precinct station be assigned for the detention of men in the 3rd inspection district, and the 31st precinct station used only in case of overflow.
3. That the interior of the cells which are defaced be repainted.
4. That the accommodations for the patrolmen on reserve be made more cheerful.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,

Commissioner.

### 37TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

229 WEST 123RD STREET, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected August 22, 1923, John McCarthy, captain; Martin Cuff, lieutenant at desk. The number of officers in this precinct is 101, including 3 police women matrons.

The station and prison here are comparatively new, having been built about eleven years ago. It is the main place of detention for prisoners from the Harlem section, covering the 37th, 38th, 40th and 42nd precincts.

There are ten cells for males and five for females. Five of the cells for males are located on the first floor. There are five windows and a plate glass floor above. The five cells on the second floor have five windows and a skylight, also a ventilating system. In the female section are two cells on the first floor and a section for another, which, it was stated, will soon be utilized, and three on the second floor. All are of modern construction, with toilet and wash basin.

The natural light and ventilation are none too good but seem to be the best possible with the congested building situation at this point.

From January 1, 1923, to date 2,966 arrests were made in this precinct. The number detained in the prison from January 1st to July 31st was 1,075 men and 128 women from this precinct, and 2,337 men and 369 women from other precincts—a total of 3,412 men and 497 women.

As will be seen from the foregoing, the average number of detentions daily is 12 men and 3 women.

At times, there are many more prisoners than cells, but it is stated that the number held over night is much less. The closest possible supervision should be given the cell rooms when there are more prisoners than cells.

The recommendation as to mattresses for women's cells has been complied with.

The cells are badly marked up and in need of painting, and the attendant said the captain had requested that the place be painted. The request should be approved.

The prison was clean and in good order.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
*Commissioner.*

### 39TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

177 EAST 104TH STREET, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected May 13, 1923. Joseph P. Looman, captain.

The police force consists of a captain, 4 lieutenants, 14 sergeants, and 177 patrolmen. During 1922 about 3700 arrests were made. Only about 350 men were detained in the cells. All of the women and most of the men arrested in this precinct are sent to the 31st precinct station-house for detention.

This station house has much better detention quarters for men than the 31st precinct. The cell room, 45 x 24 feet, is well lighted and ventilated by fourteen windows. There are twenty cells, each  $4\frac{1}{2}$  x 7 x 8 feet, containing vitreous ware sanitary toilets flushed from the corridor.

Instead of making this cell room auxiliary to the cell room in the 31st precinct for the 3rd inspection district, it would seem that the police authorities should designate the 39th precinct for the detention of men and make the 31st the auxiliary precinct, as recommended in the inspection report of the 31st precinct.

The offices and reserve room are bright and cheerful. The building contains ten large dormitories, providing sleeping quarters for patrolmen on reserve.

The building on day of inspection was in cleanly condition and well cared for. It is reported that it will soon receive a general overhauling.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,  
*Commissioner.*



## 40TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

AMSTERDAM AVENUE AND 152ND STREET, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected July 25, 1923. Benjamin F. Austin, captain; Thomas McNamara, lieutenant at desk.

The number of officers in this precinct is 130.

Although the prison at this precinct is designated as an auxiliary prison for the 3rd Inspection District, no prisoners have been detained here this year.

The total arrests in the precinct from January 1, 1923, to date, were 2490. All detained prisoners were sent to the 37th precinct jail.

The jail is a reasonably good one, with eight old-style sheet steel cells, with cross bar steel doors. There are good toilets in each cell. There are two windows on the east side and one on the west, giving satisfactory light and ventilation.

The place was clean and in good order.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

LEON C. WEINSTOCK,

Commissioners.

## 46TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

160TH STREET AND THIRD AVENUE, BOROUGH OF BRONX

Inspected July 25, 1923. James A. Brady, captain, Thomas P. Cummings, lieutenant at desk. The number of officers in this precinct is 141, including 3 policewomen matrons.

The prison at this station is the main detention place for all males arrested in the 5th Inspection District (5 precincts), and for all females arrested in the 5th and 6th Inspection Districts (10 precincts), which cover all the Bronx.

From January 1st to June 30, 1923, 1321 men and 123 women were confined here. During June, the highest number of men on any one day was 24, and the greatest number of women, 2.

There are 20 cells for males and 11 for females. The cells are of modern type, equipped with bunks and single piece vitreous ware toilets, with wash sinks in each corridor.

The men's section is satisfactory. The women's section, although having four windows set in high up, is rather dark, especially the section of four cells.

The 49th precinct prison in this inspection district, although designated as an auxiliary, is not used. The cells are not of a modern type but the lighting and ventilation is much better than in the women's section here. It is recommended that the Police Commissioner be asked to look into the advisability of using the 49th Precinct prison for the women's prison of this section.

It is further recommended that paper towels and toilet paper be provided here and at other precinct prisons where prisoners are detained.

The recommendation as to waterproof mattresses in the women's section has been carried out. The place was clean and in good order. The captain is to be commended for the excellent condition of the cells, all being practically free from marking or inscriptions.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

LEON C. WEINSTOCK,

Commissioners.

## 49TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

1925 BATHGATE AVENUE, BOROUGH OF BRONX

Inspected July 25, 1923. Richard O'Connor, captain; Dennis McCarthy, sergeant at desk.

The total number of officers in this precinct is 148.

This jail contains fourteen old-type steel cells in good condition, with good toilets and wash basins in the corridor. The cell room is well lighted and ventilated.

Although designated as the auxiliary male prison for the Fifth Inspection District, no persons have been held here since January 1, 1923, all prisoners being sent to the 46th precinct for detention.

In the report of even date on the 46th precinct, attention is called to the desirability of designating this place as the detention prison for women in the 5th and 6th Inspection Districts. If put in use, the prison needs painting.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

LEON C. WEINSTOCK,

*Commissioners.*

## 53RD PRECINCT POLICE STATION

3016 WEBSTER AVENUE, BOROUGH OF BRONX

Inspected July 25, 1923. John J. Lantry, captain; James B. Rigney, lieutenant. The police force here numbers 113.

The jail is designated as the main detention quarters for males in the Sixth Inspection District, prisoners being brought here for detention from the 51st, 53rd, 54th, 56th, 57th precincts. Women prisoners are sent to the 46th precinct.

The number of arrests in this precinct from January 1st to date was 1,529 and the number detained here from January 1st to June 30th, 1923 was 251.

The station and jail are located in a fine building. The jail was repainted last December and was clean, orderly and in excellent condition.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

LEON C. WEINSTOCK,

*Commissioners.*

## 60TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

TOTTENVILLE, BOROUGH OF RICHMOND

Inspected October 27, 1923. James McIvor, captain; Harry B. Winant, lieutenant at desk.

The prison at this point is located in a fine new police department building which was opened on June 21st of this year. The prison contains four cells for males, placed back to back in pairs, facing windows. The plans for this prison were approved by the Commission and conform to the specifications agreed upon, excepting that wash basins were not provided in the cells as agreed in the conference between former Commissioner Solomon and Superintendent O'Brien. There is, however, a lavatory in the corridor.

The cells are of standard specifications and contain satisfactory toilets and plank bunks. The room is light and airy and a model one in every respect.

Male prisoners are detained here from the 60th and 63rd precincts, and are also sent here from the District and the Detective divisions. From June 21st to September 30, 1923, the prisoners detained are as follows:

60th Precinct -----	35
63rd Precinct -----	42
District -----	48
Detective -----	5
Headquarters -----	1

Previous to the erection of this building it was necessary to send prisoners to West Brighton station, a distance of about 17 miles.

It was stated that at times during the summer it was necessary to place four or five prisoners in a cell. This practice is dangerous and should be avoided except under the most unusual circumstances. There is a possibility of prisoners harming one another, as previously occurred, and the danger of transmitting disease.

Arrangements should be made so that prisoners held here for any considerable time may be supplied with food, as the distance to the Magistrates' Court from this precinct is great.

Paper towels and toilet paper have been provided, as recommended by the Commission. The place was clean and orderly.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
Commissioner.

### 66TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

RICHMOND TERRACE AND WALL STREET, ST. GEORGE, BOROUGH OF RICHMOND

Inspected November 20, 1923. David McAuliffe, captain; John Shay, lieutenant at desk.

The number of officers in this precinct is 140, including 3 police matrons and 1 police woman.

The splendid new police station at this point, the finest in the City of New York, was opened on November 8, 1923. The building is a fine granite structure, three stories high, and cost approximately \$300,000. With its opening, the old 65th precinct at West Brighton and the 66th at Stapleton, both of which were condemned by the Commission repeatedly, go out of existence. All women arrested on Staten Island will be detained here instead of being sent over to Manhattan, and all men from this large precinct and those from the 63rd at New Dorp will be detained here.

The prison is a model one, the plans having been approved by the Commission. The male prison is on the ground floor, in a room 26 x 39 feet, and has 14 cells of modern design, 5 x 7 x 8 feet, with tool-proof steel fronts. There are four large windows on one side and three on the other. The female prison is on the second floor, in a room 26 x 24 feet, with 8 cells of similar design. There are two large windows on either side. Both departments have two cell blocks, set back to back, with utility corridors between blocks. Each cell has vitreous toilet in niche, enameled iron wash basin, wooden bunk, hinged to permit raising for cleaning purposes. All windows have tool-proof steel bars, translucent glass, and are protected by one-inch mesh galvanized screens over the entire outside of windows. Floors are of "waterproof concrete", with drains, both male and female prisons. The matrons' rooms adjoin the cell room, entrance to the cells being through matrons' quarters.

As yet, no mattresses have been provided for the women's prison, but



it is assumed that this will be done as in other female prisons throughout the city. Toilet paper and paper towels should also be provided.

The building has splendid dormitories and quarters for the police.

The Police Commissioner can well be congratulated upon this splendid station and prison, the last word in such construction, and the passing of the old and unfit 65th and 66th precinct houses.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

LEON C. WEINSTOCK,

*Commissioners.*

## 67TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION—CONEY ISLAND

### BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected September 24, 1923. James H. Gillen, captain; Thomas H. Rorke, sergeant at desk.

The number of officers in this precinct is 211.

The arrests here during the rush season of Coney Island were as follows: May 382; June 947; July 1220; August 1450; to date, September, 900; total, 4,899. Outside of the season there are a comparatively small number of arrests.

The police, in an endeavor to cut down the number of detentions, have followed the practice of issuing summonses wherever possible, and the number actually detained in the prison at this point has not been large. However, on the Saturday and Sunday of September 16th and 17th, the closing days of the Mardi Gras, there were 101 prisoners from 4 P. M. to 4 A. M.

One Federal prisoner was held here two days, over the Labor Day holiday. He should have been sent to the 72nd precinct. The 72nd precinct at Sheepshead Bay has been designated as the detention prison for this district, but very few prisoners have been sent there from Coney Island this year, the records showing only 31 men and 90 women.

Last year's report read as follows:

"The building in which this precinct prison is located and also the magistrates' court of the 8th district is in exceedingly bad condition and has been condemned by the Bureau of Buildings. At present, the upper floors are being held up by large timbers and the walls about the building show cracks where the building has settled."

The condition is just one year worse than the above. The Police Department advises that an appropriation of \$75,000 has been made to re-build this station. It should be done at once and the plans for the prison must be submitted to the State Commission of Prisons for approval. Because of the peculiar conditions here, two large detention rooms should be provided in addition to proper cell blocks. In so many cases the arrested persons are held only a short time and prisoners held on petty offenses could be placed in detention rooms and cells used only when held over night.

The situation at this place should not be permitted to continue next year and the Police Department should be requested to submit definite plans on or before January 1, 1924.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

*Commissioner.*

## 68TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

86TH STREET AND 5TH AVENUE, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected September 19, 1923. Lawrence E. Patterson, captain; Burton Royce, sergeant at desk.

The number of officers in this precinct is 73.

The number of arrests in this precinct from January 1, 1923, to date was 1,267.

Women from this precinct are sent to the 72nd precinct for detention.

The number of persons detained here from January 1st to August 31, 1923, was 114, of whom 106 were from this station and 8 from other stations.

This jail has 7 modern cells for males, which have good toilets and latticed bunks.

Light and ventilation are furnished from one window and skylights with ventilators overhead.

The cell block needs repainting, and this is recommended.

The jail is in a fine building and is kept in cleanly and orderly condition.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
*Commissioner.*

## 70TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION—BATH BEACH

BAY 22ND STREET CORNER BATH AVENUE, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected September 26, 1923. George L. Sullivan, captain; William J. Keyes, lieutenant at desk.

The number of officers at this precinct is 80.

From January 1, 1923, to date the number of arrests in this precinct was 1,051. The number of persons detained here from January 1st to August 31, 1923, was 230, mostly from this precinct. Only about 20 were sent here from the 67th precinct at Coney Island.

The station and prison are located in a fine building, well kept. There are seven cells for males and three for females, the latter not in use. Equipment consists of modern type cells with good toilets and wash basins in the corridor.

There are two windows in the male section and overhead ventilators, which were in working order.

The place has been recently painted and was in excellent condition.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
*Commissioner.*

## 72ND PRECINCT POLICE STATION

AVENUE U AND 15TH STREET, SHEEPSHEAD BAY, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected September 22, 1923. Edward F. Foley, lieutenant in command; Michael A. Haley, sergeant at desk.

The number of officers in this precinct is 60, including 2 police matrons.

From January 1st to date, 1,663 arrests were made in this precinct. The detentions were 229 men of whom 31 came from the 67th, 11 from the 70th, and the balance from this precinct.

One hundred and sixty women were held here of whom 90 came from the 67th, 6 from 68th, 4 from 70th, 11 from 72nd, 7 from 74th, and 42 from 76th. There are but two matrons here and a third is needed.

There are seven cells for men and four for women. Some of the cells were marked and scratched with obscene writings. The cells should be repainted and the attendant should see that all pencils, knives, etc., are taken away from prisoners when locked up. One cell toilet was cracked and needs to be replaced. Wire mesh covering should be placed on the tops of three open bar top cells as soon as possible. This has been agreed to. Two mattresses, as recommended, have been placed in the women's section; more should be added as need. The place was clean and in good order.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
*Commissioner.*

#### 74TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION—PARKVILLE

154 LAWRENCE AVENUE, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected September 28, 1923. John J. Hughes, captain; George Yunge, lieutenant at desk.

The number of officers at this precinct is 175.

From January 1, 1923, to date 3,198 arrests were made in this precinct.

From January 1st to August 31, 1923, there were 252 men detained here, of whom 240 were from this precinct and 12 from the 77th precinct. Women are sent to the 72nd precinct for detention.

This prison is a fine one with ten cells for men and four for women, the latter are not in use. The cells are modern and have sanitary toilets with wash sinks in the corridors.

The place was clean and in good order.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
*Commissioner.*

#### 76TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

4th AVE. & 43rd ST., BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected September 19, 1923. Oscar P. Himmel, captain; Joseph L. Betz, lieutenant at desk.

The number of officers in this precinct is 106.

The number of arrests in this precinct from January 1, 1923, to date was 3,545. The number of men detained in the prison from January 1st to August 31, 1923, was 1,080 from this precinct and 8 from other precincts.

Women arrested here are sent to the 72nd precinct.

This jail is connected with a good station house, which has been well kept up.

There are eight old-type cells with wooden bunks and worn out toilets, which should be replaced. There are five windows, furnishing good light and ventilation.

The jail was painted about two years ago and it is time now that the cells be repainted, and this is recommended.



Because of the worn out and bound to be insanitary condition of the toilets, it is recommended that new ones be placed in these cells.

The place was clean and in good order.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
*Commissioner.*

### 79TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

67 SIXTH AVENUE, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected July 28, 1923. Matthew F. Kennedy, captain; Richard Hanberry, lieutenant at desk.

The number of officers in this precinct is 96.

This precinct jail is designated as the auxiliary male prison for the 10th Inspection District.

From January 1st to June 30, 1923, the number of men detained here from this precinct was 144, and the number from other precincts was 362. Women arrested here are sent to the 93rd precinct for detention.

In last year's inspection report, it was pointed out that this old jail of brick cells, latticed doors and ancient toilets was in wretched condition and should be abandoned as a detention place if not put into decent condition. The building is fifty-five years old and the cells of that period. Nothing has been done here during the past year, or apparently for several years. The old cells are dark and marked up in every possible way. The toilets are unsanitary and impossible to keep clean. The windows were dirty and in one the glass was broken.

Last year, for several months there were only 112 men detained here, whereas for six months this year, there were 506, showing a greatly increased use of the place.

Attention has been previously called to the large number of modern cells not in use in other station jails, which might be installed here and make a decent jail, as the light and ventilation are good.

The Police Department has done a good job in closing unfit stations, but this is about the worst now remaining.

It is recommended that the Secretary be directed to notify the Police Commissioner that if assurance is not given the Commission by September that this place will be abandoned as a detention jail or new cells with sanitary plumbing installed, the Commission will consider the question of making an order to close the place.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
*Commissioner.*

### 83RD PRECINCT POLICE STATION

484 LIBERTY AVENUE, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected October 9, 1923. James J. Shevlin, captain; James F. Neary, sergeant at desk.

The number of officers in this precinct is 158.

The number of arrests in this precinct from January 1, 1923, to date was 2,831.

This place is designated as an auxiliary prison for the 9th Inspection District, the main prison being at the 85th precinct. It was found,

however, that no prisoners have been detained here this year, men and women arrested here being sent to the 85th precinct.

The prison contains eight cells for men and two for women. They are old-type cells with worn out toilets. Most of the cells are being used for the storage of liquor, stills and supplies.

If used as a prison, new toilets should be put in, the place cleaned up, and painted.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

*Commissioner.*

### 85TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

2 LIBERTY AVENUE, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected October 9, 1923. William W. Duggan, captain; John McConville, lieutenant at desk.

The number of officers in this precinct is 115, including 3 police women matrons.

This is the principal prison for the detention of male and female prisoners from the 9th Inspection District, all arrested from the 73rd, 80th, 82nd, 83rd, 85th, 87th and 88th precincts being brought here for detention.

From January 1, 1923, to date the number of arrests in this precinct was 2,950. The number of prisoners detained here from this precinct up to September 30, 1923, was 993 males and 64 females. The number brought here for detention from other precincts was 790 males and 70 females, a total of 1,783 males and 134 females.

The prison is located in a fine building. There are 14 cells for men and 7 for women. The cells are modern with good bunks and approved toilets. There is good light and ventilation. Two of the cells for males are used for storage. Should the situation arise where it would be necessary to double up in cells, these two should be emptied of contents and used for detention.

Two cells were out of use because of broken bunk chains. These should be repaired.

A commendable feature here is the almost entire absence of marks or scratches on the cell interiors, which is much to the credit of the attendants.

Two mattresses have been provided in the women's section, as recommended.

The place was clean and orderly.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

*Commissioner.*

### 93RD PRECINCT POLICE STATION

73 POPLAR STREET, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected October 10, 1923. William Kelliher, captain; Reuben C. Conner, lieutenant at desk.

The number of officers in this precinct is 174, including 3 police women who act as matrons.

Police headquarters for Brooklyn is located here and the precinct is one of the busiest in the city. It is the central detention quarters for the 10th Inspection District and men and women are held here from the 3rd, 78th, 79th, 89th, 91st, 93rd, and occasionally from other precincts.

From January 1, 1923, to date 3,394 arrests were made in this precinct. From January 1st to September 30, 1923, the detentions here from this precinct were 1,495 men and 184 women; and from other precincts, 1,489 men and 227 women, a total of 2,984 men and 411 women.

The prison is located in a modern building. There are ten cells for men and five for women; they are of modern type and equipped with bunks and good toilets. There is good light and ventilation. The place was clean and orderly.

The large number of detentions here results in full cells practically every night and many times doubling up in cells is necessary. There is a rule that no drunken men shall be doubled up and care is exercised when two are put in a cell. There is great danger in putting two in a cell and the practice generally should be condemned. There should be cells enough so that doubling is unnecessary, and humane treatment demands it.

Three mattresses have been provided in the women's section, as recommended.

The place has not been painted in four years and it is recommended that the men's section be repainted as soon as possible.

The attention of the Police Commissioner should be called to the crowded conditions in the men's section and he should be asked to consider changes which will obviate them.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
*Commissioner.*

#### 95TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

627 GATES AVENUE, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected November 19, 1923. Patrick Brady, captain; lieutenant J. F. Connors, acting captain; William McAuley, lieutenant at desk.

The number of officers in this precinct is 117, including 3 police matrons and 1 police woman.

This prison is located in a fine station building and is the principal detention place for the 11th Inspection District, covering eight precincts. There is good light and ventilation. There are six cells for males and three for females. Since the last inspection two of the male cells and one female cell have been provided with new toilets. The Department should proceed to equip the remaining cells at an early date.

The arrests here from January 1, 1923, to date were 2,752; 1,422 men and 152 women have been detained in cells since that time.

New mattresses have been provided in the women's section and paper towels and toilet paper on both sides, as recommended by the Commission.

The place was clean and in good order.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
*Commissioner.*

#### 96TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

298 CLASSON AVENUE, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected October 23, 1923. Thomas Brennan, captain; Bernard Loughlin, sergeant at desk.

The number of officers in this precinct is 120.

This prison is used as a male auxiliary prison for the 11th Inspec-



tion District. Male prisoners arrested here are sent to the 95th precinct. The number of persons detained here from January 1st to September 30, 1923, from this precinct was 147, and from other precincts 238—a total of 385.

The prison has eight old-style cells with open bar doors and old worn out toilets. The room, however, has plenty of light and air. It was in as clean and orderly condition as the equipment will permit.

The Police Department advise that plans have been prepared for altering the building so as to provide additional dormitories and the rearrangement of the prison for males only. It should be understood that the plans are to be submitted to the Commission for approval before the work is proceeded with.

If a new prison is to be set up here, it would be advisable to take some of the more modern cells now lying idle in other stations and use them here. There should be a utility corridor between the cell blocks; the toilets should be of a type approved by the Commission and the floors should be pitched to a drain so that the place could be hosed down, which is not possible now. Concrete floors in the cells are much to be preferred to the sheet iron floors at present.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
Commissioner.

#### 101ST PRECINCT POLICE STATION

2 LEE AVENUE, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected November 14, 1923. George H. Kauff, captain; Lewis Valentine, lieutenant at desk.

The number of officers in this precinct is 101.

This is one of the male detention prisons for the 11th Inspection District, and prisoners are sent here from the 97th, 101st, 102nd, 103rd, 104th and 105th precincts. Women arrested in this precinct are sent to the 104th precinct for detention.

The number of arrests in the precinct from January 1, 1923 to date, was 2,523. The number of prisoners detained here from this precinct was 593; from other precincts, 1,153; a total of 1,746.

This is an old building with seven old style cells, but the light and ventilation are excellent and the toilets good. Paper towels and toilet paper have been provided as recommended by the Commission.

The place was clean and in good order.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
Commissioner.

#### 104TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION—GREENPOINT

45 HERBERT STREET, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected October 16, 1923. Edward S. Walling, captain; William J. File, lieutenant at desk.

The number of officers in this precinct is 56, including 3 police women matrons.

The prison at this station has been designated as the female prison for the 11th Inspection District. Women are received here from the 101st, 102nd, 103rd and 104th precincts. Men arrested in this precinct are sent to the 101st precinct for detention.

The number of arrests in this precinct from January 1, 1923, to date was 588. The number of women detained here from January 1st to September 30, 1923, was 82.

This is an old style prison but in good condition. There are eight old-type cells in use and three in another section used for storage. There are good toilets in each cell and a wash stand in the corridor. The light and ventilation are excellent. The painting was free from marking. Two mattresses have been provided as recommended. With the small number of prisoners this is satisfactory.

The place was clean and in good order.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
*Commissioner.*

### 109TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

85 FOURTH STREET, LONG ISLAND CITY, BOROUGH OF QUEENS

Inspected November 17, 1923. John Routh, captain; John Kenber, lieutenant at desk.

There are 93 officers in this precinct, including 4 police matrons

This precinct prison is located in a splendid station building, equipped with modern cells, toilet facilities, and ventilating system. There are 12 cells for men and 6 for women. It is the principal place of detention for the 13th Inspection District. All male prisoners arrested in the 109th and 111th precincts and women from the 109th, 111th, 112th and 113th precincts are detained here.

The number of arrests in this precinct from January 1, 1923, to October 31, 1923, was 1,863. The number of prisoners detained here during the same period was 667 males and 51 females.

Mattresses have been provided in the women's section, paper towels and toilet paper in both sections, as recommended.

Two cells were used for storage and one was out of order. If at any time it becomes necessary to put more than one in a cell, these cells should be made available for use. The cell room for males badly needs painting, the cells being badly marked up, some with nasty and obscene writing. It is recommended that the place be painted in the near future.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
*Commissioner.*

### 113TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

42 NO. PRINCE STREET, FLUSHING, BOROUGH OF QUEENS

Inspected July 18, 1923. Frederick Unbekant, captain; Ernest Simons, lieutenant at desk.

The number of officers in this precinct is 135.

The prison at this place has been made one of the confinement places for the 13th Inspection District. Men arrested in the 112th and 113th precincts are detained. Women are sent to the 109th precinct at Long Island City.

The number of arrests in this precinct from January 1, 1923, to date, was 856. The number detained in this precinct from January 1, 1923, to June 30, 1923, was 196.

The jail is a new one, built of brick and adjacent to a frame station

example of how a building constructed, as is this jail, will burn, and illustrates how much chance of escape prisoners locked in steel cells on the upper floors would have in case of fire. The responsibility for these conditions is clearly upon the Board of Supervisors of the County, and they are responsible to the taxpayers. It would seem that the State Commission of Prisons would be derelict in its duty if it failed to inform the residents of this county of these conditions.

It is not believed that anything short of entire reconstruction can make this a safe, sanitary and lawful jail. Meanwhile, the following recommendations are made in order that the management may be able to somewhat improve conditions.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Install modern toilets of an approved type throughout the building and replace the tubs with showers in the men's jail. These could be used again in new construction.

2. Provide mattresses, sheets and pillow cases. This is not only more sanitary but more economical.

3. Repaint steel work and radiators where necessary.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) PHILIP G. ROOSA,  
Chief Clerk.

## CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY JAIL

## MAYVILLE

Inspected June 7, 1923. Charles E. Brown, sheriff. An under-sheriff is also employed; his wife acts as matron and is custodian of the department for females.

The population at the time of inspection was 19, classified as follows:

	Adults		Minors	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Serving sentence -----	9	1	3	--
Awaiting trial -----	6	--	--	--
Total -----	15	1	3	--

Prisoners were properly classified. The highest population during the past year was 27, the lowest 7, and the average, about 15.

This jail is a two-story brick structure in which is also located the residence of the under-sheriff. The main jail consists of four departments of seven cells each, arranged with an exercise corridor in the center and a guards' corridor about the outside. These departments are used for male prisoners. Each cell is equipped with an enameled iron toilet and two steel bunks with proper bedding. There is a sink in each department. The toilets in two of the departments are of a very old type and very difficult to keep in order and clean. The question of installing vitreous toilets in these two sections was discussed with the sheriff who stated it would not be feasible, as the piping is imbedded in the concrete floor. It would be practical, however, to replace these fixtures with new ones of heavy enameled iron which could be set upon the flanges now in use. There is a bath cell in each department with a plentiful supply of hot water at all times.

There is a dormitory on the first floor, used by trustees employed in the kitchen. On the second floor is a department for women, a hospital room, two rooms for civil prisoners, and two cells which are seldom used except for the purpose of isolating refractory prisoners for a day or so.



All the rooms on this floor are furnished with beds and there are adequate sanitary facilities, including baths.

Sentenced prisoners are employed at trusty work about the jail and grounds and cultivating a small garden nearby.

The kitchen is located in the basement of the jail. Inmates receive three meals a day about as follows: Breakfast—potatoes, bread and coffee with milk; dinner—meat or soup, potatoes, coffee or water; supper—corn meal mush and milk. Fresh vegetables are added to the ration during the week, the amount depending upon the season and the kinds available. The cooking is done by inmates and it was stated that the results have been satisfactory, as for a long time there have been prisoners who were competent cooks. This condition will not always prevail and the Commission has previously recommended that a civilian cook be employed as is done in practically every large jail in the State, with good results in the saving of food and benefiting the health of the inmates.

The laundry is located in the basement. Since the last inspection the Board of Supervisors has installed an electric washer in compliance with the recommendation of the Commission. It is a commendable improvement and has proven of great assistance in the management of the jail.

The jail physician is appointed subject to call but does not examine inmates upon admission except in suspected cases. It was stated that not many cases of communicable disease were found, and if there were any it had been the practice to segregate them and have their laundry done separately. As a precautionary measure to protect the health of the inmates and the attaches, and the health of the community, the physician should examine each prisoner as soon after admission as possible and keep a record of such examination on file in the jail office.

The jail was clean throughout and in good order.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the jail physician examine all inmates on admission for the purpose of segregating any found suffering from disease in communicable stages.
2. That new toilets be installed as indicated in a foregoing paragraph, the type to be submitted to the State Commission of Prisons for approval before installation.
3. That a civilian cook be employed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

*Inspector.*

#### CHEMUNG COUNTY JAIL

##### ELMIRA

Inspected March 16, 1923. F. E. Houts, sheriff; Mrs. Alma Whitaker, matron; two turnkeys, a guard, and a cook are also employed.

There were 12 inmates at the time of inspection, classified as follows: Adult males serving sentence, 6; held for hearing at police court, 4; male minors held for grand jury, 1; awaiting hearing at police court, 1. The highest population in several months was 28, the lowest 3, and the average about 12.

This jail, which is of the pit type, was built more than fifty years ago. There are 14 cells in the pit section which is used for sentenced male adults. To the rear of the first floor is a section containing six cells for male minors; on the second floor are three sections—one of five cells for adult court prisoners, another of two cells for civil pris-

oners or witnesses, and the department for females which consists of three rooms, two furnished with cot beds and the other used as an exercise room. Adjoining the cells in the court row on the second floor is a large room in which court prisoners are permitted to exercise daily. There is a hospital room on the first floor containing two beds and equipped with sanitary facilities, including bath. Detention quarters for juveniles have been provided on the second floor of a building in the center of the group of county buildings. It has quarters for boys, and girls, with proper sanitary facilities in each section. The matron of the jail also has charge of the detention rooms, under the direction of the sheriff.

Each cell in the pit and in the section for adult male court prisoners is equipped with an enameled iron toilet, lavatory, steel bunk with straw ticks, pillows, sheets, blankets, and pillow slips. Each inmate is furnished with clean bedding on admission and it is changed weekly thereafter. The cells for male minors have iron toilets and there is a lavatory in the corridor. The rooms for witnesses are furnished with beds and have proper sanitary facilities. Baths adjoin each section. Inmates are required to bathe on admission and at least weekly thereafter.

Sentenced prisoners are employed at trusty work about the building and grounds.

The laundry is located in the basement of the jail. The equipment consists of an electric washer and wash trays. All laundry work is done here.

The jail kitchen is also located in the basement. It is a large room, well lighted and with suitable equipment. Since the last inspection a civilian cook has been employed as recommended by the Commission. Prisoners receive three meals a day. The meals on the day of inspection were as follows: Breakfast—potatoes, bread and coffee; dinner—fish, potatoes, bread and coffee; supper—meat, potatoes, vegetable, bread and tea. Stewed prunes and puddings are added to the menu occasionally. Milk and sugar are supplied for the tea and coffee. I examined the food supplies and found them to be of good quality and the prisoners stated the food was satisfactory; it is served by the cook assisted by an inmate. The matron has not been in the habit of accompanying the officers to the women's department when the food was served. The attention of the sheriff and the matron was called to the rule of the Commission requiring the matron to be present at all times when males visit this section and I was assured that in the future no person would be permitted to enter these rooms or serve food to female inmates unless accompanied by the matron.

The jail physician is appointed subject to call. All prisoners are examined by him as soon after admission as possible and if suffering from communicable disease they are segregated.

Since the last inspection the tops of the cells in the department for male minors have been perforated, thus affording better ventilation. At the time of inspection the jail, except the pit section, was being repainted, white enamel being used on the cells, while the walls and ceilings were being done with white and buff. The room to the rear of the first floor, formerly used by trustees, is to be fitted up for the turnkeys and cook, and the room to the right of the entrance formerly used by the turnkey, is to be arranged as a visiting and consulting room.

The jail was found to be clean and in good order except for the toilets which were somewhat rusted and stained. The flush is weak and some arrangements should be made to improve it.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

*Inspector.*

## CHEMUNG COUNTY JAIL

## ELMIRA

Inspected September 20, 1923. J. J. Brickwedde, sheriff; Mrs. Alma Whittaker, matron.

Mr. F. E. Houts, who was elected sheriff in 1921, died during the summer and the present sheriff was named to serve until a sheriff is elected at the coming fall election. The jail staff continues as it was and the sheriff is continuing the creditable work of improving the physical condition of the jail along the same lines as followed by his predecessor. Since the last inspection the work of painting the interior of the jail has been completed, the consultation room has been equipped, and new beds have been provided for the women's rooms, the witness rooms, hospital, and trustees' room. A new toilet has been installed in the women's room, and the jail is now in good condition.

The population of the jail at the time of inspection was 27, classified as follows:

	Adults		Minors	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Serving sentence -----	15	2	1	—
Held for grand jury or examination	6	--	2	—
Witnesses -----	—	—	—	1
Total -----	21	2	3	1

The prisoners were not properly classified. The three male minors were together in the minors' section on the first floor, and two of the adults awaiting examination were in the "pit" with the sentenced men. There does not seem to be any way by which the sheriff can properly classify prisoners when more than five different classifications of prisoners are in the jail at one time.

There is very little employment for prisoners, who spend most of their time in idleness, sitting about the pit, playing cards, reading, talking, etc. One of the conditions in connection with county jails most constantly criticised is the lack of employment for prisoners. Some counties have jail farms where the prisoners are employed with profit to the county, and in others it is the practice to convey the prisoners under guard to the county farm by auto truck where they are employed during the day. Either method provides work for the prisoners and the county has the benefit of their labor.

It is realized that most of the prisoners received at the jail under sentence are committed for short periods, but the last annual report of the sheriff shows that about 12 per cent. of those committed to the jail after sentence were held for periods of twenty-five days or more. The crowded condition of the pit section and the evils resulting from unemployment could be alleviated if the committing magistrates could be persuaded to commit all persons sentenced for thirty days or more to the nearest penitentiary.

What the county really needs is a modern jail, large enough to permit of proper classification of all prisoners, located on a farm site easily accessible to the courts.

## RECOMMENDATION

That the Board of Supervisors request all committing magistrates to sentence all prisoners, committed for thirty days or more, to the penitentiary instead of the county jail.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

Inspector.



## CHENANGO COUNTY JAIL

## NORWICH

Inspected March 12, 1923. Leon M. Walworth, sheriff. Mrs. Walworth acts as matron and is custodian of the women's department. A turnkey and cook are also employed.

There were 4 adult male prisoners at the time of inspection—2 awaiting the action of the grand jury and 2 serving sentence. The greatest number of prisoners at one time since July 1, 1922, was 17, the lowest 4, and the average about 10. The sheriff stated that he had no difficulty in maintaining proper classification.

This jail is two stories high and contains 16 cells and 3 rooms, one of which is used as a chapel and one as a place of detention for juveniles. The other is used at present for the storage of liquor. The cells are arranged on the central block plan with a guards' corridor.

The jail is located rather close to the sheriff's office, which has a tendency to darken one side of the jail, especially on the lower floor. If the interior of the jail were painted with white enamel paint the lighting would be much improved. The sheriff stated that he expected to obtain paint and have the prisoners paint the entire interior of the jail in the near future.

There are two shower baths on each floor and there is a constant supply of hot water.

Each cell is furnished with a niche toilet, lavatory, two steel bunks, mattresses with covers, pillows, and blankets. Sheets and pillow slips are supplied for the departments for women and juveniles. Clean bedding is furnished each prisoner on arrival and it is changed weekly thereafter. The toilets are stained as is usual with this type. Some of the niche bases are badly rusted and in need of painting.

Prisoners receive three meals a day except on Sunday when they have but two. The menu is substantially as follows: Breakfast—bread and coffee; dinner—meat or fish, potatoes, bread and coffee; supper—bread with either tea or milk. The prisoners interviewed stated that the food was of satisfactory quality and that they received plenty. The kitchen is in the basement.

The laundry, consisting of a small electric washer and wash trays, is located in the basement. All laundry work, including the washing of clothing of the inmates, is done here.

Sentenced prisoners are employed at trusty work about the county buildings and grounds and at the county farm in the summer.

There is a small jail yard, but prisoners are not permitted to exercise in it as the sheriff does not consider it safe to use with the force at his disposal.

A jail physician is appointed, subject to call. Prisoners are required to bathe on admission and they are examined by the physician as soon as he can conveniently come to the jail. Any found suffering with disease in communicable stages are said to be segregated.

There is a small library, and in addition prisoners are furnished with magazines and papers by a citizen who has made a practice of doing so for several years.

Since the last inspection the heating arrangement has been changed, all county buildings now being heated from a central heating plant. A room for the detention of juveniles has been fitted up on the floor immediately above the sheriff's office and adjoining the room occupied by the turnkey. Another room, heretofore mentioned, has also been set aside on the second floor of this jail for the use of juveniles. It is separated from the rest of the jail by steel partitions and is said to be used only when a boy and girl are held at the same time, in which case the boy is held in this room.

The county authorities, in conjunction with the justice of the Children's Court, are planning to install a juveniles' room between the sher-

iff's residence and the jail. It will be about 12x15 feet and will be equipped with necessary sanitary facilities. It is proposed to have the room connect with the office but not with the jail proper. When this is completed it will no longer be necessary to hold children in the jail, as this room and the room over the sheriff's office will doubtless be adequate for the needs of the county.

The jail was clean and in good order.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the interior of the jail be painted with white enamel paint.
2. That the authorities provide sheets and pillow cases for all the cells as is now done in most of the jails in the State.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

*Inspector.*

#### CLINTON COUNTY JAIL

##### PLATTSBURGH

Inspected July 6, 1923. S. Arthur Day, sheriff. Mrs. Day is matron. There are also an office deputy, turnkey, and night jailer. The turnkey does the cooking for the prisoners.

At the time of inspection the population was 19, all adult males, classified as follows: Federal prisoners serving sentence, 8; Federal prisoners awaiting trial, 3; Federal prisoners awaiting deportation, 1; county prisoners held for grand jury, 7.

A little girl was being detained in a room on the second floor of the court house, awaiting disposition of the case in children's court. She was being cared for by the matron. If not committed to jail, juvenile cases should not be entered in the jail records. The detention of juveniles is subject to the supervision of the State Board of Charities, and not the State Commission of Prisons, except when committed to institutions used for the detention of sane adults charged with or convicted of crime.

The maximum jail population since January 1, 1923 was 20; the minimum, 1. At one time during the preceding year it reached 49.

This jail has been undergoing extensive repairs and improvements for some time as a result of proceedings instituted by this Commission. The work is now practically completed. Mainly, the work consisted of installing modern steel cell fronts, window guards, shower baths, modern toilet facilities, automatic water heaters, modern gas range in the kitchen, laundry trays, etc. These improvements afford better means of classification and sanitation, but the jail is hardly large enough for the regular county needs. If the Federal Government is to continue to use this jail for its sentenced prisoners it will still be at times utterly inadequate and illegal conditions will persist.

The jail has two floors with eleven cells on the first, ten on the second, and there are four additional detention rooms. These rooms are used for females and minors, usually leaving the main jail for sentenced and court men.

Each cell is provided with a modern vitreous toilet and lavatory and each of the departments for males has a shower bath. These baths and the new wash trays and sink are supplied with an abundance of hot and cold water. The two rooms for females have tubs but it is claimed that they have not been connected with the automatic waterheaters. This should be corrected at once. The extra door with clothes hooks on the shower bath in the minors' department, which was suggested in the last report of inspection, has been provided.

The bunks and beds are all furnished with mattresses, blankets,

sheets and pillow cases. The bed clothes were clean and in good condition, in fact the entire jail was clean and in order.

The ceiling on the second floor is of corrugated iron covered with several inches of grouting. The whole interior has been thoroughly painted, but it would be an improvement to paint all steel with either white enamel or aluminum bronze. White enamel paint which can be washed is being extensively used in jails and lockups.

The jail has steam heat and is well lighted by electricity. Sunlight and ventilation seemed satisfactory.

The detention rooms are in the court house near the sheriff's office. The two on the second floor are reached by means of a narrow wooden stairway. The whole interior of the court house is wood and the windows of the detention rooms are barred and without fire escapes. This is an extremely dangerous situation. The stairway should at least be made fireproof. The night officer should have careful and constant supervision of the building, particularly when prisoners are detained in these rooms. The matron is said to be the custodian of these upper rooms and has charge of the keys, subject, of course, to the direction of the sheriff.

The attention of the Federal authorities has been directed by this Commission to the advisability of distributing United States prisoners to other more adequate county jails. As indicated in the foregoing, this jail is too small and without means of employment does not seem a proper place for Federal prisoners serving sentence, besides tending to congest the jail and cause illegal commingling, which the sheriff is helpless to prevent. There are plenty of other county jails and penitentiaries where sentenced prisoners could be properly housed, and the Onondaga County Penitentiary, which has ample quarters, affords employment all the year round.

The only means of employment here is that of a "trusty" nature. At the time of inspection a few of the sentenced men were given the liberty of the yard and out buildings, and a considerable amount of work had been done, such as painting, repairing and caring for the lawns. The interior of the jail and sheriff's residence had been painted by inmate labor, which is commendable. As this jail is situated in the heart of the city, it is important that prisoners be kept under proper discipline and supervision at all times. The sheriff expressed a familiarity with the provisions of Section 29 of Article 3 of the New York State Constitution, relative to prison labor.

Prisoners receive three meals a day, prepared in the kitchen adjacent to the jail. A large new gas range has been installed and the utensils were reported satisfactory. The menu and rations provided seemed sufficient and fairly well balanced. Sugar and milk are furnished with the coffee and butter for the bread. The cooking is done by civilian help. The kitchen floor is badly worn and not sanitary. It should be replaced or covered with composition flooring or a good quality of linoleum.

There is no hospital in connection with the jail and no jail physician is appointed as required by Section 348 of the Prison Law. The law should at once be complied with, and the physician required to examine prisoners for the purpose of segregating those suffering from communicable diseases. Under present arrangements the sheriff calls any physician he desires when prisoners are ill.

It would seem that the sheriff's assistants are not well paid. The turnkey receives \$65 per month and maintenance, and as above stated, attends to the cooking for the jail. Cooking is not usually considered a part of the duties of a turnkey; the proper supervision of the jail and inmates should require about all his time during the day. The night man receives \$60 per month and maintenance, and the office deputy \$1000 per year, without maintenance. A cook is employed in the household at \$30 per month and maintenance.



The highest degree of efficiency in jail management requires that employees be well paid in this capacity as well as in all other fields at the present time. The sheriff is responsible for the proper and legal conduct of the jail and is under bonds to safely keep all inmates committed to his custody. His duties require his absence from the jail a considerable portion of the time. The pay his assistants receive is not regulated by the sheriff but is said to be fixed by law or by the Board of Supervisors. If the practice of sentencing Federal prisoners to this jail is to be continued, an additional day guard should be employed, who should supervise the work and have control of "trusties" when at work outside the jail, and who could also be required to perform such other duties as may be required of him.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the Commission endeavor to secure the commitment of United States prisoners under sentence to more adequate institutions.
2. That a jail physician be appointed by the Board of Supervisors as required by law.
3. That the tub baths be connected with hot water and if proper space in the jail can be utilized that an electric washer be installed.
4. That a fireproof stairway leading to the detention rooms on the second floor be installed.
5. That the matter of adequate pay for the sheriff's assistants be given serious consideration by the proper authorities.
6. That an additional guard be employed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Chief Inspector

#### COLUMBIA COUNTY JAIL

##### HUDSON

Inspected March 9, 1923. Frederick Carter, Jr., sheriff. There are also a first deputy, jailer, night-watchman, and cook. The sheriff's wife acts as matron when females are detained.

The population at the time of inspection was 22, all males, classified as follows: Serving sentence, 18 adults; awaiting trial, 2 minors; awaiting transfer to Elmira, 2. The maximum during the present fiscal year beginning July 1, 1922, was 27; the minimum, 4. Very few females have been detained and only for short periods of time.

This jail was erected and first occupied in the fall of 1916 and is modern in design. It is fairly well equipped and has adequate separate departments to provide a legal classification of inmates at all times, and Section 92 of the County Law was being observed at the time of inspection. The officials in charge have a thorough understanding of the requirements relative to separation and classification of the different groups.

New and modern laundry machinery was installed last year, which was a much needed improvement, and together with the ample supply of hot water there is no reason why the jail should not be kept in the highest state of sanitation and cleanliness at all times. Each cell has a modern vitreous toilet and each department has a bath. The bunks are furnished with mattress, blankets, pillows, sheets, and pillow cases. Some of the mattresses were badly worn and discolored and are too wide for the bunks; they should be replaced with new ones of proper dimensions.

This jail has some minor defects which were apparently overlooked at the time of construction. There are no food passes through the cor-

ridor gratings, which necessitates unlocking the corridor doors at meal time. This has resulted in an attempted escape and the assault of an officer. The matter should be corrected, as was recently done in the Madison County Jail.

Some of the old steel work was used in the construction of the new jail at Hudson and several solid steel doors were installed which entirely isolate the prisoners from the offices. This appears to be a serious matter and should also be corrected. The installation of additional barred doors and small observation barred openings in the upper part of the solid doors would probably remedy the difficulty. Under present conditions it is difficult to keep the inmates under proper supervision. Bars have been sawed and broken out and steel bunk braces have been forced from their fastenings and made into weapons, and no sound was heard in the office. In some instances there are three solid steel doors separating prisoners from the office. This matter should receive the prompt attention of the Board of Supervisors and, in turn, the officers in charge should be vigilant and exercise the very best possible supervision of the jail and the inmates. Some of the little ventilating registers in the rear of cells are being broken by inmates. These are of frail cast iron; the broken ones should be replaced with grates of more substantial material.

It is important in the proper management of a jail to establish rules governing the conduct of inmates during their stay, which rules should be fully explained to them on admission. They should be kept under discipline and required to keep the jail thoroughly clean at all times. There are usually enough sentenced prisoners here to care for the jail, keeping it well painted, shoveling snow from the large walks about the court house, and in summer caring for the lawns, instead of the county hiring this work done, as it has been doing for some time. Because of a lack in this respect some of the vitreous toilets were in dirty condition, the floor and fixtures in some cells unclean, and some toilets have been cracked by inmates burning paper in them and flushing while in a heated condition. Pictures are pasted on the walls of a few cells and the walls and steel work in different places were badly marked with chalk and pencil. The sentenced inmates should be required to clean all this off and paint the steel, and the walls where water paint has been used need a thorough painting with enamel waterproof paint which can be washed. These suggestions would impose no hardship upon the management, and the expenditure necessary to make the improvements mentioned would be small and should receive the prompt attention of the Board of Supervisors. Section 93 of the County Law provides that the keeper shall cause each sentenced prisoner in his jail to be constantly employed at hard labor, when practicable, during every day except Sunday. The Board of Supervisors or the county judge may prescribe the kind of labor at which such prisoners shall be employed, but they cannot be legally employed in any private capacity whatsoever.

The inmates receive three meals a day about as follows: Breakfast—Bread and cereal, coffee; dinner—stew or meat or fish and potatoes, bread and cereal, coffee; supper—bread and tea, and sometimes warmed-up potatoes. Occasionally, cereals, rice, etc., are allowed for breakfast and some sugar and milk are provided for the coffee and cereal. The cooking is in charge of a civilian, which is commendable. The sheriff is not limited to any particular amount per day for board of prisoners. The bills for food are audited by the Board of Supervisors. The kitchen is fairly well equipped, except there is no institutional range. A small household range is used, which is entirely inadequate when there are many prisoners. Gas is also used. A large range intended for use in institutions should have been installed at the time this jail was built.

A consultation room and a screened cage for visiting purposes are

provided. The screen is intended to prevent the passage of contraband articles to prisoners.

As the city of Hudson maintains no separate jail for the temporary detention of police prisoners, a large room in the basement of the county jail is used for this purpose. It is equipped with several benches, toilet, lavatory, electric lights, and steam heat. At the time of inspection it was clean. The county maintains the place and provides food for the prisoners and the city pays rent to the county for same. These prisoners are not included in the sheriff's annual report to this Commission.

A jail physician is appointed and calls at the jail when sent for. Inmates are not examined for the purpose of segregating those afflicted with communicable diseases. There are two hospital rooms equipped with cot beds, toilets, tub baths and lavatories and are light and sanitary.

This is one of the modern jails of comparatively recent construction. By following the suggestions as outlined in this report as to structural conditions, equipment and management, this jail could easily rank with the very best county jails in the State.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That food passes be installed in the corridor gratings and that such practical changes be made with respect to the solid doors as will overcome the isolated condition discussed in this report.

2. That all inmates be kept under proper discipline and every part of the jail be kept thoroughly clean at all times and well painted.

3. That sentenced prisoners be employed.

4. That a range adequate and suitable for an institution of this size be installed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Chief Inspector.

#### COLUMBIA COUNTY JAIL

##### HUDSON

Inspected November 21, 1923. Frederick Carter, Jr., sheriff. There are also a first deputy, jailer, night-watchman, and cook. No matron is employed.

The population at the time of inspection was 22, classified as follows: Serving sentence, 9 males; held for grand jury, 9 males; awaiting further examination, 2 males and 2 females. One of the sentenced prisoners was a minor. A legal separation of the different classes are being maintained. The maximum population during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923, was 421, the minimum 5.

This is a modern jail, erected in 1916. It has various separate quarters, as are provided in modern jails, and is equipped with modern toilet facilities and shower baths. The jail has settled in places and this has interfered with the working of doors and caused the floors to become badly cracked.

We regret to report that the recommendations contained in the last report of inspection, dated March 9, 1923, have not been complied with except that a food pass was installed in the corridor grating in the court prisoners' section, as a safety measure, broken ventilating registers replaced, and the locking device overhauled. These recommendations cover matters which are practical and urgent, and are reiterated in this report. In view of the escapes which have occurred in many jails, and the smuggling in of saws, weapons, etc., with which bars have been cut and attacks made upon officers in charge, it is highly important that every precaution be taken with respect to proper supervision of the jail and inmates at all times. The solid steel doors between the office and the jail



proper tend to isolate the prisoners and enhance their opportunity for connivance. The addition of grated doors and the installation of an observation screen in the solid door would, to a large extent, overcome this difficulty.

Besides his work in the kitchen, the cook also acts as a jailer and sees to the care and conduct of the whole jail during the day and comes in contact with the prisoners. It should be the duty of the jailer to look after the management of the jail and the conduct and discipline of the inmates. The cook stated that he is working hard, particularly when the population runs high, and cannot be expected to do more. The jail was not very clean on the two main floors and there seemed to be an utter lack of discipline. The last report suggested the adoption of proper rules, printed, framed and hung in each department; that they be explained to the inmates, and that they be required to observe them at all times. Such arrangement has been effected in other counties of the State and has resulted in maintaining an orderly and cleanly condition at all times. With plenty of idle prisoners in custody there is no reason why this jail should not be kept thoroughly clean and well painted. Some of the mattresses were badly discolored, no sheets being used. White pillow slips are provided and the beds should be furnished with sheets at once, as a matter of sanitation.

When this jail was completed small household gas and coal ranges were installed. It is not reasonable to require employes to render efficient service with such inadequate facilities. A regular institution range should be installed without further delay. The attention of the Board of Supervisors has been called to these matters in previous reports of inspection.

There seems to be a lack of help or of proper management in the care of the whole courthouse and jail. It is a beautiful and modern plant, but the roof or conductor pipes have been allowed to become leaky, the walls in many places badly discolored, and the courthouse showed no recent care whatever. Cooperation between the Board of Supervisors and Sheriff would seem to be the proper remedy. The sheriff's office is in the courthouse and if he were made the custodian of the entire building and grounds, it would be a simple matter, without added expense, to keep every part of the plant clean and in order, the interior of the jail painted, and the large walks about the grounds shoveled during the winter, all the work being done by inmate labor.

This county does not employ a jail matron. The sheriff stated that a charities worker was sometimes called in to search women prisoners, but otherwise their care is left to male employes unattended by any woman assigned to act as matron. This is an intolerable practice. Rule 8 of the "Rules for the Management of Jails", adopted by the State Commission of Prisons and placed in the hands of all sheriffs of the State reads as follows:

"A matron should be employed at each county jail, who should have the exclusive custody of the department for the females, subject, of course, to the direction of the sheriff. The key should be in her possession and no males should be allowed to enter such department unaccompanied by the matron."

Women's organizations, together with the public-spirited citizens generally throughout the country should prevail upon the proper officials to make provision for the employment of a matron at the Columbia County Jail, whose services would be available at all times when there are female inmates.

A jail physician is regularly appointed who visits the jail when called. The city of Hudson maintains no police lockup at headquarters, but a large room is provided for this purpose in the basement of the county jail. We were informed that no arrangement is made by the city for the

services of a physician when the condition of police prisoners requires medical attention. This matter should be corrected. When persons are brought to the jail by the police, charged with a felony, they are frequently placed in the jail proper without a commitment. The sheriff is responsible for the care and custody of prisoners in the county jail and should require a commitment to accompany all prisoners detained in the main jail.

The inmates are provided with three meals a day, which consist of bread and cereal coffee (sometimes rice or other cereals) for breakfast; dinner—stew, or meat, fish, potatoes, bread and cereal coffee; supper—bread and tea, and sometimes warmed up potatoes. Some milk and sugar are provided for the coffee and cereals. The sheriff is not limited to any particular amount per day for board of prisoners. The per capita cost per week for the board of inmates during the past year was \$3.78.

This jail could easily rank among the best in the State by the addition of some needed facilities, sufficient help, and infusion of more vigor into the details of institutional management.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That all inmates be kept under proper discipline and every part of the jail be maintained in an orderly manner, clean, and well painted.
2. That sentenced prisoners be employed.
3. That the beds be provided with sheets.
4. That a matron be regularly appointed.
5. That a large institutional range be installed.
6. That such practical changes be made as will insure better supervision and safety of the jail at all times, as suggested in this report.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN,  
*Commissioner.*

CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
*Chief Inspector.*

#### CORTLAND COUNTY JAIL

##### CORTLAND

Inspected December 27, 1923. Frank Henry, sheriff; F. W. Chrisman, under-sheriff.

The old jail is located in the rear of the old Court House, in a two-story brick structure with basement. These buildings are said to be about seventy-five years old.

On day of inspection there were 7 adult male prisoners, classified as follows: Held for grand jury, 4; held for breaking parole, 1; under sentence 2.

There have been no improvements in this jail since last reports. The jail was clean and orderly.

As this County is building a new court house and jail, which is rapidly nearing completion, a detailed inspection of the new plant was made. The new court house and jail, with sheriff's living quarters, are located on the site of the old State Normal School, which was destroyed by fire several years ago. This is a large site facing an attractive park, about two blocks east of the site of the old court house and jail.

The court house is a modern stone, concrete and steel fireproof structure, three stories and basement, with a large dome above the roof. It will probably require several months to complete.

The jail and sheriff's house are part of the group development, but separate from the Court House and about 300 feet southeast. This is a modern three-story brick, concrete and steel structure, thoroughly fire-proof. It is now nearly ready for occupancy and should be occupied

just as quickly as possible, as the old jail and sheriff's house have long since outlived their usefulness.

The sheriff's quarters are located in the east end of the building and provide ample room for a large family. All modern conveniences have been furnished. Jail quarters occupy the middle and western portions of the building. Entrance is effected from the middle of the north side, and opens into a good-sized receiving room; a corridor at the left leads into the sheriff's quarters, and opening off this corridor there is a modern toilet and lavatory. A doorway at the rear leads into the jail corridor; within this corridor iron stairways lead to the upper stories of the building. On the ground floor a branch corridor opens into the south side of the middle portion of the jail, where are located two large steel barred cells about 8 x 10 x 8 feet high, the cells facing the outside south wall with ample corridor space between the cells and outer wall. Three large steel barred windows give abundance of light and ventilation. A shower bath is located between the two cells. The space in rear of shower bath, between the cells, is used as a utility corridor for plumbing work.

Each cell contains one folding steel bunk, one modern niche flush toilet with integral seat, and one lavatory basin. This two-cell arrangement is repeated in exactly the same order and detail on the second and third floors of the jail.

Upon the second and third floors of the jail there is a longitudinal corridor opening from the stairway corridor to the north side of the middle portion of the building. Opening from this longitudinal corridor there are three rooms on each floor, about 8 x 12 x 8 feet high, each containing a large steel barred window in the outer north wall. These rooms are entered through a double doorway from the corridor, equipped with a heavy wooden door and an inner steel barred door. Each room contains a modern open flush toilet and a good-sized white enamel ironware lavatory basin.

From the stairway corridor on the ground floor there is a sheet iron door entering the main cell room, which occupies the full width of the building and the entire western portion thereof. The cell room contains two cell blocks of five cells each, placed back to back, with ample utility corridor between. The cells face the outer walls of the building, and there are five large-sized steel barred windows opposite the front of each cell block, furnishing an abundance of light and air.

Each cell block is separated from an outer corridor by a steel grating or partition about 4 feet from the cell fronts. Within this grating, at the extreme western end, is a shower bath on each side. The outer corridor adjacent to the outside walls surrounds the whole cell structure. Each cell is about 6 x 8 x 8 feet high and contains a folding steel bunk, a niche flush toilet with integral seat, and a lavatory basin. The main cell room structure and equipment is repeated in all details on the second floor immediately above.

The above described construction provides 26 steel cells and 6 steel barred rooms, arranged in the following separated units:

*Ground Floor*—10 cells in main room, 2 cells in south room.

*Second Floor*—10 cells in main room, 2 cells in south room, 3 rooms on north side.

*Third Floor*—2 cells in south room, 3 rooms on north side.

The building is steam-heated and electric-lighted from the main plant in the Court House.

Provision is made for a jail kitchen and equipment in the basement. Food, after preparation, will be sent into the jail quarters on dumb waiters.

All partitions and window bars are said to be of tool-proof steel.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) WALTER W. NICHOLSON,

Commissioner



## DELAWARE COUNTY JAIL

## DELHI

Inspected March 13, 1923. Marshall E. Arbuckle, sheriff. Mrs. Arbuckle acts as matron; an under-sheriff and cook are also employed.

The population at the time of inspection was 9, classified as follows: Adult males serving sentence, 5; held for grand jury, 2; male minors serving sentence, 1; female minors held temporarily as witness, 1. The greatest number of prisoners at one time during the past year was 12, the lowest 2, and the average 6. The prisoners were properly classified and the sheriff stated that he had experienced no trouble in maintaining proper classification.

The jail is a three-story brick building located in the center of the village. There are 20 cells and 2 large rooms divided into 8 departments. One of the large rooms is used for hospital purposes when necessary. The building is heated from a central plant which furnishes heat for all the county buildings in this group.

The cells and rooms on the top floor are each equipped with a niche toilet, steel bunk with mattress, pillow, blankets, sheets and pillow slips. The toilets are soiled and the flush is weak. New bedding is furnished each prisoner on admission and he is required to wash it weekly thereafter. Blankets are laundered occasionally.

There are four shower and two tub baths in the jail with a constant supply of hot water. Prisoners are required to bathe and wash their clothing on admission. They may bathe at will thereafter, but must do so at least weekly.

Prisoners receive three meals a day, about as follows: Breakfast—oatmeal, bread and butter, coffee; dinner—stewed meat, or fish, or soup, potatoes, bread and water; supper—potatoes, bread and butter and tea. Milk and sugar are supplied for the tea and coffee and for the cereal. The prisoners stated that the food was of good quality and sufficient. Supper was being served at the time of inspection and it appeared to be satisfactory. The kitchen is in the sheriff's residence. When the jail was built food passes were not provided in the grating between the guards' corridor and the exercise corridor. This necessitates opening the corridor doors each time food is passed to the prisoners. I believe it would add to the security of the jail if food passes were constructed in each corridor, especially in the section for court prisoners.

There is no jail yard and prisoners receive no exercise except in the corridors.

Prisoners are not employed except at some trusty work about the jail and county buildings and grounds, the sheriff being very careful in the selection of trustees.

The laundry work is all done in the jail corridors by the prisoners, each being required to clean his own bedding and personal garments. All of this work should be done in the basement of the jail where there are some wash trays. The windows of this room are not barred and the sheriff feels that it is not safe to permit the inmates to work here, except under guard, and the force is too small to provide supervision. The windows could be barred at small expense and I believe that it should be done as soon as possible.

A jail physician is regularly appointed, subject to call, but he does not examine prisoners on admission as has been previously recommended. The sheriff stated that there had been but few cases of communicable diseases during the period of his incumbency. He could recall but two cases of venereal disease in fifteen months.

The grand jury meets but three times a year—March, June and October. Special grand juries are sometimes called during the winter to consider special cases, but it would be much better to have another grand jury meeting regularly between the October and March terms.

Prisoners held for the grand jury after the October jury reports, if unable to obtain bail, are required to remain in this small jail with very little opportunity for exercise until the March term. I suggest that this matter be called to the attention of the county judge with the recommendation that if a regular grand jury is not impaneled during the winter months that he call a special grand jury in midwinter to consider the cases awaiting action.

The jail was clean, but nothing has been done to repair the floors which have been reported as being cracked and uneven.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That all laundry work be done in the laundry in the basement of the jail.

2. That the flush system in the jail toilets be repaired.

3. That prisoners be examined by the physician on admission and any found suffering from communicable diseases be segregated.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

*Inspector.*

#### DUTCHESS COUNTY JAIL

##### POUGHKEEPSIE

Inspected February 27, 1923. Everett R. Davis, sheriff. There are also a jailer, assistant jailer, and matron.

On this date the population was 20, all males, classified as follows: Serving sentence, 12 adults and 1 minor; held for court, 4 adults and 3 minors. The highest number at one time since July 1, 1922, was 26; lowest, 8. During that time 12 females have been admitted, and 13 children under 16 years of age were detained for short periods during the previous twelve months. It is hoped that the new juvenile court law will obviate the necessity of detaining children in jails.

The county jail is used to a considerable extent for the detention of police prisoners brought over from the city jail near by, as no provision is made for food for prisoners when in custody of the police. The sheriff receives such persons on temporary commitment often signed by the clerk of the court. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922, 672 persons were admitted to the county jail, 259 of whom were held for short periods not exceeding two days.

This jail is of modern construction and is located on the upper floor of the court house. It was in good condition throughout, except the niche toilets, and some of the beds were not provided with sheets and pillow cases. The niches are inclined to rust and corrode as is usually the case with most toilets of this type. There were not enough sheets and pillow slips for each bed in use. The officials in charge stated that police prisoners are brought in during the night, sometimes in an intoxicated condition, and the use of good bed clothing for this class is undesirable. The city of Poughkeepsie has provided a modern city jail at large expense, and it seems unreasonable to make the county institution a dumping ground for undesirables who have not yet been arraigned in court. However, if this practice is to be continued, it would be better to set apart certain quarters for the purpose or provide such bunks with waterproof mattresses similar to those in the city jail. The modern method is to fit up a receiving room where all regularly committed prisoners are bathed and provided with clean clothing before admission to the cells. The use of sheets and pillow cases is essential from the standpoint of sanitation and presents a tidy appearance. There is a well-equipped laundry in the basement and the supply of hot water is ample.

The department for females is in charge of a matron and is in good condition. The cells on one side of the juveniles' department are darkened by the use of paint on the windows to prevent observation from a nearby building. Translucent glass instead of paint should be used.

The inmates receive three meals a day, as follows: Breakfast—potatoes, bread and coffee; dinner—stew or corned beef, potatoes, bread and coffee; supper—baked beans and bread. Prisoners having funds are permitted to purchase sugar and other articles of food not furnished by the county. No civilian cook is employed. The matron has charge of the cooking and is assisted by trusty inmates. The kitchen is well equipped and the food supplies seemed to be ample.

Since the last inspection some painting has been done, some sheets and pillow cases furnished, and a screen has been installed in the visitors' corridor to prevent passing in contraband articles to inmates when visited.

There is a hospital room, and a jail physician is regularly appointed. He usually calls when his services are required, but does not examine inmates for the purpose of segregating those afflicted with communicable diseases.

The prisoners were separated and classified in accordance with the provisions of section 92 of the County law.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That a receiving room be fitted up and prisoners put in proper condition before entering the main jail.
2. That certain quarters be set aside for the use of police prisoners brought in during the night, and that waterproof mattresses be furnished
3. That there be an adequate supply of sheets and pillow cases for the regular county prisoners, and that such bed clothing be washed each week when in use, and each inmate be provided with clean bedding.
4. That prisoners be examined by the physician for the purpose of segregating those suffering with communicable diseases.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
Chief Inspector.

#### ERIE COUNTY JAIL

##### BUFFALO

Inspected August 5, 1923. William F. Waldow sheriff; Charles P. Leib, jailer.

The Erie Jail is an outside-room institution. It is a jail for the detention of persons charged with crime. Sentenced prisoners are sent to the Erie County Penitentiary. It is an old central court jail reconstructed.

The reconstructed jail was opened May 24, 1917. For a period, defects in construction and supervision permitted a number of escapes. These defects were corrected, and in point of security and supervision the jail has had a good record during recent years.

On day of inspection the jail contained 119 inmates—116 males and 3 females—classified as follows:

Male adults held for grand jury and awaiting trial .....	92
Minor males held for grand jury and awaiting trial .....	22
Female adults held for grand jury and awaiting trial .....	2
Female minors held for grand jury and awaiting trial .....	1
Male persons under civil process .....	2



The highest number confined on any one day during the year was 167; average, 101.

The male section contains 216 rooms. The rooms are on floors, or tiers, opening into enclosed corridors around the central court. There are six floors, 36 rooms to a floor, 18 on each side.

The construction provides 12 distinct sections for males in which the inmates are confined separately, providing opportunity for classification unsurpassed. I found the male minors carefully segregated.

The rooms range from 6 to 8 feet in width, 12 feet deep, and 8 feet high. Each room is equipped with a sanitary toilet, lavatory, and iron cot bed. The beds have mattresses, white sheets, and pillow slips and blankets. A large outside window gives abundance of sunlight in each room. Each of the twelve sections has a shower bath available at all times during the day.

The central portion of the jail consists of a large court, about 70 x 35 feet, opening to a skylight, and further lighted by large windows at the north end. Opaque glass partitions extending to the ceiling shut off the twelve galleries or corridors from the court.

The central court is used as a dining room and for religious services, and occasional entertainments. Religious services for the various denominations are regularly conducted.

The inmates receive three meals a day at tables in the court. The meals are: Coffee and bread for breakfast; soup and meat or fish, potatoes and bread for dinner; and tea and bread for supper. All the inmates eat in the dining room. No distinctions are permitted. The commissary sells tobacco, candy and toilet articles. I inspected the food supplies and found them wholesome.

Ample accommodations are provided for women in the old part of the jail. Several good-sized light rooms are on the north side for adults, and on the south side for minors. Each room has a bed, clean bedding, toilet, and lavatory.

The jail affords excellent provision for the classification of women. I found a girl minor mingled with adult women in the adult section. A matron was recently appointed and stated that she was not familiar with the law. The matrons should be instructed that the law forbids the mingling of adults and minors.

Separate rooms are provided for civil prisoners and witnesses. I found two civil prisoners held under contempt orders mingled with prisoners charged with felonies in corridor Z. I called attention to Section 92 of the County Law forbidding such mingling, and they were at once transferred to the rooms for civil prisoners.

The jail has a small library. The Buffalo library supplies several hundred books, renewing them from time to time. I was pleased to note a larger use of the books than formerly. In the minor section, especially, many of the inmates were reading the books. The jailer stated that the inmates are encouraged to draw books.

A physical examination should be made of every prisoner committed to the jail. The State Commission of Prisons is recommending this practice in all the jails of the State, and many of them have adopted it. Some prisoners have communicable diseases which should be discovered at once and be kept segregated. A record of each physical examination should be filed by the doctor. I talked over the proposition with Sheriff Waldow who approved of it and said he would direct that such examinations be made. Since my inspection I am informed that this practice has been adopted.

The jail yard is not safe. An exercising area has been prepared several months and should have outdoor exercise. The roof should be on the roof, which is barred in and ought to be secure. Prisoners, however, do not receive any exercise in the open. Many of them are held for used for this purpose. Any insecurity can be remedied at small cost.

A charge was made that drugs are smuggled into the jail. I investigated to discover if such was the fact, but could find no evidence of smuggling. Visitors are not permitted to come in contact with prisoners. They talk through a wire screen separated by several feet through which no drug can be passed. Even attorneys consult clients in the open office under the eyes of the jailer. All articles going into the jail are reported as carefully examined. The most common way that drugs come into prisons is through dishonest officers. Both Sheriff Waldow and Jailer Leib expressed confidence in the honesty of the guards, and stated that the doctor reports the institution free from drugs. While it is extremely difficult to keep drugs out of prisons, I was satisfied that the Erie County Jail has been carefully supervised in this respect.

I found the jail cleanly throughout. The interior has not been painted in several years and ought to be repainted. The building is heated by steam, ventilated by forced draft, and lighted by electricity.

Bed clothing and county supplies are sent out to a civilian laundry. Inmates retain their own clothing and wash their underclothing in a laundry tub provided in each corridor. The dirty clothing of prisoners on entrance is washed.

The jail is supervised by a jailer, turnkey, and 12 guards and 3 matrons in shifts of 8 hours each—4 guards and a matron in each shift.

Sanitary conditions are exceptionally good in this jail.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That care be taken in the classification of prisoners; that female minors and adults be kept apart, and that civil prisoners and witnesses be not mixed with prisoners charged with crime.
2. That a physical examination be made of every prisoner on entrance, and a record of the examination filed. (Practice reported already in operation.)
3. That the roof be used for the exercise of prisoners.
4. That the interior of the male section of the jail be repainted.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,  
*Commissioner.*

#### ESSEX COUNTY JAIL

##### ELIZABETHTOWN

Inspected July 25, 1923. James C. Wolfe, sheriff. Mrs. Wolfe acts as matron when there are female inmates, and there are also an undersheriff and cook.

At the time of inspection the population was 5 males. Three were serving sentence and two minors were held for the grand jury. The highest number at one time during the year was 23; the lowest 2.

This jail is modern and was clean and in good condition throughout. The main jail contains twenty cells on two floors in sections of five cells each. The balance consists of several detention rooms on three floors, intended for the use of females, witnesses, and other classes of prisoners whom the sheriff desires to detain separately.

The prisoners were legally classified and the officials in charge stated that the laws relative to separation and classification were strictly observed.

The cells contain toilets, lavatories, folding bunks, cotton mattresses, blankets and pillows with slips. Sheets which can be removed each week and washed should be provided without further delay. This was recommended in the last report of inspection. Most county jails in the State are using sheets and pillow cases with excellent results from the standpoint of sanitation.

The laundry facilities consist of stationary tubs and there are two shower baths and one tub bath, and the inmates are required to bathe at least once a week.

The prisoners receive three meals a day and are unemployed except a few "trusties" who assist with the institution work and in the care of the buildings and grounds.

The jail physician calls periodically and examines new inmates for the purpose of segregating those afflicted with communicable diseases.

#### RECOMMENDATION

That all beds be provided with sheets and pillow cases.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN,  
*Commissioner.*

#### FRANKLIN COUNTY JAIL

MALONE

Inspected August 29-30, 1923. Frank S. Steenberge, sheriff; G. H. Kerry, jailer. The sheriff's wife acts as matron.

The population on the 29th was 39 and on the 30th, 40.

Eight of the inmates were Federal prisoners; the others were all regularly committed from Franklin County. Eight were serving sentence and 32 were awaiting trial or held for the grand jury.

This jail is a small three-story brick building. There are six cells on the first floor, one of which is used for bathing and toilet purposes, leaving five cells for the use of prisoners. All the cells open on a central corridor. The second floor is arranged in the same manner. There are four rooms for prisoners and a bath room on the third floor. There are also four cells opening on a gallery over the sheriff's office, which are used for women and sometimes for witnesses. The bath tub is also used for laundry purposes, as there are no laundry facilities in the jail except the sinks.

On the night of the 26th there were 12 men in the five cells on the first floor, 11 men in the five cells on the second floor, and 3 men sleeping on beds in the corridor. On the third floor 4 men were in one room and 3 men in each of the other three rooms. Of course, under these conditions it is utterly impossible for the sheriff to comply with the law relative to separation and classification.

The bunks and beds are provided with mattresses and blankets and pillows with slips. The bedding was in good condition. Agate ware dishes are used and they are all numbered so that each prisoner has his own.

The cooking is all done in the sheriff's kitchen.

The jail was clean, but owing to its overcrowded condition it is very difficult to keep it so. The plumbing is of an obsolete type and cannot be kept in proper condition.

Five of the prisoners in custody had been held for two months, 5 for two and one-half months, and 2 for three months. As all of these are held for the grand jury, which will be called for the term of court which convenes October 24th, these men will be detained from four to five months. The term of county court, soon to be held, will be of little aid in reducing the population, as but one or two are held for that court.

There seems to be no way in which the population can be decreased until after the grand jury acts, so that it will be November before the number confined will be lessened. In all probability by the time the Supreme Court convenes the number of prisoners will be much larger, as in the ordinary course of events from 10 to 20 prisoners will come in and not more than half of them will be released on bail.

The following table shows the fluctuation of population for the ten



years ending June 30, 1922, the report of the sheriff for the year ending June 30, 1923, not having been received.

	No. in custody.		No. admitted during year		Highest number during year	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1913**	29	2	319	19	39	--
1914**	27	2	416	29	57	--
1915**	19	3	399	22	34	--
1916**	12	--	*203	*29	*29	--
1917***	13	--	388	10	31	--
1918***	12	--	235	2	39	1
1919***	9	2	139	6	20	2
1920***	6	1	101	12	12	2
1921***	14	1	284	8	26	2
1922***	20	2	247	22	37	9

NOTE;—

\* For nine months only.

\*\* September 30th.

\*\*\* June 30th.

It will be noted that the average high population during this period was 32 and this year the high population to date has been 42.

The law requires twelve classifications of prisoners. The present jail does not provide for half that number. Here the men are herded together three and four in a space provided for one. During the present year we are informed that there were three men suffering with tuberculosis, three with syphilis, and fifteen with gonorrhea confined here at one time. Such conditions are a menace to the general health of the community.

Two sets of plans for enlarging the jail have been submitted by committees of the Board of Supervisors. The first provided adequate accommodations, in the judgment of the State Commission of Prisons, for the needs of the county. This plan was not approved by the Board of Supervisors, but subsequently another plan was submitted to the Commission and this was tentatively approved by the Commission, as the Committee stated that they had every reason to believe the jail population would continue to be as small as it was at the time these plans were submitted for approval. They provide for 24 additional cells and the reconstruction of the present jail so that women and minors can be housed therein. At the time of inspection there were, as previously stated, 40 male adult prisoners,—almost enough to fill double the number of cells proposed and 32 of these men were of one classification only.

While the State Commission of Prisons does not wish to cause the taxpayers of Franklin County to spend any more money than is necessary to construct a lawful and sanitary jail, it would perhaps be well for the people of the county to consider whether or not it is real economy to omit some of the changes for which the last plans submitted fail to provide, viz., excavation under present jail and a cooler to care for the jail supplies. These last plans also provide that the present heating plant be maintained and that an additional one be constructed to heat the new sections. It does not seem economical to maintain two heating plants, nor to compel the jail management to purchase in small quantities at increased prices owing to the lack of a cooler. The additional room, which would be available if the space under the present jail were excavated, would be of value in many ways and would aid in the administration of the jail and of course would be more healthful.

It is a certainty that the present state of affairs in this jail cannot

be permitted to exist. They are a blot upon the fair name of the county and a reflection upon its officials.

It is recommended that in view of the present unlawful and insanitary conditions of the Franklin County Jail the Board of Supervisors, of that county be requested to take prompt action to remedy this illegal and unhealthful state of affairs by providing a jail that will comply with the laws of this State.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
*Commissioner.*

PHILIP G. ROOSA,  
*Chief Clerk.*

### FRANKLIN COUNTY JAIL

MALONE

Inspected October 9, 1923. Frank S. Steenberge, sheriff. The sheriff's wife is matron.

The population at the time of inspection was 54, classified as follows:

	Adult Males	Adult Females	Minor Males
Held for the grand jury -----	22	1	5
Serving sentence -----	12	--	--
Awaiting transportation to Elmira -----	1	--	--
Federal prisoners -----	16	--	--
	51	1	5

The lowest number of prisoners during September, 1923, was 38, and the maximum during that month 62 males and 1 female.

This jail contains 10 cells and 4 rooms which can be used for male prisoners, and 4 cells opening on a gallery over the sheriff's office which are used for women. Even with the bad practice of "doubling up" there are only accommodations for 28 prisoners, and with a population of from 50 to 60 males conditions are abominable. The jail is so overcrowded that the male inmates appear more like a bunch of sheep in a pen. Some sleep in cots in the corridors and others sleep on the floor.

It is simply impossible to even attempt to classify and separate the prisoners as the law prescribes, and the sheriff is compelled to violate the law every day under present conditions.

With this number of men in such a small jail it is practically impossible to keep the interior clean and at the time of inspection it was dirty.

There have recently been three escapes and but one of the men has been recaptured. From this it appears that this old jail is not secure enough to hold the class of prisoners that are committed to it. The majority of male prisoners now detained here are young men.

The Board of Supervisors convenes for its annual session in November. If action is not taken at that time to provide a suitable, sanitary and adequate jail, it is recommended that the State Commission of Prisons request the Attorney General to institute necessary legal proceedings to compel the county authorities to provide a lawful and sanitary jail and remedy the illegal and insanitary conditions described in this and former reports of inspection.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
*Commissioner.*

## FRANKLIN COUNTY JAIL

MALONE

Inspected December 12, 1923. Frank S. Steenberge, sheriff; the sheriff's wife acts as matron.

The population at the time of inspection was 38 males and 4 females. A man and his wife were received later in the day, increasing the population to 39 males and 5 females. This is the lowest population in some time; it was caused by the sending of a number of prisoners to Utica for trial before the United States court. On October 19, 1923, the population was 69 males and 3 females; and on October 31, 1923, it was 67 males and 5 females. At the time of inspection eight of the males and one of the females were minors.

Eight prisoners were in the five cells for grand jury prisoners on the first floor, 14 were in the five cells and corridors on the second floor, and 15 were in the four rooms on the third floor. The 8 prisoners on the first floor were held for the grand jury.

There were 14 sentenced prisoners—7 on the second floor and 7 on the third. Five Federal prisoners, held for violation of the U. S. Immigration laws were on the second floor, as were 2 Federal prisoners held for other offenses. Eight "immigrants" were quartered on the third floor.

In the cells on the gallery over the sheriff's office and known as "the women's cells" were three women, and an immigrant and his wife with two boys, one five and the other two. We were told they had been brought in by United States officials. Under the circumstances, the sheriff could not comply with the laws relative to separation and classification.

We understand that the local Federal officials are fully cognizant of the condition in this jail and when this immigrant family was brought to the jail attention was called to the fact that it was no place for them, but nevertheless they were turned over to the county authorities.

In this particular case we were told that the man has employment in one of the cities of this State, that he went to Montreal and met his wife and two children, was arrested this side of the border, and committed to the jail charged with conspiracy. Any county jail is no place for children five and two years old. Certainly the sending of innocent children to such an overcrowded jail as this should not even be contemplated, to say nothing of actually committing them there. There are other jails in the State, in cities where there are facilities for caring for children outside of the jail, and it is to these jails that cases of this kind should be sent. Both the law of this State and the United States provide that prisoners in county jails shall be subject to the same rules as those committed by the State courts. The laws of this State do not contemplate the detention of young children in county jails.

The jail was in as good condition as could be expected under the circumstances. The county authorities realize that it must be rectified and the Board of Supervisors has adopted plans for the construction of a new jail and has made an appropriation, so that the work can be started immediately. It is understood that the plans for the new building will be submitted before the next regular meeting of the Commission.

At the present time there seems to be an established business of smuggling foreigners across the Canadian line. We were informed that apparently the aliens, who in many cases have little or no knowledge of the English language, are induced to pay varying sums of money to be carried across the line. As soon as they are in the United States they are turned loose and left to shift for themselves. It is a great pity that the persons who carry on this illegal business are not apprehended instead of the foreigners. This condition of affairs is causing congestion in the jails of the border counties, and it would seem that the Federal authorities should take cognizance of these conditions.



It is recommended that the proper Federal authorities be requested to make some arrangements that will alleviate the crowded conditions in the jails near the Canadian border.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
*Commissioner.*

PHILIP G. ROOSA,  
*Chief Clerk.*

## FULTON COUNTY JAIL

### JOHNSTOWN

Inspected January 17, 1923. Frank P Evans, sheriff. Mrs. Evans acts as matron; an under-sheriff and turnkey are also employed. It was stated that a cook will be employed as soon as it is possible to secure a person competent to do the work.

There was 1 inmate at the time of inspection—an adult male serving sentence. The total population since January 1, 1923, on which date the present sheriff assumed office, was 3, the greatest number at one time having been 2.

This jail, which has been fully described in former reports, is two stories in height and contains 24 cells divided into five departments, permitting of proper classification of all prisoners usually held here. Two of the departments are equipped with both tub and shower baths and two others have showers only. There is a constant supply of hot water.

Each cell is equipped with an enameled iron toilet, set in a niche, enameled iron lavatory, and steel bunk with straw tick, pillow, and blankets. Most jails have long since adopted sheets and pillow slips and I believe that the amount necessary to provide sheets and pillow cases for this jail would be small and the resulting improvement in sanitation would more than justify the expenditure. Regular jail mattresses would also be more sanitary than the present straw ticks.

I was informed that it is the practice to receive police prisoners from the city of Johnstown on commitment, pending the final disposition of their cases. In this category are included vagrants and persons charged with public intoxication. The detention of this class of prisoners is objectionable in county jails because of their uncleanly habits, but inasmuch as these prisoners are held here, mattresses with sanitary waterproof covers, of the type which can be obtained from the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany, should be provided for the cells which they ordinarily occupy.

The niche bases are becoming badly rusted and are chipping off. The niches appear to have been coated with a light film of cement which is breaking from some of the niches, leaving the surface rough and affording a lodgment for vermin and filth. I believe that it will eventually be necessary to remove these bases and install in their stead bases of heavy enameled iron, as was done in the Orleans county jail.

The toilets are much stained, as is usual with this type of fixture. The Board of Supervisors should give consideration to the matter of replacing these with toilets of vitreous ware in, at least, the cells most used. The installation of flushometers, (recommended in former reports of inspections), the replacing of the rusted niche bases, and the installation of new toilet fixtures could be done at the same time.

One cell has been fitted up as a padded cell. The padding was much torn and should be immediately removed.

The kitchen, which is located on the first floor, is well equipped, but owing to the small population and the shortage of coal all cooking is done in the residence of the sheriff, the matron acting as cook until a cook

can be hired. Inmates receive three meals a day, the menu being substantially as follows: Breakfast—bread and milk, or cereal, coffee with milk and sugar; dinner—meat, potatoes, bread and butter, coffee, supper—warmed up potatoes, bread and butter, and tea.

A well-equipped laundry is also located on the first floor, adjoining the kitchen.

It is the practice to employ sentenced men at the County Farm during the summer season, but in winter there is no opportunity for employment except at "trustworthy work" about the jail.

The jail physician is appointed subject to call and examines all prisoners as soon after admission as possible. This is a commendable practice.

The jail was clean, showing good care.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the rusted niche bases be replaced with enameled iron bases.
2. That vitreous toilets with flushometer flush be installed in place of the present enameled iron toilets.

3. That sheets and pillow cases be provided and that sanitary waterproof covered mattresses be supplied for the cells which police prisoners ordinarily occupy.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

*Inspector.*

#### FULTON COUNTY JAIL

##### JOHNSTOWN

Inspected September 25, 1923. Frank P. Evans, sheriff; Mrs. Evans acts as matron. There is a turnkey who is also the cook.

On the day of inspection there were 6 prisoners, classified as follows: Awaiting transfer, 1 male minor; held for the grand jury, 2 male adults; serving time, 1 male adult; violation of parole, 1 male adult; held for examination, 1 male adult. The maximum number this year was 13, and the minimum 6 at the present time.

This jail was inspected January 17, 1923, and remains the same as described at that time except that it is being repainted throughout. Most of the painting was completed on the day of inspection. White paint is being used and gives the whole interior a bright and clean appearance.

The recommendations made in the last report are herewith renewed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,

*Commissioner.*

#### GENESEE COUNTY JAIL

##### BATAVIA

Inspected May 28, 1923. Daniel Elliott, sheriff; E. Wood, turnkey; Mrs. Elliott, matron.

The population on day of inspection was as follows:

Serving sentence	-----	male adults	2
Awaiting sentence	-----	" "	2
Awaiting examination	-----	" "	1
Held as witness	-----	" "	1
Held as witness	-----	female "	3

The maximum this year, 12; the minimum, 4. Prisoners are fed three times a day except Sunday when two meals are served. The food seemed sufficient and of a satisfactory variety. The sentenced prisoners do institutional work. There is no farm or garden in connection with this jail. A jail physician is employed but only comes to the jail when called. The cooking is done in the same kitchen for family and prisoners. There is a laundry in the basement fully equipped. A room is provided in the basement where prisoners are received and cleaned up if necessary and supplied with clean clothing. In this room are a shower bath and toilet. There is also in the basement a disinfecting cell.

On the ground floor are 16 cells, 8 on each side—one side for sentenced prisoners and the other for grand jury prisoners. On the second floor are 14 cells—7 on each side for women and male minors; also a room used as a hospital which has a toilet, lavatory and bed supplied with mattress, sheets and pillows with slips. The women's cells are supplied with mattress, sheets, and pillows with slips. There are two showers on each floor.

There are times when proper separation of females and juveniles is impossible. This could be obviated by a partition in the corridors on the east side on the second floor. This is recommended.

The jail was clean in all departments.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
*Commissioner.*

## GREENE COUNTY JAIL

### CATSKILL

Inspected March 2, 1923. Albert W. Pierce, sheriff; B. G. Duell, under-sheriff; Mrs. A. W. Pierce, matron.

The population at the time of inspection was 16, classified as follows: Serving sentence, 8 adult males; awaiting trial, 5 adult males, 1 male minor, and 1 female adult; held for grand jury, 1 male adult. The highest number since January 1st, last, was 24, and the lowest 15.

This jail was first occupied in 1910. It is a three-story and basement structure, containing thirty cells, two hospital rooms, and a large room in the basement which is used for housing police prisoners and lodgers for the village of Catskill.

Each cell is provided with a niche toilet, many of which were rusted. The sheriff stated that it was his intention to repaint them as soon as the size of the jail population would permit. These toilet bowls are of cast-iron, enameled, and it is only a question of time when it will be necessary to replace them with new ones of vitreous ware, which are not only more sanitary but more economical in the last analysis.

The lavatories, bath tubs, sinks and showers were clean.

The jail is heated by steam and lighted by electricity. The boiler which heats the jail was formerly located in the Court House and it was never possible to keep the jail warm. This boiler has been placed in the basement of the jail and the heating arrangements are now satisfactory.

There are three stationary tubs and two electric washing machines in the basement and the sheriff stated that these laundry facilities were satisfactory.

Each cell contains a steel bunk furnished with mattress, pillow and slip, blankets, and sheets. The sheets and pillow cases are washed once a week and each prisoner is provided with clean bedding when received.

The prisoners receive three meals a day. I saw the noon meal, which consisted of beef with brown gravy, potatoes, bread and coffee. The ration was ample and appetizing.

There is no separate kitchen in this jail. All cooking is done in the



kitchen in the sheriff's residence. If the population continues at its present number, a cook should be employed.

There is no employment except some institution work which is done by "trusties".

There is a jail yard, but it is little used as there is not a sufficient number of employes to permit supervision.

The jail physician visits the jail when required. Prisoners are not examined by him upon admission.

The grand jury meets three times a year in this county.

There is a small library which, I was told, is used quite largely by the inmates who are also furnished with newspapers and magazines.

The jail record was well kept and up to date.

Since the last inspection, in addition to the installation of the boiler, the following improvements have been made. The cells and entire first floor of the jail have been repainted, the padded cell re-lined, and a new gas hot-water heater installed in the basement. This last improvement has resulted in a considerable saving to the county, I am told.

The jail, generally, was clean and in good condition and the prisoners properly classified.

#### RECOMMENDATION

That the toilets be put in better condition.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) PHILIP G. ROOSA,

Chief Clerk.

#### GREENE COUNTY JAIL

##### CATSKILL

Inspected October 16, 1923. Albert W. Pierce, sheriff; B. G. Duell, under-sheriff. The sheriff's wife is matron.

The population at the time of inspection was 15, classified as follows: Serving sentence, 5 male adults and one male minor; awaiting trial, 1 female adult; held for the grand jury, 6 male adults and 1 male minor; detained as a witness, 1 female minor. The highest number at any time during the year was 27, the lowest 3, and the average 12.

The building is a three-story and basement structure. There are 30 cells and 2 hospital rooms, also a large room in the basement which is used for housing police prisoners and lodgers for the village of Catskill.

The following, which is quoted from the last report of inspection, still applies:

"The toilet bowls are of cast iron, enameled, and it is only a question of time when it will be necessary to replace them with new ones of vitreous ware which are not only more sanitary but economical in the last analysis"

The jail was very clean throughout.

The bedding, which consists of mattresses, blankets, sheets, and pillows with slips, was clean and in excellent condition. The sheets and pillow cases are washed once a week and each prisoner is provided with clean bedding upon entry.

This jail has no separate kitchen. All cooking is done in the kitchen in the sheriff's residence. At one time during the present year, when the population was large, it was necessary to do some cooking in the laundry. I was told that a larger range had been ordered and will be placed in the sheriff's kitchen. As stated in a former report, if the population continues to be as large as at present, a cook should be employed.

There is no employment for sentenced prisoners. This should be provided by the Board of Supervisors.

The jail physician visits the jail when called. He does not examine prisoners when they are admitted. I was told that his salary was \$25 per annum.

A very peculiar condition exists here. There is apparently an understanding between the county and the village of Catskill. I was informed that the village pays for the water used in the county buildings and in return for this the county cares for the prisoners and lodgers for the village and town of Catskill. It is certain that the village police bring lodgers to the jail at any time of the day or night and they are turned over to the custody of the sheriff. The sheriff also accepts men who apply for lodging. The following shows the number of male lodgers cared for under this agreement during the past three years:

Year ending June 30, 1921, .....	213
Year ending June 30, 1922, .....	476
Year ending June 30, 1923, .....	511

I was also told that the officers who bring these lodgers to the jail receive a bonus of so much per head; that it was formerly \$2.00 but that the amount has been reduced to 60 cents per lodger. Even at the reduced rate, it is some object to the office to "run in" a lodger at 60 cents per. No blame can be attached to the officers, but it is a bad system, to say the least. As to the financial aspect of the matter, that is for the Board of Supervisors of Greene County and the town and village officials of Catskill to look into. It would seem that lodgers should be cared for by the poor authorities and not by the jail officials.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) PHILIP G. ROOSA,  
Chief Clerk.

## HERKIMER COUNTY JAIL

### HERKIMER

Inspected March 19, 1923. George Firth, sheriff. There is also a turnkey and the sheriff's wife acts as matron.

The number of inmates at the time of inspection was 10, all adults, classified as follows: Serving sentence, 7 males and 1 female; awaiting sentence, 1 male; held for grand jury, 1 female. The maximum population since July 1, 1922, was 16; the minimum, 4. The inmates were separated in accordance with the provisions of Section 92 of the County Law.

This is a three-story jail, constructed on the central corridor plan, and of course is not entirely modern. Most of the cell doors do not lock as they seem to be out of order. This condition should be corrected, as it is important that prisoners be locked in their cells during the night. A number of the cells have been provided with modern toilet facilities in order that inmates might be confined in safe and sanitary quarters during the night.

The beds consist of iron bunks with mattresses, blankets, pillows, sheets and pillow slips. The hot water supply is said to be sufficient for cleaning, washing and bathing and the laundry and bathing facilities are adequate. The bedding and sanitary fixtures were in a fairly clean condition, and the jail is kept well painted. As the jail is not very light, it would be a great improvement to use white enamel paint on the interior. The confiscated liquor and other articles which were formerly stored in rooms on the third floor have been removed and these quarters were ready for occupancy.

The department for females was in good condition. It is reached

directly from the sheriff's apartment and is said to be in charge of the matron.

The adoption of a set of rules governing the conduct of prisoners during their stay would be an aid in securing the best condition with regard to general discipline, cleanliness and order in the jail. This plan has been adopted in many county jails of the State with excellent results. Such rules should be in large type, framed and placed in each department. The sentenced inmates, under proper discipline, should keep every part of the jail scrupulously clean at all times, the windows washed and the interior well painted, and for such faithful and efficient performance of duties assigned, they would be entitled to receive five days' commutation from each thirty days' sentence as provided by law.

There is no jail farm and no system of employment is provided. During recent years there have been but few sentenced prisoners in the summer season.

The same objectionable condition exists at this jail which for a number of years has been called to the attention of the authorities of Herkimer county and village, relative to the county jail as a lockup for the village. During the past year 162 police prisoners most of them in an intoxicated and unfit condition were brought to the jail, usually without commitment at the time. There is no separate place at the jail for this purpose and the police prisoners are housed in the regular jail quarters occupied by the grand jury or sentenced prisoners.

When the legal proceedings against the Board of Supervisors of this county were discontinued, the requirements that police prisoners be excluded from the county jail was waived for the time being, as it was claimed that very few were being brought to the jail.

The village of Herkimer needs a lockup in connection with its police station. To use the regular prisoners' quarters in the county jail for this purpose is a condition which should not be tolerated.

The sheriff cannot be expected to maintain the highest degree of excellence in the conduct of the jail (as the State Commission of Prisons requires he should) and have the county institution made the dumping ground for all classes of police prisoners, some of them in a violent and disgusting condition. It is not legal for the sheriff to receive such persons unless accompanied by a proper commitment. Their detention in the same quarters occupied by sentenced prisoners is in violation of Section 92 of the County Law.

#### RECOMMENDATION

That suitable action be taken requiring the proper officials to discontinue the use of the county jail for the detention of police prisoners.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Chief Inspector.

#### HERKIMER COUNTY JAIL

##### HERKIMER

Inspected September 21, 1923. George Firth, sheriff.

The population at the time of inspection was 12, all adults, classified as follows: Held for grand jury, 8 males; serving sentence, 3 males; held for examination, 1 female. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923, the maximum population was 15; the minimum 2; and the average, about 10.

The sheriff's wife acts as matron when there are female inmates. The department for women is on the upper floor and is accessible directly from the residence. The interior of the jail has been newly painted ex-



cept the quarters on the third floor. This should be done this fall and could doubtless be accomplished by inmate labor.

The jail was generally clean and in order. The locks of the cell doors, which were reported out of order in the last report of inspection, have not been repaired. This is an important matter and should be attended to without further delay.

The use of the county jail for the detention of police prisoners of the village of Herkimer has been continued, but after conference with the county and village authorities it was agreed that the practice would be discontinued and lockup quarters fitted up in the municipal building. Plans for such lockup, of course, would have to be approved by the State Commission of Prisons before proceeding with the work. The sheriff is now receiving only persons regularly committed to the jail. This complies with the law and the recommendations of the Commission. The county jail is not adequate to provide separate quarters for police prisoners, and lockup quarters in the village building will probably settle this matter which has been the subject of controversy for a number of years.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,

Commissioner.

## JEFFERSON COUNTY JAIL

### WATERTOWN

Inspected July 11, 1923. Ernest S. Gillette, sheriff. There are also an under-sheriff and two turnkeys. The sheriff's wife is matron.

The population at the time of inspection was 31, four of whom were females. Twenty-two males and 3 females were serving sentence, 5 males were held for the grand jury, one of whom was a minor; and 1 female was held for deportation. The highest number in custody at any one time since January 1, 1923, was 35, and the lowest 12.

This is a modern jail and has been described in detail in former reports of inspection. It was in excellent condition and was very clean with the exception of the toilets and washbowls which should have more attention.

The beds are provided with mattresses, blankets, sheets, and pillows with slips. The bedding was in fair condition. The sheets and pillow cases are changed once a week.

Men who do outside work are furnished with clothing, but clothing is not supplied to outgoing prisoners.

The laundry equipment consists of an electric washer and stationary tubs and was said to be sufficient for the present needs of the institution. The kitchen is in the basement and its equipment was in good order. The cooking is done by inmates.

The prisoners have three meals a day and the sentenced prisoners eat in the mess room. We examined the evening meal and found it to be of good quality and the ration was apparently ample.

As has been previously stated in several reports of inspection, a serious mistake was made in the construction of this jail when the stairways were placed inside the cell room. They should have been placed on the other side of the wall. Their present location permits prisoners to talk from one floor to another. The women's department is on the third floor and can only be reached by passing up the open stairways in the men's quarters. We found that the matron does not have the exclusive custody of the females detained. The keys of the women's department are in the custody of the male officers. We understand that the meals are taken to this section by males unaccompanied by a matron.

This is a very unwise practice and might lead to scandal and criticism of the jail management. The rules of this Commission for the government of jails provide that:

"A matron should be employed at each county jail, who should have the exclusive custody of the department for females, subject, of course, to the direction of the sheriff. The key should be in her possession and no males should be allowed to enter such department unaccompanied by the matron."

It is realized that the construction of the jail makes it inconvenient for the matron to observe this rule, but the additional trouble might better be taken than to have some unfortunate incident occur.

In a report of inspection made in 1915 the following appears:

"The error made in placing the stairways could be corrected to a very large extent by enclosing the stairway leading to the department for women and installing a steel doorway in the wall between the matron's quarters and the second floor. Access to the women's department would be through the matron's room only and the third floor would be entirely segregated from the men's department."

Attention has been called to this matter in subsequent reports. It does not seem that this very necessary improvement should be longer delayed. The jail physician visits the jail when called. The prisoners are not examined upon entrance.

There is a small library, but it is not much used, we were told. It is suggested that some efforts be made by the management to see that good reading matter is available for the prisoners when they are not employed.

The farm at the Tuberculosis Hospital is worked by the sentenced prisoners under the direction of one of the turnkeys, and excellent work is being done. Vegetables are supplied to the Hospital as well as the jail, and the vegetables stored for winter use each year in the root cellar at the jail aid materially in the maintenance of that institution. In addition to the vegetables some grain and hay is raised, and last year wood was cut and used for fuel at the jail. The conduct of the farm reflects credit on the jail management.

It is recommended:

1. That the Board of Supervisors have the stairway enclosed and doorway cut as indicated in this report.
2. That the women's department be placed entirely in charge of the matron in accordance with the rules of this Commission.
3. That more care be given to the toilets and washbowls.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
Commissioner.

PHILIP G. ROOSA,  
Chief Clerk.

#### KINGS COUNTY JAIL

##### BROOKLYN

Inspected November 27, 1923. Peter J. Seery, sheriff; Charles H. Francisco, warden.

This institution is in charge of the warden, assisted by a deputy

warden, bookkeeper, 8 keepers, 3 matrons, 2 cleaners, and 2 cooks—a total of 18. The jail is used entirely for the detention of civil prisoners and material witnesses.

There were 7 male prisoners and 1 female. Three males were held as material witnesses, 1 an alimony case, and 3 National Guardsmen for "neglect of duty." The woman was held in a civil case and has been here for four months. Twenty-one prisoners have been received here during the present month. In April, the daily average was 19; and as high as 26 prisoners were held here at one time. One man released in June had been here twenty months. Two hundred nine males and 15 females were received for the year ending June 30th.

The salary budget for the jail amounted to \$29,636.00 for the last fiscal year. The cost per week for board of prisoners was \$5.10 per capita, and the total cost for the year \$3,193.53.

The place is in a very run-down condition, needing new beds, chairs and tables and some inexpensive floor covering for the day rooms. The persons detained here are not charged with or convicted of crime, and are entitled to consideration as such.

Quite a number of National Guardsmen are sent here for terms of from fifteen to thirty days for violation of rules—usually failure to attend drills, the number up to December 10, 1923, being 79 for a total of 934 days. They spend their time here in idleness and are lodged and given their meals at an expense to the city to date of \$839.60, no charge being made to the State. The warden stated that many who come here consider it a joke, and no deterrent effect is secured. The Secretary should be directed to call this matter to the attention of the Governor—Commander-in-Chief of the military and naval forces of the State—with the suggestion that the military law be amended to permit the commitment of such men to institutions where there is an opportunity for employment and exercise out of doors. Section 138 of the Military Law now makes it mandatory for military courts to commit to a city or county jail. Westchester County Penitentiary is suggested,—where they can be segregated from prisoners convicted of crime.

For two years it has been recommended that the jail physician be required to examine all prisoners on entry, to determine whether or not they have any communicable diseases and, if any are found, that they be properly segregated. It was found that the jail physician does not call except when an inmate is sick. This is important and should have the prompt attention of the new sheriff.

Prisoners are given the privilege of exercising daily in the city prison yard adjoining.

Attention should be given to furnishing suitable reading matter for prisoners held here. An arrangement, such as is made at the City Prison with the Brooklyn Public Library, would be desirable.

Copy of menu for current week is submitted for examination.

This report should be withheld until the new sheriff—John N. Harmon—assumes office on January 1, 1924, and then sent to him with the recommendation that the jail be put in proper condition, needed furniture purchased, and the place kept clean. The matter of medical examinations should also be specially called to his attention.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

LEON C. WEINSTOCK,

Commissioners.



## KINGS COUNTY COURT HOUSE PENS

SCHERMERHORN STREET, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected July 31, 1923. Edward Riegelmann, borough president; Delisle S. Greene, Custodian.

These pens, located in the basement of the County Court House, are for the detention of prisoners whose trials are scheduled for the day, or are to be sentenced in the County Court.

There is a large room for men and two steel cages used to confine dangerous or unruly prisoners. There is also a smaller room for women. Both are equipped with good toilets and wash stands. Benches are placed about the walls.

On the day of this inspection, there were 18 men held here. At times, the number runs as high as 60. The number of women is small, averaging about five each court day. A matron is in charge when there are female prisoners. Food is brought from the City Prison to the prisoners held over for afternoon sessions of court.

The rooms need painting and it is recommended that an aluminum or white enamel paint be used to add to the lighting.

With the largely increasing business in the county court, these detention quarters do not meet the needs of the situation. At times when important criminal trials are on, it is necessary to separate men charged or implicated in the same cases, and this can only be done by using the women's room. At times it has been necessary to move women out to benches in the hall, which should not be permitted. The question should have the attention of the court and borough officials. President Riegelmann should be asked to advise if any plans are in prospect to relieve this situation.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
Commissioner.

## LEWIS COUNTY JAIL

LOWVILLE

Inspected July 16, 1923. W. Burton Roberts, sheriff; Cecil Roberts, matron.

The population of the jail on this date was one male adult awaiting the action of the grand jury. The maximum number this year was five at one time, and at times there was none.

No attention has been paid to the recommendations made in the inspection report of August 29, 1922.

This jail is old and at its best is none too good. There is no reason, however, why it should not be kept in sanitary condition.

It is again recommended:

1. That the plumbing be repaired and some of the old toilets replaced with modern jail toilets of an approved type.

2. That the interior of the jail be painted with white enamel paint.

3. That the chairman of the Jail Committee of the Board of Supervisors advise the State Commission of Prisons on receipt of this report as to their intention of complying with the recommendations.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
Commissioner.

## LIVINGSTON COUNTY JAIL

## GENESEO

Inspected May 7, 1923. Charles Hudson, sheriff. There are also a jailer, matron and cook.

The population at the time of inspection was 3, all adult males, classified as follows: Serving sentence, 2; held for grand jury, 1. There have been no female inmates this year. The highest number of prisoners at one time since January 1, 1923, was 5; the lowest, 1.

This is a good two-story brick jail, built along modern lines, and was clean and in order. The toilets are of the enameled iron hopper type in niches. The flush is inadequate and has been called to the attention of the authorities in former reports. It would be a comparatively simple matter to install flushometers in connection with the cells most used. The bedding consists of mattresses, blankets, sheets, and pillows with cases.

The prisoners are employed at gardening during the summer season, also render some service in caring for the county buildings and grounds, and at institutional work. They receive three meals a day. Supper was served at the time of my visit and the men are allowed to take their meals in an orderly manner at mess tables in the corridor. The meal consisted of potatoes, fried eggs, macaroni, bread, milk and cake. White enamel dishes are used. The kitchen equipment, laundry, and water heating system are said to be satisfactory. Each department is provided with a shower or tub bath.

A jail physician is appointed by the Board of Supervisors, as required by law, but does not examine all inmates on admission. A very desirable improvement in the management of this jail would be to fit up a receiving room in the basement where prisoners would be first cleaned up and properly clothed before entering the main jail, and examined by the physician for the purpose of segregating and treating those afflicted with communicable diseases.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the toilets be provided with flushometers.
2. That the physician be required to examine all inmates for the purpose of segregating and treating those afflicted with communicable diseases.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
Chief Inspector.

## MADISON COUNTY JAIL

## WAMPSVILLE

Inspected March 20, 1923. Ervin E. Cummings, sheriff. There are also a jailer, under-sheriff, and matron.

At the time of inspection the population was 10, all adult males serving sentence. The highest number at any time since July 1, 1922, was 33; the lowest, 10. There have been few females.

This is a modern three-story jail with adequate quarters for the legal separation and classification of inmates. The equipment is for the most part modern and satisfactory throughout, except that the beds are not provided with sheets and pillow cases. These are essential to sanitation and the highest degree of neatness in jail management and care. With the excellent laundry facilities and hot water supply provided, no trouble should be experienced in keeping the bedding in first class condition. Sheets and pillow cases are used with satisfactory results in most county jails of the State.

The inmates are furnished with shirts and overalls on admission and their clothing put in good condition and returned to them at the time of their release. This is a commendable method, as it insures freedom from vermin. The sheriff has established a set of rules governing the conduct of prisoners. It is suggested that these rules be printed in larger form, framed, and one placed in each corridor. These rules should be fully explained to all new inmates, and good discipline and willing and efficient performance of duties assigned should prevail at all times. The sheriff states that the plan is working satisfactorily.

The inmates receive three meals a day, about as follows: Breakfast—cereal with milk and sugar, bread and coffee; dinner—meat, potatoes, or vegetables, bread and coffee; supper—bread and tea, and sometimes beans or warmed-up potatoes. An ex-inmate who is a good cook is at present employed as such and is said to be rendering excellent service. The bread is baked at the institution and a considerable amount of food supplies are kept on hand.

During the past year the interior of the jail was painted, the vegetable cellar improved, and a fireproof basement stairs installed.

A jail physician is regularly appointed and calls at the jail frequently and examines those recently admitted to ascertain if they are afflicted with communicable diseases.

For the purpose of presenting visitors from smuggling in contraband articles the sheriff has erected a screen over the whole length of the corridor gratings on the court prisoners' side of the jail. No visiting room was provided when the jail was built. If a prisoner were locked in the cell while receiving a visit and the visitor kept in the guards' corridor, with an officer present, the necessity for a screen would seem to be obviated.

The department for females is said to be in charge of a matron when there are inmates.

#### RECOMMENDATION

That sheets and pillow cases be provided.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
Chief Inspector.

### MONROE COUNTY JAIL

#### ROCHESTER

Inspected May 14, 1923. Franklin M. Judson, sheriff. Employees include a matron, three jailers, four guards, a cook, and two engineers.

This jail is used for the detention of court prisoners and witnesses, prisoners sentenced for misdemeanors being committed to the penitentiary.

The population at the time of inspection was 45, classified as follows:

	ADULTS		MINORS	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Awaiting trial -----	14	1	--	1
Held for Grand Jury -----	9	1	6	--
Witnesses -----	1	--	--	--
Debtors -----	1	--	--	--
Awaiting examination in police court -----	10	1	--	--
Total -----	35	3	6	1

Prisoners were properly classified. The population at this time was the highest since January 1, 1923; the lowest was 13; and the average,



about 22. Federal Court was in session and many of those held in the jail were United States prisoners.

The main jail is divided into two sections. the old part or "pit" section with 46 cells and the new jail adjoining with 43 cells available for use. The cells in the new part are arranged in three tiers on three sides of a quadrangle, all facing windows which provide plenty of light and ventilation. The old jail is used only as a "day room" for adult males and for the temporary detention of adult males who are held over night to permit the physician to examine them before they are assigned to cells in the new section. Minors are not kept here at any time.

Each cell in the "pit" section has a steel bunk with blankets, enameled iron toilet and lavatory. The cells are locked during the day and the blankets are said to be washed two or three times a week. On the first floor is a toilet room with bath and shower.

Each cell in the new jail is furnished with a toilet in niche, lavatory, steel bunk with mattress, pillow, blankets, sheets, and pillow slips. New bedding is supplied each inmate on arrival and it is changed weekly. The shower for the male minors is located on the first floor of this part of the jail.

The quarters for females and male civil prisoners and witnesses are located in the old jail. The department for females is on the fourth floor and consists of two rooms for inmates, a "day room" for adults, and the living quarters of the matron. There is a large room used for adults, furnished with proper toilet facilities and seven cot beds. Minors are kept in a smaller room opening directly into the matron's apartments. This room is furnished with toilet and lavatory.

The room for civil prisoners and witnesses is furnished with five beds and there is an excellent bath adjoining. Adjacent to this is a similar room used for hospital purposes in cases of slight illness. The bath above mentioned is used by the inmates of both rooms and there is likely to be more or less commingling unless strict watch is kept of the inmates.

The laundry equipment consists of an electric washer, mangle, boiler for the blankets, and wash trays.

The kitchen is located on the first floor. It is well equipped and was in excellent condition. Prisoners receive three meals a day and if they wish they may purchase sandwiches and milk. Those interviewed stated that the food was satisfactory as to quality and quantity. Employed prisoners receive an extra ration. A regular menu is followed each week, a copy of which is attached to and made a part of this report.

There is no employment except for a few men at cleaning the jail and offices. It was stated that the privilege of being in the work squad was much sought after by the inmates.

The jail yard is barred overhead and is the only one of its kind in the State. Prisoners exercise here on fair days, the older men and minors having the use of the yard at different periods of the day.

The jail physician examines all prisoners, generally the day following admission, and any found suffering from communicable diseases are segregated. Clothing of any prisoners who are dirty is fumigated before they are permitted to mingle with the others.

The room used for male civil prisoners and that used for hospital purposes had been recently painted.

The jail was clean in all departments, showing good care by the sheriff and the jail staff.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

Inspector

## MEALS SERVED AT MONROE COUNTY JAIL

## BREAKFAST—each morning

Coffee with milk and sugar, and bread.

## DINNER

*Monday*—Bean soup, meat, bread and coffee.

*Tuesday*—Meat, potatoes, gravy, bread and coffee.

*Wednesday*—Vegetable soup, meat, bread and coffee.

*Thursday*—Meat, potatoes, gravy, bread and coffee.

*Friday*—Bean soup, bread and coffee.

*Saturday*—Vegetable soup, meat, bread and coffee.

*Sunday*—Roast beef, potatoes, brown gravy, bread and coffee.

## SUPPER

Tea, bread, rolls and doughnuts.

Can order special meals at all times.

## MONTGOMERY COUNTY JAIL

## FONDA

Inspected January 17, 1923. Seely Hodge, sheriff. Mrs. Hodge acts as matron. A deputy sheriff and a cook are also employed.

The population at the time of inspection was 35, all males, classified as follows: Adults held for the grand jury, 5; serving sentence, 27; minors held pending the arrival of an officer from another State, 3. As is was considered advisable to keep the oldest of the three minors from the others, he was kept in the section with the sentenced adults. There was no reason for this illegal classification, as there were other departments in the jail which were not occupied. The population on this date was the highest at any time since July 1, 1922, the lowest having been 5 and the average about 20.

This is a modern three-story brick building, permitting of twelve different classifications. The jail is well lighted and ventilated. Fourteen cells on the west side of the first floor are used for the detention of adult male court prisoners; fifteen on the east side of the first floor and the same number on the west side of the second floor are used for sentenced adult males; and those on the east side of the second floor are used mainly for storage purposes. On the west side of the third floor there are four large rooms, used for female prisoners. The east side of the third floor is divided into three sections—a large room and a section of three cells for male minors, and a large room suitable for hospital purposes. There are a sufficient number of showers and baths and supply of hot water is always available.

Each cell and room is equipped with niche toilet and enameled iron lavatory, steel bunk, with mattress, pillow, sheets, pillow slips and blankets. The toilet bowls are soiled and some of the enameled toilet seats are chipped.

In some of the cells the sheets were not as clean as should be expected in a modern jail. The sheriff informed me that it was his intention to have the sheets changed at least weekly, but evidently his orders have not been obeyed, as some sheets appeared as though they had not been changed in several weeks. There was said to be a shortage of sheets, but that is an insufficient reason for not having clean sheets in a jail equipped as this one is with modern laundry facilities, consisting of washer, dryer and ironer, and with plenty of able-bodied sentenced prisoners to operate the laundry. Sheets washed in the morning could be dried in the jail and used the same night.

The inmates receive three meals a day, the food being prepared by a civilian cook. The menu is substantially as follows: Breakfast—oatmeal with syrup, bread and coffee; dinner—meat or soup or fish, bread and cof-

fee; supper—bread and tea. The prisoners receive their meals in their cells, except the employed men who eat at a table in the kitchen and who receive a slightly larger amount than the others. I examined the food supplies and found them to be of good quality. The dinner on the day of inspection consisted of boiled beef, potatoes, bread and coffee. The meat was excellent, well cooked and the ration ample.

There is a jail physician appointed, subject to call, but he does not examine prisoners on admission. He was at the jail during the inspection and stated that he could only recall two active cases of venereal disease among the prisoners during the past two years.

Prisoners are not employed except at "trusty work" about the jail and grounds. It would seem that the high average of inmates would justify the working of a jail farm or garden in the vicinity of the jail. This would supply the jail with all needed vegetables and would give employment to the prisoners during the summer who are otherwise sitting around playing cards, etc.

Prisoners are permitted to do their own laundry work in the jail corridors, hanging the wet articles in the cells and corridors to dry. This is not a good practice and should be discontinued. As heretofore stated, the laundry is large and well equipped and all work of this nature should be done here.

I was informed that there is no night guard on duty at this jail, the only supervision at night being such as can be given by the sheriff whose residence adjoins the jail. This is a large jail, with a comparatively large average population, and situated as it is, directly alongside the tracks of a main railroad line, provision should be made for guarding of the jail during the night.

The jail was found to be in a generally clean condition, but some of the prisoners had been permitted to paste cuts from newspapers, pictures, etc., on the walls of their cells. This is very untidy and affords a possible lodgment for vermin. All of these pictures should be removed and the inmates warned against this practice in the future.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That a night guard be provided.
2. That clean bedding be supplied each inmate on arrival and at least weekly thereafter.
3. That all laundry work be done in the laundry.

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

*Inspector.*

#### NASSAU COUNTY JAIL

##### MINEOLA

Inspected March 17, 1923. Charles W. Smith, sheriff; John J. Dunbar, warden.

The Nassau County Jail has been fully described in previous reports of the Commission. On the day of inspection it was found to be in good condition and cleanly throughout.

There were 20 prisoners on hand of whom 17 were male adults—8 serving time, 3 held for grand jury. 1 held for trial, and 5 held for examination; there was 1 male minor serving time and 2 female adults serving time.

As pointed out in the report dated September 28, 1922, an attempt has been made in the two downstairs corridors to provide additional quarters for classification by the building of board partitions across each corridor. The construction is of thin boards and the work was done without the approval of the Commission, which was illegal, and these board partitions



cannot be recognized as providing legal separation between the prisoners in the two sections on either side. Having this in mind, legal classification did not obtain in the two lower corridors.

Reports from the warden of the jail indicate that it was impossible to legally separate prisoners in October and November, 1922, in addition to conditions stated in inspection reports of September 28th and 30th, 1922. There was also failure to make proper segregation in February, 1923, as indicated in a report of the warden on file with the Commission.

At the last meeting of the Commission, because of the length of time which has elapsed since the commencement of action by the Commission in the courts and the failure to secure a final decision it was decided to discontinue the court action pending and base further action on conditions as they have been found within the past year and will present themselves in the future.

A further inspection of the jail should be made in the near future.

It was found that for the number of prisoners confined here there is a very small amount of reading matter, and it is recommended that the sheriff take up with some of the larger public libraries in the county the question of supplying proper reading matter to the prisoners.

It was also stated that it is not the practice of this jail to have complete physical examinations made of prisoners as soon after their reception as is possible, an examination only being made when there is apparent physical trouble of some kind. Throughout the State the Commission has recommended that all prisoners be examined as soon after their reception as is possible, so that if any are suffering from communicable diseases they may be properly segregated from the others. The sheriff should be communicated with and informed that the Commission believes such examinations should be made at this important jail, and asked if he will make an order to this effect.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

LEON C. WEINSTOCK,

*Commissioners.*

#### NASSAU COUNTY JAIL

##### MINEOLA

Inspected July 20, 1923. August D. Kelsey, sheriff; John J. Dunbar, warden.

On day of inspection 31 inmates were confined in the Nassau County Jail, classified as follows: Males 25, females 6.

Adult males held for grand jury and awaiting trial .....	6
Minor males held for grand jury and awaiting trial .....	1
Adult female held for grand jury and awaiting trial .....	1
Adult sentenced male prisoners .....	16
Adult sentenced female prisoners .....	5
Witnesses who were also under sentence .....	2

The highest number of inmates on any one day during the year was 44; the average, 23.

The men's cell room contains a block of 36 cells, 18 cells facing the west corridor and 18 facing the east corridor. The cells are arranged in two tiers, 9 to a tier. The corridors are closed at the ends, creating two separate divisions of 18 cells each for court prisoners and time prisoners. In order to separate the minors a make-shift board partition has been placed across the corridor on the first floor, giving four cells for minors on the west side and 3 on the east side. The cell room has 10 large windows, 5 on each side, admitting good light and ventilation.

The cells are 6 x 7 x 7 feet, containing sanitary toilets and lavatories.

The cells on the upper tier have two steel bunks and those on the lower tier one, all equipped with mattresses, blankets, white sheets and pillow slips. A shower bath is on each tier.

The women's cell room has a block of 14 cells, 7 on each side, one side for adult court prisoners and the other for adult sentenced prisoners. Adult sentenced and court prisoners are completely separate, but no provision is made for the segregation of minors, court and sentenced prisoners.

The women's cells are similar in size and equipment to the men's cells. The cell room has 8 large windows giving ample light and ventilation. The bath tub is in the corner of the room. Several of the women's cells are used for storage. These cells should be cleaned out and maintained for the purpose intended. Three matrons are provided in shifts of eight hours each.

Three meals are served daily out of agate ware dishes in the cells. A better arrangement would be to serve the meals at small tables in the corridors out of earthen ware or aluminum dishes which is done in many of the jails in the State.

Good kitchen, bakery and laundry facilities are in the basement. I tasted the bread and food supplies and found them wholesome.

Eight acres of land connected with the jail are cultivated by the time prisoners. Vegetables and farm supplies are raised for use in the jail. Eleven men were working on it on day of inspection. The warden says he can furnish employment for all time prisoners.

No hospital room is provided. There is a jail physician who visits the jail several times a week and comes on call. He does not examine the prisoners physically on admission. The sheriff stated that he will require a physical examination to be made of every inmate on entrance, and that a record be filed and kept of each case.

The boilers which supply the heating system of the jail and the middle portion of the county building, are directly under the jail. They make the first floor of the jail intensely hot. They have been in use for 23 years and should be removed from the jail building.

The dining room on the first floor is to be turned into a Bertillon and finger print room.

Too many rooms of this jail are appropriated for living quarters. It is inadequate and all the rooms are needed for jail purposes. There are four large rooms on the second floor which are occupied by the chief of police. If living accommodations for county officials be provided outside of the jail, rooms will be released for the required classification of women, witnesses and civil prisoners, hospital room and other jail needs.

The jail and cells were in a cleanly condition. The interior of many of the cells needs repainting.

A summer grand jury was in session, which has given some relief to the congestion of the jail.

I conferred with Sheriff Kelsey about the classification of the inmates in the jail. The jail as at present divided does not furnish the classification required by the county law. The judgment of the court directs a legal classification which the authorities of Nassau County claim they can maintain by certain changes in the jail, such as steel partitions across the ends of the corridors, both in the men's and women's cell rooms, separating and setting apart a number of cells for male and female minors of each class. I advised the sheriff that plans be prepared without delay, showing in detail the proposed change and classification, and they be submitted to the State Commission of Prisons.

The village of Mineola and a number of towns and villages in Nassau County are using this small jail for lockup purposes. A large number of detention cases are held for justice and police courts. Many of them are detained for disorderly conduct and mixed with the county prisoners, making a good deal of trouble in the jail. The county authorities should bring pressure on the village of Mineola and other villages and towns

to establish local lockups and not evade their obligations by imposing them on the county. It is recommended:

1. That plans showing the changes in the jail required for a legal classification be submitted without delay to the State Commission of Prisons.

2. That pressure be brought on the village of Mineola and other villages and towns in Nassau County which are using the jail for lockup purposes, to establish local lockups.

3. That some of the rooms on the second floor now used for living quarters be taken for jail detention purposes.

4. That the boilers be removed from the basement of the jail.

5. That a physical examination be made of every inmate upon entrance to the jail, and all records of the same filed.

6. That the inmates receive their meals at small tables in the corridors, and that earthen ware or aluminum dishes be used.

7. That the cells used for storage be cleaned out.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,  
Commissioner.

#### NEW YORK COUNTY JAIL

70 LUDLOW STREET, NEW YORK CITY

Inspected November 30, 1923. Percival E. Nagel, sheriff; Eugene A. Johnson, warden. In addition to the warden and deputy warden there are 11 keepers, 3 cleaners, 2 engineers, 1 matron, 1 helper laundress, 2 assistant cooks, 1 prison helper, and 1 physician—a total of 24.

On the day of inspection there were 10 inmates, all males and all alimony cases. Five hundred forty-four males and one female were admitted during the year ending June 30, 1923. The highest number of inmates at any one time during the year was 33 males and 1 female; the lowest, 10 males; the average daily number during the year, 18 males. Some prisoners are held here as long as nine months.

Of those admitted, approximately 150 were National Guardsmen sent here for violation of regulations. The wisdom of sending these young men here, kept in idleness, is doubtful. The conditions under which this class of men is held here and at the Kings County Jail should be called to the attention of the Governor—Commander-in-Chief of the military and naval forces of the State—with the suggestion that the military law be amended to permit the commitment of such men to institutions where there is an opportunity for employment and exercise out of doors. Section 138 of the Military Law now makes it mandatory for military courts to commit to a city or county jail.

This jail was built in 1861 and remains today of that vintage. No substantial improvements have been made in years and the place is badly run down and urgently in need of many repairs. The entire place should be painted in light enamel and much work is needed to put the plumbing and electric wiring in condition. The Secretary should be instructed to write to Borough President Julius Miller and ask him to have an inspection made and necessary work done. We were informed that such work properly comes under the Building Department of the Borough President's office.

Last year the Commission called attention to the very great expense incurred in maintaining this jail with a large force and a very small number of prisoners. The same situation is true in Kings and Queens counties, but there seems to be no way out of the continuance of county jails under the control of sheriffs because of the powers and duties of sheriffs under the Constitution. The people confined in these jails are not charged with



or convicted of crime and are entitled to at least as decent quarters as those who are. It needs no argument to say that Ludlow Street Jail is a wretched place and should be put in condition or abandoned and a decent place found elsewhere. If it were put in condition, arrangements could be made to take United States prisoners here instead of at the Tombs, and witnesses now held at the House of Detention on Worth Street might also be taken care of at this jail and the expense of that place wiped out. We would not recommend any such changes until the building is put in condition.

The cost per week for board of prisoners for the year ending June 30, 1923, was \$3.59; total cost of boarding prisoners for the year was \$3367.29.

There is now a shortage in the appropriation for food, which must be taken care of. Attached hereto is a menu for the week of November 26, 1923, which is submitted for examination.

The warden promised to have a supply of toilet paper provided in the future.

The place was as clean and orderly as the conditions would permit.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

LEON C. WEINSTOCK,

*Commissioners.*

## NIAGARA COUNTY JAIL

### LOCKPORT

Inspected January 23, 1923. Alonzo C. Bigelow, sheriff; William J. Ferris, jailer.

Niagara County Jail contained 90 inmates on day of inspection, classified as follows: Males 84, females 6, adult males 80, male minors 4; adult male court prisoners 16; male minors court prisoners 2; adult male sentenced prisoners 63; male minors sentenced 2; civil prisoners 1; female court prisoners 2; female sentenced prisoners 4.

This jail has been severely criticized by the State Commission of Prisons in past years. It has the old style cage construction containing 13 double cells in a cage on each of the three floors. There are also six wing rooms each containing three double cells and a hospital room. The cells of the cages open into central corridor, and the prisoners mix constantly. The cage on the first floor is used for court prisoners, and the cages on the two upper floors for time or sentenced prisoners. The wing rooms are used for male minors, women and for the trustees who work around the building.

The cells of the three cages were defaced and neglected on day of inspection. They have not been painted in years, and were all marked up and soiled. The toilets and wash basins were defaced and marred. The wooden tops to many of the toilets were broken off. One of the shower baths and the faucet of the sink in the wash room on the first floor were leaking.

Many of the cells contained an accumulation of paper and the food of prisoners. The cages were badly in need of a good cleaning out on day of inspection.

The bedding and bed clothing consisted of a straw mattress, two blankets and a pillow for each bunk. No white bed clothing is used. Nothing looked clean in the cages. The jailer said that clean mattresses were supplied regularly, and that clean blankets were given to each incoming prisoner. As many of the prisoners are in for long terms, blankets in such cases would remain unwashed for many months. The bed clothing should be washed regularly irrespective of the terms of the prisoners.

The jail has no yard, the only exercise the inmates receive is in the narrow corridor. Long term inmates have a hard time of it in this con-

gested jail doubled up in close contact in the cells without exercise in the open.

The prisoners are given three meals a day in their cells. Breakfast and supper consists of bologna sausage, bread and coffee. This diet ought to be changed occasionally. I tested the sausage, bread and other food supplies, and found them wholesome.

A corridor of the jail off a wing room was used for the storage of a large number of boxes of confiscated liquor.

Two prisoners committed suicide during the past year. One hung himself in the cage for adult court prisoners, with the wire removed from a broom, and the other hung himself in a wing room with a chain removed from a bunk.

The jail was quarantined for diphtheria during a period of several months toward the end of last year.

The jail is again overcrowded. The monthly reports show that the population ranges from a minimum of 70 to a maximum of 97 during the months of October, November and December. The number of inmates necessitate a general doubling up in the cells, and it is difficult to obey the law of classification.

Some years ago the congested condition induced the county authorities to consider the removal of sentenced prisoners to a building on the county farm near the City of Lockport. Plans for readapting the building for the confinement of prisoners were filed with this Commission. Falling off of commitments and loss of interest brought about a postponement of the project. It should again be taken up, as the jail is now overcrowded and too small for the growing population of Niagara County.

A number of the inmates are serving long terms. I noted one man sentenced to a year, another for eight months, and a number for six months. The judges and magistrates of the county should be requested to send prisoners whose terms are over 60 days to the Erie County or Monroe County Penitentiary until such time as the building on the farm is ready.

I also observed a number of drug addicts. The jail does not furnish proper treatment for them. They should have exercise in the open. Prisoners who are drug addicts should also be sent to the Erie County or Monroe County Penitentiary until such time as the building on the farm is ready.

The records show that some work is done around the jail and court house, on the county farm, tuberculosis sanitarium and in road work. Outdoor work should be materially increased. When the farm is developed it will give a good deal of excellent employment for the kind of persons sentenced to this jail. It is recommended:

1. That the plan proposed of using the building on the County farm for the confinement of sentenced prisoners and employing prisoners on the farm and in other outdoor work be carried out, as therefore recommended by the Commission.

2. That the judges and magistrates of the county be requested not to send prisoners for terms longer than 60 days to the Niagara County Jail until the farm building is ready for use, and that the long term prisoners and drug addicts be sent to the Erie or Monroe County Penitentiary.

3. That the law of classification of prisoners be observed.

4. That the cells in all the cages be repainted, and that the toilets and wash basins be re-enameled.

5. That the toilets throughout the jail be overhauled and repaired.

6. That the cells be kept clean.

7. That the blankets be washed regularly.

8. That the diet for breakfast and supper be changed occasionally.

9. That the jail corridors be not used as a storage place for liquor.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,  
Commissioner.

## NIAGARA COUNTY JAIL

## LOCKPORT

Inspected June 6, 1923. E. L. Wille, acting sheriff, W. J. Ferris, jailer in charge; Mrs. Bigalow, matron.

Former Sheriff Bigalow died recently, the funeral having occurred the day previous to my visit. Since the inspection the Governor has appointed B. J. Gould as sheriff for the unexpired term of Sheriff Bigalow.

On day of inspection there were 41 inmates, classified as follows: Serving sentence, 24 male and 3 female adults; awaiting sentence, 1 female minor; awaiting action of grand jury, 9 male adults and 1 male minor; Federal prisoners, 3. The maximum number this year was 100; the minimum 37.

The cells on the top floor are all newly painted. The second floor is now being painted. Sentenced prisoners are doing the work at the county farm and sanitorium. Prisoners of the more hardened class who are sentenced for three months or over are sent to the Monroe County Penitentiary.

There are no permanent changes since the last inspection except the painting.

The jail was clean.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL J. PIERCE,

Commissioner.

## NIAGARA COUNTY JAIL

## LOCKPORT

Inspected December 26, 1923. Benjamin F. Gould, sheriff.

The population on day of inspection was 101, classified as follows:

	Adults		Minors	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Awaiting trial or held for grand jury -----	11	1	--	--
Serving sentence -----	75	4	3	1
Federal prisoners -----	4	--	1	--
Civil prisoners -----	1	--	--	--

The highest number on any one day during the year was 110.

This institution is an old style cage jail. Most of the cage jails, which were at one time common in the state, have been replaced by buildings of modern construction.

The jail contains three cages, one on each floor. The cage on the first floor is for the detention of male adults awaiting trial or held for the grand jury. The cages on the other two floors are for the confinement of sentenced male adults.

Each cage has 13 cells. Each cell is equipped with two bunks, one above the other, a sanitary toilet, and wash basin. All the cells open into a central corridor in each cage, and the inmates have little or no privacy, mixing in close daily contact.

Five so-called wing rooms, each containing three cells, a cell for isolation and a hospital room are also available. The wing rooms must furnish quarters for the classification of male minors awaiting trial and held for the grand jury, female adults and minors awaiting trial and held for the grand jury and serving sentence, Federal prisoners, civil prisoners, and witnesses. They also are used for trustees doing work about the jail, and storage.

It can readily be seen that these limited accommodations will not



permit ordinarily a legal classification of the prisoners. On day of inspection a female adult held for the grand jury was mingled with sentenced female adults. One of the U. S. prisoners, a male minor, was in the same room with male adult prisoners.

By placing two prisoners in a cell the cages for sentenced prisoners will hold 52 inmates. Aside from a few in the wing rooms, the remainder of the sentenced prisoners must sleep on the cement floors of the cages or corridors. On day of inspection at least 16 sentenced prisoners were sleeping on the floors. A straw tick and a blanket are furnished to each.

No exercise is given in the yard. It is claimed that insufficient guards are provided to permit the use of the yard. All the prisoners are fed in the cage. No physical examination is made of the prisoners on entrance by the doctor. It is reported that he is paid too small a salary to do this work. Many of the inmates are serving long sentences. On day of inspection 15 had sentences of six months or longer; one had eight months, and another a year. Some of the inmates are drug addicts.

During the past four or five months the population has ranged from 90 to 110.

A mass of unfortunates without exercise or physical examination, eating their meals in their cells, many of them physically unfit, some of them serving long sentences, and many of them sleeping on the concrete floors are crowded into these cages. Such conditions should not be tolerated.

A good deal of pressure has been brought on Niagara County by this Commission to require the maintenance of an adequate and sanitary jail. The county authorities were cited in 1916 to show cause why proceedings should not be instituted to compel the county to furnish an adequate jail. Plans were prepared and approved by the Commission, which provided additional accommodations for sentenced prisoners in the old county home on the county farm.

The population of the jail began to fall off and the county authorities refused to carry out the plans. They promised to provide and maintain an adequate and decent jail, and claimed that they could and would preserve a legal classification of all prisoners committed to the jail.

These promises and claims have not been fulfilled.

Boxes of confiscated liquor have been piled in one of the jail corridors for more than a year, and one of the wing rooms has been used in whole or in part for storage.

During the past year the interior of the jail has been repainted and the plumbing repaired. Considerable work has been done by the prisoners for the county during the summer and fall.

It is recommended that the Board of Supervisors of Niagara County be notified to show cause before the State Commission of Prisons at its February meeting, why mandatory proceedings should not be instituted to compel said authorities to remedy the illegal and insanitary conditions existing in said jail, on plans to be approved by the Commission.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,  
Commissioner.

#### ONEIDA COUNTY FARM

##### ROME

Inspected July 5, 1923. Fred L. Meiss, sheriff; Christopher Miller, farm superintendent.

An exceptional opportunity for constructive work is presented to Oneida County in the development of its county farm. The County Home and Hospital are located on the farm. The erection of a building for

sentenced prisoners would coordinate the county institutions and conserve their maintenance at a minimum of cost.

The farm originally was 210 acres. Sixty additional acres were purchased in order to furnish employment for jail prisoners. Up to the present year the jail portion was cultivated separately under the direction of the sheriff. This year the management of the whole 270 acres was turned over to the sheriff, and work in connection with the other institutions made available for prison labor. It is a more economical and practical plan and ought to furnish employment for all the prisoners. Sheriff Meiss manifests great interest in the change of plan and will do his best to make it a success.

The crops disposed of last year from the jail farm were valued at \$1,944. Timber which produced 2,900 feet of hemlock planks and a good deal of fire wood were cut by the prisoners. The cost of operating the farm was \$656.15. The land is fairly productive; 12 acres are set apart for potatoes, 30 acres for corn, 37 for oats, 2 for garden produce, 7 for beans, 2 for cabbage, 2 for buckwheat, 60 for hay, 30 acres are woodland. The remaining acreage is used for pasture and dairy land.

The livestock consists of 19 Holstein cows, 1 bull, 40 hogs, 8 horses, and 200 chickens. Thirty-one out of a herd of 40 cows were condemned last year; they are being gradually replaced, care being taken in the selection of pure breed.

Two large barns are on the farm; they need repainting which ought to be done by convict labor.

A new hog pen is needed. It should be built on the high land in the woods which would give good rooting ground for the pigs. Their number should be materially increased and ought to make a profitable investment.

No sleeping accommodations are furnished this year on the farm for the prisoners. They are conveyed back and forth each day from the Rome jail. A two-story wooden building is used as a mess hall in which prisoners receive a noon dinner. Breakfast and supper are secured in the county jail. An average of 15 prisoners are taken each day to the farm, arriving at 8 A. M. and leaving at 5 P. M.

The mess hall needs a new floor; it should also be connected with the hot water system of the county home and hospital. The second story should be made into a dormitory for such trustees as can be left without guards.

The sheriff believes that the farm will furnish sufficient employment to keep all the able-bodied sentenced prisoners working eight hours a day. In addition to the cultivation of the farm, a good deal of work can be done for the county institutions. Twenty-five hundred tons of coal were hauled this year a distance of three miles and put in the bins by the prisoners, a substantial saving to the county. Prisoners can do road building, grading, construction and repair work on the buildings, and many other forms of outdoor labor which will be for their welfare and the profit of the county.

A building for the accommodation of sentenced male prisoners should be erected on the farm. Quarters should be also provided for sentenced female prisoners; they sit around idle in the Utica and Rome jails. Sufficient work could be furnished for them about the county institutions if they were on the farm.

#### THE ONEIDA COUNTY JAIL PROBLEM

Oneida County is confronted by considerable difficulty in working out its jail problem. The solution requires careful thought and investigation. The county operates two antiquated and unfit jails and the farm. The maintenance of two county jails in a county of its size is absurd and is an unnecessary expense to the taxpayers. I quote from Ex-Sheriff Pickard's report of 1922:

"In my opinion, Oneida County has no more need of two jails than a cat has need for two tails and I strongly recommend to the Board of Supervisors and the people of Oneida County that a new jail be built at a suitable location with a farm adjoining. This would be a great saving to the people of the county and I am sure give better results. The up-keep of a new jail with this farm in connection would cost no more than the up-keep of one of the present jails. There would be a saving to the people of the county of one-half and the added advantage of having the farm at the jail where the men working on the farm would be looked after to better advantage than at present. The same number of jailers and deputies as at present employed under such an arrangement could conduct a single jail and safe-guard the prisoners much more efficiently than under the present conditions. If the Utica jail property were sold at the present time, it could in all probability bring a sum sufficient to purchase a suitable farm which could be used as a jail site. The sale of the Rome jail and farm property would bring a sum sufficient to aid materially in the construction of a new jail building. In my judgement the problem is one of ways and means rather than greatly increased expense to the taxpayers."

Two propositions are presented either one of which would correct the present bad condition and provide good facilities for the future. The first is the sale of the Utica and Rome jail properties, the purchase of a farm site sufficiently near to Utica for the conveyance of court prisoners, and the erection of a modern jail which would serve both as a jail of detention for court prisoners and as a jail of confinement for sentenced prisoners.

The alternative proposition is the reconstruction of the Utica jail into a modern jail of detention for court prisoners solely, and the erection of buildings on the county farm for sentenced prisoners and its permanent use as a jail farm.

The first proposition would be more elaborate and costly. The county is in possession of a good deal of the property and equipment necessary for the second proposition. All that would be required would be the construction of suitable buildings on the county farm, and the modernization of the Utica jail. The use of a farm site for a county home and correctional institution seems to be favored by communities containing large cities, notably the Cooley farm near Cleveland and the Erie County farm near Buffalo.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

That the Board of Supervisors investigate the relative cost, merits and advantages of both the proposed plans and adopt without delay the plan found to be the more efficient and for the greater welfare of the prisoners and the interest of the taxpayers of Oneida County. In the meantime, that quarters, even if they be temporary, be provided for sentenced male and female prisoners on the farm, the Rome jail closed, the farm developed by prison labor, a new floor laid in the mess building, the second floor turned into a dormitory for trustees, the building connected with the hot water system of the County Home, a hog pen built on the high land in the woods, and the barns repainted.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,  
Commissioner.



## ONEIDA COUNTY JAIL

## ROME

Inspected July 5, 1923. Fred L. Meiss, sheriff; Henry Scott, jailer; Mrs. Scott, matron. The attendants of the jail consist of a day jailer, a night man and a matron.

On day of inspection 31 persons were confined—28 males and 3 females; 29 were serving time; and 2 under detention, one for the grand jury and the other for City Court. There were no minors, witnesses or civil prisoners. The highest number confined on any one day during the year was 44, and the average 30. One death occurred.

This jail is practically a replica of the Utica jail described in a separate report, both as to size and construction, and is subject to the same evils of poor sanitation, mingling, and bad classification.

The floors of the corridors and cells are cement instead of flagstone as in the Utica jail. Two of the cells are equipped with modern sanitary toilets and lavatories. Two cot beds are in each cell, equipped with blankets, white sheets, and pillow slips. The prisoners complained of vermin.

The skylight over the stairway has no cornice; water leaks down and dampens and defaces the walls. A cornice should be constructed, the skylight made water-tight, and the defaced walls repainted. In fact, the interior of the jail should be repainted throughout.

The prisoners receive three meals a day from tin pans and cups. The tinware should be replaced by aluminum dishes and cups and the meals served at small tables in the corridors. No complaints were made of the food, which is cooked by inmates. A civilian cook should be employed.

The jail has a yard which is not used. Prisoners who work on the farm do not need exercise, but the male inmates who have no outdoor work and the women should receive daily exercise in the yard. The reason given for failure to use the yard were lack of help and that the yard was unsafe.

Sentenced women are confined in a little room 18 x 25 feet, without work. Some of them have sentences of a year, 9 months, and 6 months. Women are not likely to run away and long imprisonment without work or exercise is not humane.

This jail, like the Utica jail, has no hospital. The jail physician comes on call. No physical examination is made of the inmates, some of them are reported examined in the Utica jail. Every prisoner transferred from the Utica jail, if examined, should be accompanied by a copy of examination report; all others should be examined on entrance.

The prisoners who work on the farm are housed in the Rome jail; they are conveyed back and forth each day in an auto-truck. As soon as accommodations can be provided on the farm this jail should be closed. It will be a useless expense. It is a bad jail and Oneida County ought to be glad to do away with it. It has been, and will continue to be, a reflection on the efficiency of administration and the humanity of the county.

It is recommended that the jail be closed at the earliest possible time. In the meantime, the skylight should be repaired and made waterproof, the interior of the jail repainted, aluminum dishes substituted for tinware, a civilian cook provided, all inmates not examined in the Utica jail should receive a physical examination, and the women and men who do not work on the farm be given daily exercise in the yard. If more attendants are necessary, they should be provided, and the courts should be requested not to commit women to this jail for more than thirty days.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,  
Commissioner.

## ONEIDA COUNTY JAIL

UTICA

Inspected July 5, 1923. Fred L. Meiss, sheriff; Frank E. Basto, jailer; Mrs. Meiss, matron.

The jail contained 43 inmates on day of inspection—35 males and 8 females—classified as follows: Held for grand jury, 8 men and 2 women; under sentence, 27 men and 6 women, 3 of whom were United States prisoners. The minors were 2 male and no females, under sentence. There were no witnesses or civil prisoners. The highest number on any one day during the year was 69, the average 40.

The jail was built in 1882 and its structural deficiencies have been severely criticised from time to time in inspection reports of the State Commission of Prisons. It is antiquated and often overcrowded, making it difficult, if not impossible, for the sheriff to preserve a legal classification of the prisoners.

It has three floors, the second called a half floor. A stone cell block on the first floor contains 20 cells. 10 on each side. The sides are partitioned off, forming two distinct classifications. five cells to a tier on two tiers. Male adults held for the grand jury and awaiting trial are on the east side, and sentenced prisoners on the west. Each side is well lighted and ventilated by six windows. The corridors and cell floors are flagstone. The cells are 10 x 8 x 8, containing at least two, and sometimes three, cot beds. Mingling of prisoners is a bad feature of this jail. The cells have no toilets and retain the insanitary buckets. One toilet, a wash basin, and two shower baths are at the end of the corridors.

Women are confined in two small dormitory rooms on the third floor over the office and kitchen, one for women detained before trial and the other for women serving sentence. A toilet and wash basin are in a small room off one of the rooms, and a toilet, wash basin and bath tub off the other. Women in one section must be removed to the other section for a bath. Provision for the separation of women is bad and necessarily results in contact and mingling.

There are two rooms on the second floor for minors and trustees and some rooms not used which might be utilized in securing a better classification. Diligent effort is made to keep the cells clean, but they are reported to have vermin. The beds have white sheets and pillow slips except in some of the cells of the male sentenced prisoners.

The inmates receive three meals a day in the corridor. No complaints were received as to the food. The cooking is done by an inmate. A jail of this size should have a civilian cook. The food is served in tin bowls and cups. Tinware becomes battered and renders the food unpalatable; aluminum dishes and cups should be provided, and all the meals taken at small tables in the corridors.

The inspection report of last year complimented the jail physician on his examination of inmates and filing of records of the physical examinations. I consulted the records and found blank books for that purpose, but no record since January 1, 1923. The jail physician should resume filing records of his examinations. The management should insist on the physical examination of every inmate on admission. A good many jail inmates have communicable and other diseases.

The jail was painted throughout about a year ago except the cells on the first floor. These needed painting the most, and why they were omitted is hard to understand. They are badly defaced and should be repainted at once.

A good sized yard is connected with the jail, but the prisoners are not given exercise in the yard; they complained of lack of exercise. There were several men with long sentences immured in the vault-like cells. Women serving long sentences are shut up in a small dormitory room.

Failure to use the yard and give exercise and fresh air to the inmates of this jail is reprehensible. The reason assigned is lack of guards. An additional guard should be provided if the present guards are insufficient to properly and humanly handle and administer the jail.

Men serving time complained of not receiving soap and towels. Soap and towels should be furnished, as they promote cleanliness in the jail.

Improvements made during the past year: Painting, except the men's cells, as stated, and the installation of a new hot water heater. Coal is used instead of gas, and the new heater is more economical and effective.

It is recommended:

1. That the jail be modernized and made sanitary.
2. That the inmates, both male and female, be given at least one hour exercise daily in the jail yard, and if an additional guard is necessary, one be provided.
3. That the interior of the men's cells be repainted.
4. That a civilian cook be employed.
5. That the jail physician examine all inmates on entrance and resume the excellent practice he started of filing records of the examinations.
6. That the tinware dishes and cups be replaced by aluminum dishes and cups.
7. That soap and towels be furnished to male prisoners serving time if they do not receive them.
8. That the courts be requested not to sentence women to this jail for periods longer than 30 days. Women receiving long sentences should be sent to institutions where they will be furnished work and exercise.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,  
*Commissioner.*

#### ONEIDA COUNTY COURT HOUSE JAIL

##### UTICA

Inspected July 5, 1923.

The Court House jail consists of five steel cells in the basement of the Court House. The cells face a brick wall. The cell room is lighted and ventilated by three windows. The room was dark, uncared for, and dirty. The superintendent of the building is responsible for the care of the room.

The cells were never intended for confinement over night. Prisoners awaiting trial or sentence were at one time held in them until their cases could be reached. It is reported that the cells have not been used for more than a year. Prisoners are brought directly from the county jail and held in the court room or sheriff's office. If at any time these cells are again to be used it is recommended that the cell room and interior of cells be cleaned up and painted a white enamel paint before use.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,  
*Commissioner.*

#### ONONDAGA COUNTY JAIL

##### JAMESVILLE

Inspected July 10, 1923. Isaac C. Davis, sheriff; Charles Livingston, superintendent of penitentiary, in charge.



The jail is located in a wing of the Onondaga County Penitentiary. There are 48 cells in the section for males, and in the women's section there are 38 cells, a work room, and a hospital room.

The population at the time of inspection was 11, all males. Five adults were awaiting trial, 5 adults and 1 minor were held for the grand jury. The female penitentiary prisoners are detained in the women's section and there were 7 in custody.

The food is provided from the penitentiary proper, and the laundry work is done there.

In the main jail are a separate section for civil prisoners and one for witnesses. The third or main section, contains 38 cells in two tiers. If there are civil prisoners and witnesses there is no way to separate minors from adults as required by law. At the time of inspection there were no witnesses or civil prisoners, yet the minor was on the main floor with the adults. No attempt was made to comply with the law; he was not even placed on the upper tier. No reason except carelessness or neglect can be given for failure to place this minor in one of the unused sections. The attention of the management has been previously called to this matter.

The women's section was very clean and exceedingly well cared for. The men's section was dirty and presented a neglected appearance. It was stated that the regular officer was on a vacation and that an officer not familiar with this work was in charge. This does not seem to be a sufficient excuse for the conditions found. Even the cells occupied by the prisoners were not in the state they should have been. The prisoners were playing cards. There is no reason why a man should not be compelled to keep his cell in proper order.

The equipment of the cells is similar to those of the penitentiary.

There is a physician in attendance.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the prisoners be segregated as required by law, when possible.
2. That more attention be given to the cleanliness of the jail.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) WALTER W. NICHOLSON,

MIAL H. PIERCE,

*Commissioners.*

PHILIP G. ROOSA,

*Chief Clerk.*

#### ONONDAGA COUNTY COURT HOUSE JAIL

##### SYRACUSE

Inspected July 20, 1923. Isaac C. Davis, sheriff; Joseph Hanley, deputy in charge. Number of deputies, three. The wife of one of the deputies acts as cook.

The jail is used solely for detention of prisoners awaiting immediate trial. No sentenced prisoners are held as such but are immediately sent to the county jail or the penitentiary at Jamesville.

The jail is located on Cedar Street, opposite the court house to which it is connected by subway. The court house heating plant is located in this building.

The building is a three-story brick, stone and concrete fireproof structure erected about fifteen years ago. It is in thorough substantial

condition in all respects. Entrance is had direct from the street and also from the court house subway to a receiving room of large size, furnished with modern office equipment. A large lavatory opens off from the receiving room. Entrance from the receiving room to the cell room is effected through a heavy barred door.

The cell room is large and airy with several large windows, heavily barred along each side of the room. These windows furnish an abundance of light and ventilation.

There are two tiers of four cells each on each side of the main room, with two tiers of three cells each on each side of an extension to the rear of the main room. A total of 28 cells. The cell blocks are surrounded by an inner corridor about four feet wide, the whole being further surrounded by a second corridor four feet wide. The corridor partitions are formed by heavy steel hexagonal bars. Each cell is 6 feet by 8 feet by 7 feet high and contains a sanitary flush closet and two folding steel bunks. The bunks are equipped with mattresses and blankets. The condition of the cells and equipment are good. The building is heated by steam and lighted by electricity.

On the northwest end of the lower tier corridor there is a large and modern shower bath. On the northwest end of the upper tier a large and modern bath room with tub and lavatory is provided. This tier (upper on west side) is reserved for women prisoners. When women are detained a woman deputy sheriff is in attendance.

Constant day and night attendance is provided.

No prisoners are held for any considerable period, as this institution is, in effect, a branch county jail, located adjacent to the court house for convenience in court proceedings.

At the time of visitation there were five male adult prisoners, all awaiting trial.

The Grand Jury in this county meets four times a year.

Records of this jail are kept in the sheriff's office.

Purchases are made from penal institutions.

This court house is a modern one and is usually well maintained.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) WALTER W. NICHOLSON,  
Commissioner.

## ONTARIO COUNTY JAIL

### CANANDAIGUA

Inspected March 21, 1923. George E. Clohery, sheriff. There are also a turnkey, matron, and two guards.

At the time of inspection the population was 8, classified as follows: Serving sentence, 6 males; awaiting trial, 1 male and 1 female. One of the time prisoners was a minor. The different classes of inmates were separated in accordance with the provisions of section 92 of the County law. The maximum population at any time since July 1st, last, was 34; the minimum 7.

This jail is not entirely modern, having been built many years ago. It consists of 34 cells, each provided with sanitary toilets, lavatory, iron bunk, and bedding. The cells in the main jail are arranged on the central corridor plan. The additional cell rooms have cells facing the windows, but there is no prisoners' exercise corridor as is provided in the more recently constructed jails. The department for females consists of two rooms furnished with beds, bath, and toilet facilities.

Since the last inspection an electric washer has been added to the laundry equipment and considerable of the interior of the institution has been repainted and decorated. Arrangements have been made so that

inmates are being examined by the physician for the purpose of segregating those afflicted with communicable diseases. He calls regularly twice a week.

New blankets, sheets and pillow cases are needed. The sheets and pillow cases are essential to the best sanitation and add materially to the tidiness of the institution.

Through some oversight the entrance to the central corridors have never been provided with food passes. As a matter of safety these should be provided, to prevent unlocking the doors at meal time. Because of the construction of the present doors it might be feasible to secure new barred doors already provided with food openings.

The inmates receive three meals a day, and besides institutional work the sentenced inmates are employed at the county farm and in cultivating the jail garden.

Rules have been established for the management of the inmates and discipline appeared to be excellent. The jail was clean and in good condition throughout.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That new blankets, sheets and pillow slips be provided.
2. That the main corridor doors be provided with food passes.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG

Chief Inspector.

#### ORANGE COUNTY JAIL

##### GOSHEN

Inspected April 13, 1923. James D. Tweed, sheriff. There are also a deputy sheriff, day and night jailer, superintendent of inmate labor, matron, and cook.

The population at the time of inspection was 32, classified as follows: Serving sentence, 20 males and 1 female; held for grand jury, 10 males; awaiting transfer, 1 male minor. The average number has been about 15.

This is a modern three-story jail with 66 regular cells, 6 bath cells, 2 detention and 2 hospital rooms. There are ample separate quarters to insure a legal separation of the different classes of inmates. The jail is light, well ventilated and was in good condition throughout. The interior is painted white and at the time of inspection some portions were being repainted, and it is planned to paint all the steel work during the spring.

The bedding consists of mattresses, mattress covers, blankets and pillows in the department for males. The beds in the women's department have also white sheets and pillow cases. These should be used throughout the jail and modern laundry facilities provided so that all bedding and clothing could be kept clean and in proper condition by inmate labor. Laundry equipment has been recommended for this otherwise modern jail ever since its completion in 1912, but without avail. The toilets are of the niche type, the niches having a white enamelled base and the toilet underneath is the iron hopper type. Each cell has a wash basin with running water.

A special section of the jail is set apart for receiving prisoners on arrival. The cell bunks in this department should be furnished with waterproof mattresses which can be washed and kept free from vermin. These can be secured through the Superintendent of State Prisons, Albany. The jail physician does not examine all inmates physically. Only those who are ill or suspected of having communicable diseases are brought to the attention of the physician.



The kitchen is located in the basement and is apparently well equipped. Three meals a day are furnished, about as follows: Breakfast, potatoes, bread and coffee; dinner, soup, meat or fish, potatoes or stew and sometimes beans; supper, same as breakfast.

The prisoners attend the furnaces, care for the county buildings and grounds, and look after the jail housework.

The officials in charge stated that it was the purpose of the county authorities to provide some land again this year and work the sentenced men at farming and gardening. Section 93 of the County Law authorizes the Board of Supervisors or county judge to prescribe the kind of labor at which the prisoners shall be employed. Farm work is especially desirable for the sentenced inmates of jails and the product of their labor should materially assist in the maintenance of the institution. The authorities are aware of the constitutional provision which prohibits the farming out of convict labor in any private capacity whatsoever.

Prisoners are provided with books, magazines and newspapers.

There are four regular sessions of the grand jury in this county.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That plenty of farm land be provided and worked by the inmates.
2. That proper laundry equipment be provided.
3. That the beds be provided with sheets and pillow slips.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
Chief Inspector.

#### ORLEANS COUNTY JAIL

##### ALBION

Inspected May 17, 1923. Horace Kelsey, sheriff; Mrs. Kelsey acts as matron. An under-sheriff and jailer are also employed, and there is a cook during the winter when the population warrants employing one; at other times the matron does the cooking.

There was but one prisoner at the time of inspection—an adult male serving sentence. The highest number during the present year was 9, and the average about 5. At times there were no prisoners in the jail.

The jail is a three-story and basement stone structure with living quarters for the sheriff in front. It is well lighted, heated, and ventilated, and except in some minor particulars was in good condition. The cement floor of the first story of the jail remains as at the time of the last inspection—cracked and uneven. The Board should give serious consideration to the matter of having a new floor laid in this part of the jail. Trouble was experienced in opening some of the jail locks and they should be put in repair at once. The steel work about the base of the niche in several cells was rusted and chipped. These should be thoroughly scraped and painted.

On each of the two lower floors are ten cells arranged in rows of five, on the central block plan. On the third floor are three cells and a large room on each side. These cells are somewhat larger than those on the other floors and are used for females.

In each department on the two lower floors is a shower bath; another is located in one corridor on the third floor, and each of the large rooms on this floor has a tub bath. Prisoners are required to bathe on admission and at least weekly thereafter. There is a plentiful supply of hot water and they may bathe more frequently if they desire.

Each cell has two steel bunks with mattress, pillow, blanket, sheets and pillow slips, and enamel toilet in niche with an enamel iron base, and lavatory. New bedding is supplied each inmate on arrival and it is changed weekly thereafter.

The kitchen is located in the basement and is well equipped. Prisoners receive three meals a day, about as follows: Breakfast—potatoes, bread, and coffee with milk and sugar; dinner—meat or fish or eggs, potatoes, bread and tea; supper—potatoes, bread and tea. New enamel ware dishes have been supplied in place of the tin dishes formerly used.

Laundry equipment consists of an electric washer and wash trays, range, etc., suitable for a jail of this size.

Sentenced prisoners are employed about the jail and county buildings, there usually being sufficient work to keep busy the small number of prisoners held here.

A jail physician is appointed subject to call, but he does not examine incoming prisoners except suspected cases. It was recommended in the last report of inspection that all prisoners be examined on admission, but apparently no change in methods has been ordered by the Board of Supervisors.

It was noticed that the doors on the food passes from the elevator to the corridors were not locked and that there is no grating across the opening except on the main floor where the court prisoners are detained. Additional security would be provided if some heavy bars were placed across each opening to prevent prisoners gaining access to the food elevator and thence to the kitchen.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That new floors be laid on the lower tier.
2. That the defective locks be put in order and the steel work about the niches be scraped and painted.
3. That bars be placed across the openings to the elevator.
4. That the physician examine all inmates on admission for the purpose of segregating any found suffering from communicable disease.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

*Inspector.*

#### OSWEGO COUNTY JAIL

##### OSWEGO

Inspected April 11, 1923. Richard W. Schulz, sheriff; Willard W. Parsons and F. L. Smith, jailers; Mrs. Schulz, matron.

The population at the time of inspection was 16, classified as follows: Serving sentence, 14 males; awaiting trial, 1 male and 1 female. All the prisoners were adults. The highest number detained at any one time since January 1st, last, was 51, the lowest 16. The law relative to classification and separation of prisoners is carefully observed.

The locking devices of the cells in some sections of the jail were being repaired. This work was nearing completion. With this exception the jail was in excellent condition.

The bunks are provided with mattresses, pillows, sheets, blankets and pillow slips. The bedding was all in good condition. Sheets and pillow slips are washed once a week and each prisoner is given a clean outfit when admitted.

The building is heated by steam and lighted by electricity. The closets, washbowls and baths were in good condition. The laundry equipment was said to be sufficient for present needs.

The kitchen, located in the basement, was clean and sanitary. Prisoners are given three meals a day and the rations seemed of good quality and ample. Milk is supplied from the farm; at the evening meal it is used instead of tea or coffee.

Inmates bathe at least twice a week and outgoing prisoners are furnished clothing by the county when it is needed.

There is a jail physician who is subject to call. Prisoners are not examined by him upon admission.

The jail farm is cultivated by the inmates under the direction of a civilian farmer. The farm is considered a success by the authorities. In addition to the crops the surplus milk is sold as is also the pork and veal produced. This Commission has frequently recommended that a refrigerator be installed in this jail, but up to the present time this has not been done. It should be installed as a matter of economy. If it had been provided the fresh meat could be kept at and used at the institution and not sold. It has been necessary at times to sell meat at 16 cents a pound and later buy the same kind at 35 cents a pound. This is not good business, but is necessitated by the lack of a cooler, which not only cares for meats but all kinds of perishable supplies and would permit buying in larger quantities at a considerable saving. The present facilities for storing ice are adequate for supplying a cooler, so there would be no additional expense in that connection.

Three of the fourteen sentenced prisoners were physically unable to work, owing to age and infirmities; eight were employed on the farm and three at institution work in the jail. A considerable amount of wood has been cut by the prisoners which has been used in the county buildings; this was of material help during the coal shortage.

There is apparently a scarcity of reading matter. Many of the county jails in the State have small libraries and a good book might benefit a prisoner if he had an opportunity to obtain one after his day's work had been completed.

A considerable quantity of liquor was stored in the cells on the second floor in the south wing and many barrels of cider in the basement. Some of the latter had burst and caused considerable annoyance to the jail officials. A jail is not a proper place of storage for contraband liquor and they are not constructed for that purpose.

In the last report of inspection it was recommended that screens be placed on the kitchen windows and also on the windows of the dormitory where the trustees sleep. This has been done.

It is recommended that the Board of Supervisors have a proper refrigerating plant installed as promptly as possible for both sanitary and economical reasons.

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed) PHILIP G. ROOSA,  
Chief Clerk.

## OTSEGO COUNTY JAIL

### COOPERSTOWN

Inspected June 20, 1923. F. S. Williams, sheriff. Mrs. Williams acts as matron and there are also an under-sheriff, turnkey and cook.

The population at the time of inspection was 10, all males, classified as follows: Serving sentence, 6 adults; held for grand jury, 1 adult and 3 minors. The maximum during the past year was 27; the minimum 5. The highest number of women at one time was 3.

This is a two-story jail built along modern lines and contains 19 double cells and a room which is used for hospital purposes or for the detention of a woman. The jail is too small to insure proper classification at all times and house the prisoners one in a cell. "Doubling up" is a bad practice in the conduct of a penal institution.

The jail is being painted white and the beds were clean and in order. The bedding consists of straw mattress, blankets, pillow, sheets, and pillow case. The floor is cement and was clean. The jail has



electric light, steam heat, and light and ventilation seems satisfactory. Each cell has a self-flushing toilet and enameled iron wash basin. All the fixtures were in fair condition. New modern vitreous toilets with integral seat and flushometer would be a decided improvement and has been recommended in former reports.

The facilities for heating water are inadequate for the jail baths, for use of the sheriff's family, and for washing and cleaning. There is a small hot water tank in connection with the range and situated very close to the sink where the matron and cook do much of the work, making the quarters very hot in warm weather. It is reported that the supply of hot water is utterly insufficient because the tank is entirely too small. A tank about three times its dimension should be installed in the basement and an independent heater attached, as is the case in most modern jails. During the winter an attachment to the regular heating system would probably be satisfactory. Plenty of hot water is essential to proper jail conduct. The present method in vogue is to send considerable of the laundry out for washing. Proper facilities should be provided and the prisoners required to do the washing without expense to the county.

Some of the sentenced males are employed at the county farm where they receive breakfast and dinner. Other work is of a trusty nature, caring for the lawns and county buildings. An employe of the county farm, who is a deputy, takes the prisoners to and from the jail.

Three meals a day are furnished and the inmates present expressed satisfaction with the food. The kitchen equipment was said to be satisfactory. There are no food passes through the doors in the court prisoners' section. This necessitates unlocking the door at meal time, which is dangerous and has been the cause of serious assaults and escapes in several jails. There is, however, a small opening on the floor through the corridor grating; this is not a proper place for food and the opening is too small for the receptacles. Proper food openings should be provided through either the doors or corridor gratings in each department.

The grand jury meets in February, May and November. This means that the four young men now in custody will remain in jail until November before indictment or release if not indicted. This is a violation of the constitutional right of every man to a speedy trial. The number awaiting grand jury will probably be increased during the summer and it would seem that there should be an extra session of the grand jury in this county or the interval between sessions should be equalized.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That there be an extra session of the grand jury.
2. That a larger boiler be installed in the basement and the prisoners required to do the washing for the jail.
3. That food passes be installed, particularly in the court prisoners' section.
4. That a receiving room be fitted up in the basement.
5. That a laundry be installed in the hospital room.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
Chief Inspector.

#### PUTNAM COUNTY JAIL

##### CARMEL

Inspected May 4, 1923. Wallace T. Secord, sheriff. Mrs. Secord acts as matron and cook; a jailer is also employed

There was but one inmate at the time of inspection—an adult male

awaiting trial. The greatest number of inmates since January 1, 1923, was 18, the lowest, 1, and the average about 12.

The jail is a two-story and basement stone and brick structure to the rear of the court house. There are three departments on the first floor arranged on the central block plan. One department has five cells, another three, and in the third are two, one of which is padded. Bunks and toilet facilities in the corridor of the section last mentioned permit prisoners occupying the corridor. Male prisoners occupy the cells on this floor. On the second floor are four outside rooms, used mainly for females and minors.

The cells are furnished with niche toilets, lavatories, two steel bunks, mattresses, pillows, sheets, pillow slips, and blankets. The rooms on the upper floor have four bunks, enameled iron toilet, and lavatory. There is a shower bath in each department on the first floor and in two of the rooms on the second floor.

Prisoners receive three meals a day about as follows: Breakfast—bread and coffee with condensed milk; dinner—meat or fish, potatoes, bread and coffee; supper—bread and tea.

Sentenced prisoners are employed at trusty work about the jail and county buildings.

A jail physician is appointed subject to call, but does not examine prisoners on admission, although the State Commission of Prisons for several years has recommended that this course be followed.

Another recommendation—that laundry facilities be installed in the basement and the practice of doing the laundry work of the institution in the corridors be discontinued—has not been complied with by the Board of Supervisors. There has been a relatively large population at the jail during the past months and the washing in the corridors of the bedding and personal garments of the prisoners must render the jail very damp. Practically every jail in the State is equipped with electric laundry machinery and the practice of permitting or requiring inmates to wash their clothing in the corridors has long since been discontinued.

The jail was clean and in good condition with the exception of the niche toilets which are soiled, as is usual with this type of fixture. Previous reports of inspection have contained the recommendation that vitreous toilets be installed in place of the rusted iron toilets, but this recommendation has apparently been ignored, as have others.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That prisoners be examined on admission for the purpose of segregating any found suffering from communicable disease.

2. That laundry facilities be installed and that the practice of doing the laundry work in the corridors be discontinued.

3. That the rusted niche toilets be replaced with vitreous toilets of a type approved by the Commission.

It is further suggested that the Board of Supervisors be requested to have a representative appear before the Commission to show cause why the Board should not comply with these recommendations.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,  
*Inspector.*

#### QUEENS COUNTY JAIL

#### LONG ISLAND CITY

Inspected November 10-16, 1923. John Wagner, sheriff; Charles Kesler, warden, assisted by two male keepers and one matron.

This is maintained as a civil jail for Queens County. There are three rooms in the Court House building, one used as an office and dining room, one bath and lavatory, and the main room for prisoners equipped with three single beds. Meals are furnished by the City Prison at twenty-five cents per meal.

Two prisoners were held for contempt and one for failure to pay alimony—all males.

Forty male prisoners have been confined here since January 1, 1923. There have been no females during this time and there would have been no place to put them if delivered to the custody of the warden. Some are held here from three to six months with no opportunity for any outdoor exercise, which is a barbarous practice.

No improvements of any kind have been made in five years. The whole place is in a dilapidated and run down condition. There is no table or case for records, except the dining room table which now wobbles on loose legs. There is not a sufficient number of beds or chairs and the entire place needs renovating and painting.

A request for cleaning rags to wipe down the walls was ignored. For the year ending June 30, 1923, the salaries of help assigned here was \$3449.00; for meals, \$234.25; besides the cost of light, heat, use of building, and proportion of sheriff's salary chargeable to the jail. In a report made by the Secretary of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment dated December 10, 1922, he concluded "that the maintaining of county jails is out of proportion to the service rendered and that the number of civil prisoners in the three counties does not warrant a separate jail in each county." In connection with this report was a statement showing the annual cost of this jail to be \$6067.04.

The present sheriff has done nothing to improve conditions here and in its present condition and the disregard for the health of civil prisoners warrants nothing but condemnation. The report should be withheld until the new sheriff—Mason D. Smedly—takes office on January 1st, when the situation should be taken up with him by letter and he urged to find some new suitable place for the confinement of civil prisoners. The space now used for this civil jail is urgently needed by the warden of the City Prison for use of his assistants.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

LEON C. WEINSTOCK,

*Commissioners.*

## QUEENS COUNTY COURT DETENTION PENS

### LONG ISLAND CITY

Inspected November 10—16, 1923. Hon. Burt J. Humphrey, County Judge; Edward J. Smith, chief clerk.

There are two detention pens just outside the court room for prisoners whose cases are about to be called. One is supplied with benches; the other has none. The pen containing benches was dirty and unkempt. The windows had not been cleaned for some time, the benches were thick with dust, and the walls covered with filthy and obscene writing. The corridor leading to the pens was dirty and littered with paper and dust. There is no toilet in either pen.

After this inspection the matter was taken up with Edward J. Smith, Chief Clerk of the Court, and under date of November 19, 1923, he wrote as follows:

"Replying to your communication of the 12th inst., I wish



to say that one of these rooms is never used for prisoners. The one in use is simply a room where prisoners who are brought up to court for pleading, investigation or sentence, remain temporarily so as not to interfere with the proceedings of the court.

"Before the room was made, prisoners were brought directly into the courtroom under guard of a number of deputy sheriffs and were, in many instances, a source of annoyance to the court. Since then, a prisoner is taken from the jail and kept in that room for immediate call to court.

"This room has been painted this week and cleaned thoroughly. After thorough investigation we cannot see the need of a toilet there because prisoners are not detained there any length of time, and when there they are constantly in charge of deputy sheriffs and will, at their request, be taken to the toilet a short distance away.

"I might say, with regard to women prisoners, this room is not used by them. The very few such prisoners are brought directly from the jail, taken immediately into court, their cases disposed of, and then are returned directly to the jail."

The question of installing a toilet here will be waived for the present. Instruction should be given so that this place is kept clean at all times.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

LEON C. WEINSTOCK,

Commissioners.

## RENSSELAER COUNTY JAIL

### TROY

Inspected January 12, 1923. John F. Williams, sheriff; George Morris, under-sheriff. There is a total of ten employes at the jail, including a matron, so that adequate supervision is afforded at all times.

At the time of inspection the population was 50, classified as follows:

	Adults		Minors	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Serving sentence -----	31	2	--	--
Awaiting trial -----	13	1	2	--
Held for grand jury -----	1	--	--	--

The maximum since July 1, 1922, was 53; minimum, 24.

This is a large modern jail containing 108 cells on three floors and divided into two wings, insuring ample separate quarters for the legal classification of the inmates. Each cell is provided with a niche toilet, washbasin with running water, steel bunk, and bedding consisting of mattresses, blankets, mattress covers and pillows. Sheets and pillow cases are not used at present. The officials in charge are not satisfied with past experiences in the use of white sheets and pillow cases. They are being used with good results in nearly all the other county jails of the State and it is suggested that they be again used here. The mattress cases now in use afford no protection to the blankets. The use of sheets and pillow cases is essential to the best sanitation and cleanliness of bedding.

There is a modern laundry in the basement, and a receiving room on the second floor where prisoners are bathed on admission and supplied with proper clothing before assignment to cells. Their clothing, if fit, is fumigated and put in condition to be returned to them upon discharge. A special clothes room has been fitted up for the care of

inmates' clothing in a manner to insure the return of each individual's belongings. There is a shower bath in each department and this institution is well equipped with the necessary sanitary facilities to insure a good state of cleanliness at all times. The interior has been thoroughly painted and the jail was clean and in excellent condition throughout, except the niche toilets which are causing some trouble. A full-flushing vitreous toilet would be more satisfactory. It will be necessary to keep the present toilets and niche bases thoroughly painted to avoid rusting.

The department for females is on the third floor and is in custody of a matron who has quarters adjacent and possesses the keys. During her absence the wife of the under-sheriff, who resides at the jail, acts in the capacity of the matron. There have been few female inmates a greater portion of the time during the past year.

Prisoners receive three meals a day about as follows: Breakfast—oatmeal or rice, bread and coffee; dinner—soup, meat, potatoes, bread, and sometimes tea; supper—bread and tea. Civilian cooks are employed. Meals are served in the cell corridors. It is claimed that no trouble has been experienced in serving the food hot and in proper condition to all inmates. No tables or seats are provided. By installing mess tables and benches in the corridors or metal folding seats and shelf in the cells the meals could be served in a more orderly manner and would obviate the necessity for inmates to sit upon their beds or the floor as is now the case.

The inmates are not regularly employed. Some of the sentenced prisoners assist with the institutional work, such as cleaning, kitchen work, wheeling coal, shoveling snow, and in summer care of lawns. At this season of the year the jail yard is not used. It is not considered safe and consequently its use at any time is limited. It could be rendered more secure and this should be done and persons held for considerable periods given some opportunity for exercise in the open air under the supervision of guards. The grand jury meets five times a year and as a rule court prisoners are not held for extended periods.

Some supplies are purchased from the prisons as required by law. A jail physician is regularly appointed and calls every other day unless his services are required more frequently. At the time of inspection a colored man charged with murder was isolated on the second floor. He is said to have two bullets in his body and one was causing some trouble. The man was being treated by the physician who calls daily at present, it was stated. Another colored inmate was assigned to quarters on this tier and was looking after the wants of the prisoner. The sheriff believes the man to be insane and has made proper representation to the court for the appointment of a commission in lunacy to make the necessary examination as prescribed by the Insanity Law.

The jail has two large rooms originally intended as hospital quarters, but these are at present used as dormitories for employes who receive maintenance at the jail. The sheriff stated that ordinarily a person requiring hospital care was transferred to the Marshall Sanitarium in Troy and these hospital rooms had not been needed for this purpose. At least one room should be fitted up in the jail for the proper care of sick prisoners. This should be furnished with one or more regular iron beds with springs and proper bedding. The room should be well lighted and ventilated. An ordinary cell with wall bunk is inconvenient and not well adapted to the care of persons when ill. Because of the extraordinary conditions surrounding this particular case in question, the sheriff has not deemed it wise to remove the prisoner to a local hospital.

At the time of visitation the jail was in a comfortable condition throughout. Owing to the coal shortage it is necessary to use buckwheat coal. The heaters have been provided with a new system of forced draft which seems to be giving satisfaction.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That a hospital room be fitted up.
2. That sheets and pillow cases be provided
3. That some system of employing sentenced prisoners be provided by the Board of Supervisors as authorized by Section 93 of the County Law.
4. That the jail yard be made as safe as possible and used for the exercise of prisoners under proper guard when weather conditions will permit.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
*Chief Inspector.*

## RENSSELAER COUNTY JAIL

## TROY

Inspected July 20, 1923. John F. Williams, sheriff; George Morris, under-sheriff.

At the time of inspection there were 45 inmates, classified as follows: Serving sentence, 23 males and 4 females; awaiting trial, 13 males and 2 females; held for grand jury, 2 males; awaiting transfer to Industry, 1 male minor.

The maximum population during the past fiscal year ending June 30, 1923, was 65, the lowest 24, and the average, 39 males and 4 females.

The purpose of this visit was to ascertain if the recommendations contained in the report of inspection dated January 12, 1923, had been complied with. We found that a hospital room was being fitted up and sheets and pillow cases have been provided and are now in use. The other two recommendations—that some system of employment of sentenced prisoners be worked out and that the jail yard be made safe and used—have not been complied with.

At the time of inspection some of the inmates were at work painting the interior of the jail. A light gray paint is being used on the bars. The use of white enamel waterproof paint which can be washed would be more satisfactory, particularly inside the cells.

We regret to report that many of the mattresses and toilets were in a very discolored and dirty condition. This is in no way justifiable and should not be tolerated. The officials in charge stated that difficulty is experienced in securing supplies. The attention of the proper committee of the Board of Supervisors or purchasing authority should at once be directed to present conditions in this respect and a new supply of mattresses provided without delay. The jail has adequate laundry facilities, and with plenty of help there is no reason why the bedding and every part of this modern jail should not be kept thoroughly clean at all times.

The toilets are in niches and of the iron enameled hopper type with unsatisfactory flushing arrangements. However, the bowls and niche bases which are badly rusted and discolored should be kept clean and painted with a kind of paint especially for metal, and the enameled parts should be thoroughly re-enameled. Most of this work could be done by inmate labor.

A receiving room has been fitted up where prisoners are put in proper condition and supplied with jail clothing before entering the cells. Their own clothing is fumigated and cared for in a large cell on the upper floor. This system is commendable, as it insures freedom from vermin. If the inmates are kept under proper discipline and the necessary bed clothing and other necessary facilities provided, this institution should present a tidy appearance and rank among the best of the county jails in the State.



The jail yard is not used for the exercise of prisoners, as it is considered unsafe. It should be rendered more secure and used for the purposes for which it was built. Persons held for considerable periods of time should be given some opportunity for exercise in the open air under the supervision of guards. The grand jury meets five times a year and as a rule court prisoners are not held for extended periods.

The department for females is on the third floor and was in good condition. It is in charge of a matron who has quarters-adjacent and possesses the keys. During her absence there is a substitute matron in charge or the wife of the under-sheriff acts in that capacity. In this department the beds and toilets were in good condition and chairs are furnished for the inmates.

Three meals a day are furnished. The inmates expressed satisfaction with the food, stating that it was good and enough of it.

A physician is regularly appointed and calls when sent for. Inmates are not examined for the purpose of segregating those afflicted with communicable diseases.

Prisoners are furnished with some reading matter and religious services are held occasionally by the Salvation Army.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That a supply of new mattresses be secured at once.
2. That the toilets be given a thorough cleaning and painting.
3. That the jail yard be made safe and prisoners given some outdoor exercise and as much employment as possible.
4. That the physician be required to examine prisoners periodically for the purpose of segregating those afflicted with infectious or contagious diseases.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN,  
Commissioner.

CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
Chief Inspector.

#### RICHMOND COUNTY JAIL

##### RICHMOND

Inspected October 27, 1923. Harry Rudolf, sheriff; John A. Lynch, borough president; Peter J. Finn, under-sheriff; Thomas V. Murphy, warden. There are five guards and three matrons.

On the day of inspection there were 26 male and 1 female prisoner. There were

Males serving time, including 2 Coast Guard men -----	8
Males and 1 female awaiting action of grand jury -----	3
Males awaiting sentence -----	6
Males awaiting trial in County Court -----	6
Males awaiting trial in Special Sessions Court -----	2
Male witness -----	1

The highest population for the year was 44 and the lowest 17. About 35 women have been held here during the year. There were 6 minors held for trial and grand jury; all were properly classified.

The jail is a good one, with plenty of light and air in all cell corridors. It consists of three floors and a basement, each floor having twenty cells equipped with toilets, wash basins, folding bunks, mattresses,

sheets, and pillow cases. A well equipped and furnished room is provided for witnesses.

The jail was clean and orderly and in excellent condition throughout with the exception of the plumbing in the cells which is wearing out and should be almost entirely replaced. The toilets are of the niche type and have not proven entirely satisfactory. The sheriff states that he has been assured of funds to do the work and it would seem wise to install toilets of the type in the Court House jail which are now in fine condition.

The laundry and kitchen were found in clean and wholesome condition. A civilian cook is in charge of the kitchen. The food was found to be of good quality and there were no complaints. A copy of the menu for last week is attached hereto for study and suggestions, if any, from the State College for Teachers.

It is recommended that screens be provided for the windows and doors of the basement and later on be provided for upper floors. The presence of many flies and mosquitoes in this section make this improvement necessary.

The county physician visits the jail regularly and examines all prisoners soon after their entry. If any are found suffering from communicable disease they are immediately segregated.

In a previous report criticism was made of the confinement of enlisted men from the Coast Guard, some of whom were held as long as a year. This matter is now in correspondence with the Commandant of the Coast Guard.

Acting on the suggestion made in the last report, the sheriff has made arrangements with the Carnegie Library for furnishing good reading matter for prisoners and weekly visits are now made by a representative of the Library.

A new and much needed copper cornice has been put on the building. One boiler has been repaired so that if one should break down the other is available. The old buildings on the grounds are to be torn down and a new garage built.

There are two and one-half acres of land adjacent to the jail, on which vegetables are raised for use in the jail. Time prisoners are used for this work.

Recently, the custody of prisoners held in the two Magistrates Courts have been turned over to the sheriff and he estimates that ten additional guards will be necessary for this work.

The only van for the transportation of prisoners is an open one with side wire screens. Prisoners are entitled to protection from the public gaze while being transferred to and from court. Of great importance, too, is the preservation of health of prisoners. The distances to the courts are: Nine miles to St. George, 8 miles to New Brighton, and 7 miles to Stapleton; and there is danger in taking prisoners in winter, many poorly clothed, out of the warm jail and court rooms over these distances. Within two weeks a prisoner taken out of a hot detention room at Stapleton on a cold day contracted pneumonia on his ride to jail in this van. A closed van with proper heating apparatus is recommended.

The great need at this jail, where time prisoners serve sentences, many running up to six months and a year, is an outside yard where prisoners can be exercised daily. Constant confinement breaks down health and strength and the prisoner is entitled to have both protected, even though in prison. There is plenty of land adjacent to the jail, owned by the city, that could be used. The sheriff is heartily in favor of tearing down the old unused Court House built in 1838 and using the material for a wall enclosure about the yard. The Borough President is urged to use his efforts to bring this about during the coming year.

The sheriff and his staff are to be commended for the excellent condition existing at his two jails.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
Commissioner.

#### PRISONERS' MENU

##### *Sunday*

Breakfast—Coffee and bread.  
Dinner—Beef stew or pot roast.  
Supper—Tea and bread and stewed prunes.

##### *Monday*

Breakfast—Coffee and bread.  
Dinner—Boiled pork and beans.  
Supper—Tea and bread.

##### *Tuesday*

Breakfast—Coffee and bread.  
Dinner—Corn beef and cabbage and potatoes.  
Supper—Tea and bread.

##### *Wednesday*

Breakfast—Coffee and bread.  
Dinner—Boston baked beans.  
Supper—Tea and bread.

##### *Thursday*

Breakfast—Coffee and bread.  
Dinner—Lamb stew.  
Supper—Tea and bread.

##### *Friday*

Breakfast—Coffee and bread.  
Dinner—Codfish cakes.  
Supper—Tea and bread.

##### *Saturday*

Breakfast—Coffee and bread.  
Dinner—Corned beef hash.  
Supper—Tea and bread.

All vegetables served in season.

#### RICHMOND COUNTY COURT HOUSE JAIL

##### ST. GEORGE

Inspected October 27, 1923. Harry Rudolph, sheriff; Peter J. Finn, under sheriff..

This jail is located in the new fine court house building at St. George. It has eight modern cells with bunks and sanitary toilets.

The jail is used only for the temporary detention of prisoners awaiting trial in the Supreme, County and Special Sessions Courts.

As many as twenty prisoners are held here on some days when two courts are in session.

Two cells were equipped with mattresses, pillows and blankets in case any prisoners were taken sick while held here. None is held over night, and when held over noon are fed at a nearby restaurant.

On the east side the walls are peeled off from water which ran in at one time. The sheriff stated that this is soon to be repaired.

The jail was clean and orderly.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
Commissioner.



## ROCKLAND COUNTY JAIL

## NEW CITY

Inspected April 13, 1923. George F. Brown, sheriff, assisted by an under-sheriff, jailer and matron.

At the time of inspection the population was 7, all adult males, serving sentence. The maximum during the winter was 21; the minimum, 7.

This is an old jail constructed on the central corridor plan with skylight built upon a wooden roof. The balance of the main jail is fireproof.

Some improvements were made to the jail in 1921 which afford better means of classification of inmates and eight modern toilets, lavatories and four shower baths were installed in the departments for males. A tub bath was placed in the quarters for females.

The jail now has twenty cells on two tiers for men, and two rooms with two cells each for male minors, witnesses, etc. There are two detention rooms for women, separated from the main jail and in the exclusive charge of the matron. There have been very few women prisoners in recent months.

The work of installing two large compression tanks in connection with the new artesian well system was in progress. It is believed that the completion of this work will effectively overcome the difficulty which has been experienced with the water supply for a number of years. At present it is necessary to flush the jail toilets by the use of pails.

The supply of hot water is reported as adequate, and a new electric washer has been ordered.

The interior, including the cells, should be painted with white enamel paint as is now being done in many jails throughout the State. This jail, at its best, is none too light, and the darkened paint and also window glass has been obscured by the use of paint, materially darkens the whole interior. This paint should be removed, and if necessary to have translucent glass in certain windows, a glass which does not obstruct the sunlight should be used.

This county does not have a contract with the penitentiary for the commitment of its longer termed men, as has been recommended in former reports of inspection. At the time of inspection two of the prisoners were serving one year sentences; one six months; one five months and one three months. There is no system of employment at the county jail and as a rule the only employment provided is trusty work, caring for the county buildings and grounds, and during the winter in running the heaters. This work, it is claimed by the officials in charge, is sufficient to require the services of about two of the longer termed men at all times and is more satisfactory than constantly breaking in new short termed men.

Last year 12 men were sentenced to this jail for terms upwards of 90 days; the average population of the jail was eight males. The maximum was 23 males and 4 females, and the minimum was 5. It would be better to have a contract with the penitentiary permitting the justices to commit certain longer termed men to the penitentiary. This would afford some relief particularly when the population runs high and would be better than holding such persons for so long a time in idleness.

The inmates receive three meals a day and are furnished with articles of clothing when necessary. Books, magazines and the daily papers are provided.

A jail physician is now regularly appointed by the Board of Supervisors as required by law. He calls when his services are needed, and also makes frequent visits to examine new inmates for the purpose of

segregating those afflicted with communicable diseases, which is a commendable practice.

The jail was in a clean and orderly condition throughout.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the Board of Supervisors enter into such contract with the Westchester County Penitentiary officials as will be satisfactory to both parties.

2. That the interior of the jail be painted with white enameled paint and the obstruction to the sunlight be corrected as suggested.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
Chief Inspector.

#### ROCKLAND COUNTY JAIL

##### NEW CITY

Inspected October 30, 1923. George F. Brown, sheriff.

The purpose of this inspection was mainly to ascertain if the work on the improved water system had been completed. The artesian well and compression tank system are said to be entirely finished and in operation. The pressure at the faucets is now strong and the flushometers were working in satisfactory manner. This is a very important improvement in connection with this jail.

At the time of inspection there were 14 inmates, all adults, classified as follows: Serving sentence, 6 males and 1 female; held for grand jury, 7 males. The total number of admissions to this jail during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923, was 145 males and 17 females. The maximum at one time was 25, the minimum 5, average about 13.

The jail has twenty cells on two tiers for men, two detention rooms for women, and two rooms with two cells each for male minors and witnesses. On the day of inspection the prisoners were separated as the law requires. The department for females is in the custody of a matron.

No contract has been entered into with the Westchester County Penitentiary for the care of the longer termed men, as has been recommended in former reports. The sheriff reports that during the past year only eleven men have been detained at the jail under sentence for upwards of ninety days, the longest being 347 days, but most of the eleven men were detained for periods of from 90 to 180 days.

At the time of inspection the jail was clean and the bed linen presented a very tidy appearance.

The inmates receive three meals a day about as follows: Breakfast—bread and coffee with milk; dinner—meat, potatoes, vegetables, bread and coffee; supper—bread and coffee. Milk for coffee is furnished and the prisoners are permitted to buy sugar. During the past year the cost per week for board of prisoners was \$4.65.

The recommendations contained in the last report of inspection dated April 13, 1923, are repeated as follows:

1. That the Board of Supervisors enter into such contract with the Westchester County Penitentiary officials as will be satisfactory to both parties.

2. That the interior of the jail be painted with white enamel paint.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
Chief Inspector.

## ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY JAIL

## CANTON

Inspected April 9, 1923. C. A. Gibson, sheriff; Mrs. Gibson, matron; W. J. Winslow, turnkey.

The population on this date was 23 males, classified as follows: Serving time, 13, all adults; awaiting action of grand jury, 6 adults and 1 minor; awaiting transportation, 3 adults. They were properly classified. The maximum number of inmates since January 1, 1923, was 29, six of whom were females; the minimum, 23, on this date.

There are 28 cells for men on the first and second floors and a dormitory on the third floor which is used for trustees when needed. There are three rooms for women on the second floor adjacent to toilet and bath tub. There are two showers on the ground floor easily accessible for all male prisoners. Baths are required once a week and can be had at any time, as hot water is always available.

The cells are equipped with vitreous toilets and lavatories of a type approved by the State Commission of Prisons.

The cooking is done by Mrs. Gibson and daughter assisted by an inmate. Three meals a day are served.

The danger of fire is negligible. Straw ticks are used in the cells and fresh straw is put in with each new arrival. Some sheets are used, but not enough for all the cells. Mattresses of proper dimensions would be much better than the straw ticks and sheets and pillow cases enough for all the cells should be supplied. This is recommended.

A doctor is employed but only on call. He should be required to examine inmates as soon after admission for the purpose of segregation and treatment of those afflicted with communicable diseases.

The place was found clean and inmates stated that the food was ample and well served.

Sentenced prisoners are employed on the jail farm and around the county buildings.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,

Commissioner.

## SARATOGA COUNTY JAIL

## BALLSTON SPA

Inspected March 13, 1923. D. D. Snell, sheriff. There are also an under-sheriff, janitor and matron.

The number of inmates at the time of inspection was 8, classified as follows: Serving sentence, 4 males and 1 female; awaiting trial, 1 male adult and 2 male minors. The maximum since the beginning of the fiscal year July 1st was 20; minimum, 7.

This is a modern jail containing 32 cells and rooms, which afford ample separate quarters for the classification of prisoners as required by Section 92 of the County Law. The jail is well equipped and was found in excellent condition throughout. For several years this jail had been the subject of considerable criticism, and many recommendations looking toward the general betterment of this institution had been made. It is gratifying to report that all the recommendations made at the beginning of the present sheriff's administration have been complied with and the jail shows evidence of first-class management. It has been painted throughout and many minor improvements made. Rules governing the conduct of inmates during their stay were inaugurated and a printed framed copy has been placed in each corridor. This has greatly improved the discipline and results in maintaining an orderly condition



as well as a clean jail, free from disfigured walls, soiled and broken fixtures, unkempt beds, and unwashed windows so readily noticeable in jails where laxity in management has been allowed to creep in.

A very desirable improvement was the fitting up of a receiving room and a place for the proper care of inmates' clothing after fumigation. The male prisoners are furnished with institutional clothing during their stay. This method is effective in keeping the jail free from vermin. The laundry facilities are adequate and plenty of hot water is available, except that during the winter the water heater could not be kept going constantly because of lack of coal.

A new heating system for the institution was installed with forced draft, and birdseye coal is being used. This is reported as satisfactory.

The under-sheriff's wife acts as matron and has charge of the department for females when such inmates are in custody. A considerable portion of the time there are no female prisoners. This department is light, well equipped, and was clean and well painted.

A jail physician is regularly appointed and calls at the jail nearly every day to examine all inmates admitted for the purpose of segregating those afflicted with communicable diseases.

The cooking is looked after by an inmate. Three meals a day are provided about as follows: Breakfast—bread, coffee, and sometimes cereal; dinner—stew or meat, potatoes, bread and coffee; supper—bread and tea. Women inmates and trustees who work about the institution and grounds receive a little extra, such as milk and sugar.

The large cage in the basement, which is used by the village of Ballston Spa for the detention of police prisoners and lodgers, has been renovated, painted, and was in orderly condition.

The officials in charge are entitled to commendation for the excellent manner in which this jail is being conducted.

The only added suggestions we have to offer in connection with the management of this institution—and which is generally recommended for all county jails—are that a civilian cook be employed and that all the beds be provided with sheets which can be frequently washed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN,  
*Commissioner.*

CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
*Chief Inspector.*

#### SARATOGA COUNTY JAIL

##### BALLSTON SPA

Inspected December 20, 1923. D. D. Snell, sheriff.

The population at the time of inspection was 23, all males, classified as follows: Serving sentence 17; held for grand jury 5; Federal prisoner, 1. One of the grand jury prisoners was a minor. The present population is about the maximum for the year; the minimum was 5.

Some very desirable improvements have been made in the conduct of the jail under the present sheriff's administration. This was fully discussed in the last report of inspection, March 13, 1923. The jail was clean and in order throughout, and in all respects the same as described at that time.

The jail is modern in design and equipment and is fairly satisfactory. The toilet flush, which some years ago became inadequate, was improved by the installation of flushometers throughout. The toilet bowls are of iron and will always be discolored and rusty, as is true of this type of toilet placed in niches. Vitreous china toilets would overcome the diffi-

culty. The present iron bowls will require frequent coats of enamel or other waterproof paint to keep them sanitary.

The jail throughout is well painted a light color and the walls free from markings and pasting of pictures by inmates. This is due to the sheriff establishing a set of rules governing the conduct of prisoners during their stay. These rules are framed and placed in each corridor and are said to be effective in maintaining good discipline and order.

The bedding consists of mattresses, blankets and pillows, and sheets and pillow slips are supplied to all but the sentenced prisoners on the first floor. With adequate laundry facilities, as are provided in this jail, no trouble should be experienced in keeping all the beds furnished with sheets and pillow cases for sanitary reasons. Each new prisoner on admission should be given fresh bed clothing.

The inmates receive three meals a day: Breakfast consists of bread and coffee; dinner—stew or meat, potatoes, vegetable, bread and coffee; supper—hash, bread and tea. Inmates are permitted to purchase condensed milk, sugar, etc., at their own expense.

The sheriff's wife acts as matron when females are detained. A jail physician is regularly appointed, who calls at the jail each evening and examines all new-comers for the purpose of segregating those afflicted with communicable diseases.

#### RECOMMENDATION

That all the beds be furnished with sheets and pillows with slips which should be washed each week.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN,

*Commissioner.*

CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

*Chief Inspector.*

#### SCHENECTADY COUNTY JAIL

##### SCHENECTADY

Inspected January 24, 1923. John G. Myers, sheriff; James A. Eichmeyer, under-sheriff. Mrs. Myers, acts as matron. Three guards are also employed.

The population on the day of inspection was 25 males and 1 female. classified as follows: Serving sentence, 14 adult males, 1 adult female and 1 male minor; convicted of crime and awaiting transfer to a penal institution, 8 adult males; awaiting examination, 2 adult males. The prisoners awaiting transfer and 4 adult males and the male minor serving sentence were United States prisoners.

This county jail is a modern one, excellent in equipment and having adequate provision for the proper classification of prisoners. The jail was found in a cleanly condition throughout. The cell bunks are each furnished with mattress, pillow, blankets, sheets and pillow slips. The jail is equipped with receiving room where all incoming prisoners are bathed and cleaned up before taken to the cells. There is a sterilizing plant where the clothing of incoming prisoners is thoroughly sterilized. Jail clothing is then issued to them and their own clothing stored pending their appearance in court or their release. The receiving room and sterilizing plant are of great assistance in keeping the jail clean and sanitary. Prisoners are examined by the physician on admission and if any are found to be suffering from communicable diseases they are properly segregated.

Inmates receive three meals a day. The dinner on the day of inspection consisted of beef stew, boiled potatoes, bread and butter and coffee. I examined the food and found it to be of good quality and abundant quantity.

The only criticism that I could make of the jail is the lack of opportunity for exercise for men who are serving time. Very few prisoners are given any exercise excepting in the corridors. The yard in the rear of the jail is about 75 feet square surrounded by a high fence. Whether this could be utilized is a mooted question, as former sheriffs feared that some prisoners might escape. With proper guarding such a prison yard affords little opportunity for escape, therefore, I recommend that this matter be looked into by the new sheriff.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN,  
Commissioner.

### SCHENECTADY COUNTY JAIL

#### SCHENECTADY

Inspected November 22, 1923. John G. Myers, sheriff.

The population of this jail on the date of inspection was 32 males and 1 female, classified as follows:

	Male	Female	Minor
Held for examination -----	11	1	*2
Serving sentence -----	19	--	--

\* Males.

The jail was in splendid condition throughout, clean, and well kept. It was previously inspected January 24, 1923.

A copy of the weekly menu at the jail is filed herewith.

Three meals a day are served and the ration appears to be well balanced and ample.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN,  
Commissioner.

JOHN F. TREMAIN,  
Secretary.

### SCHOHARIE COUNTY JAIL

#### SCHOHARIE

Inspected April 27, 1923. William Granby, sheriff. There is one jailer and the sheriff's wife acts as matron and cook. She is not paid by the county for her services. The sheriff receives a salary of \$1000 and maintenance and pays the employees of the jail.

At the time of inspection there were four inmates, all adult males: Three were serving sentence and one awaiting court action. The highest number at one time during the past year was reported as 10; at times there were no prisoners.

This jail is a small two-story stone structure in the rear of the court house. It is antiquated and at times inadequate. The cells and windows are small. There is a total of ten cells in three departments. The department for females or witnesses is on the second floor and is



reached by passing through the quarters for males. Fortunately not many of these classes are detained. There is a toilet of the self-flushing type in each cell on the first floor. On the second floor the cells have no toilets, but there is one toilet in each department. There is only one bath in the entire jail, located in an enclosure on the first floor. Hot water is carried from the sheriff's apartments when the prisoners bathe, as the regular apparatus has not been working well for some time. Attention was called to this matter in the last report. It would be a simple matter to locate and remedy the difficulty.

The beds consist of steel bunks provided with mattresses, blankets, pillows, sheets and pillow cases. There is a motor washer and stationary tubs in an adjoining wooden building, and at the time of inspection the bedding and the jail generally was clean except the windows needed washing. The lower floor and certain parts of the floor in the women's department are in need of repair. This has been done quite satisfactorily in the men's cell room on second floor by resurfacing.

As the jail is not very light, when the interior is again repainted it is recommended that white enamel paint be used. This will render the darkened portions much lighter and such paint can also be washed. White enamel paint is being used with success in many of the jails of the State.

The sheriff stated that the sewage disposal plant was working well and no further trouble was experienced with the system.

The jail is heated by steam and lighted by electricity. The kitchen, which is located in the sheriff's apartments, is said to be satisfactorily equipped. Tin ware is used in serving food to prisoners. They receive three meals a day, about as follows: Breakfast, oat meal with milk and sugar, coffee, bread and cookies; dinner, soup, fresh pork, potatoes, vegetables, bread and tea; (dessert once a week); supper, bread, tea and fried potatoes.

A jail physician is regularly appointed and calls at the jail when sent for. He examines all inmates for the purpose of separate treatment for those suffering with communicable diseases.

Prisoners are supplied with reading matter, such as books, magazines and newspapers. The sheriff's record was well kept.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the interior of the jail be painted with white enamel.
2. That the floor be repaired.
3. That the water heating apparatus be put in working condition.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
Chief Inspector.

#### SCHUYLER COUNTY JAIL

##### WATKINS

Inspected March 28, 1923. Frank L. Miller, sheriff.

This is one of the oldest county jails in the State, having been erected about 1854. It is a two-story brick structure attached to the rear of the sheriff's residence and was first inspected by a member of the State Commission of Prisons in June, 1897, the year following the organization of the Commission. It has since been the subject of much criticism because of lack of facilities at times for legally classifying those committed to it, its vault-like cells with inadequate ventilation, and the grave fire risk that is assumed by the county when prisoners are confined on the second floor.

There are eight stone cells on the first floor, four on each side

facing windows. Each cell is about 4 feet wide, 8 feet deep and 8 feet high, which is 2 feet narrower than the minimum width fixed by the Commission in the construction of new jails. Each cell has a heavy latticed door and is equipped with a cot, mattress, sheets, and pillow with slip. There are a toilet and sink at the end of each corridor and a bath tub in the west end of the north corridor. Electric lights have been installed recently in the toilet rooms in the corridors and hot water connection to the sinks.

The entrance to the lower floor is from the sheriff's office, which is a rear room on the first floor of the residence. The upper floor is reached by stairway from the same office. This stairway, originally of wood, has been replaced by one of steel construction, and the wooden door opening into the second floor has given way to a steel one.

The two corridors on the first floor are separated by latticed partitions, which permit inmates to converse from one side to the other although they cannot see each other. Thus, there is practically but one department for all classes of male prisoners. Each row of cells faces three windows which are barred. The floor is concrete, the original stone floor having been removed about twenty years ago.

The upper floor contains five rooms on a central corridor—three on the south side and two and a bath room on the north. There is a window in each room. The floors are of wood and the partitions, sidewalls and doors are of wood and plaster. There is an electric button in one of the rooms by means of which an inmate may ring a bell in the sheriff's quarters. This is intended not only as a convenience but as an emergency call in case of fire.

The jail is heated by steam and lighted by electricity and was in satisfactory condition with respect to cleanliness. Three meals a day are served, the meals being prepared in the sheriff's kitchen and passed through an aperture connecting the kitchen with the jail corridor. The average daily menu was stated by the sheriff to be as follows: Breakfast—shredded wheat with milk and sugar, coffee with milk and sugar, bread and oleomargarine; dinner—hamburg steak, potatoes, beans, bread and oleomargarine and coffee; supper—bread and oleomargarine, warmed potatoes, beans and tea.

When repairs were made to the sheriff's residence last year a new range was installed in the kitchen, the old one having outlived its usefulness, and a new sink was provided. There is no jail laundry and the laundry is sent out. The sheriff's staff consists of an under-sheriff whose wife acts as matron, four deputies, a turnkey, and janitor. A jail physician is employed and comes on call.

The jail has a library and inmates are furnished with magazines and newspapers.

There is a jail yard surrounded by a board fence a short section of which was blown down during the winter. This is to be repaired. Prisoners are not exercised in the yard because of its insecurity. Those serving sentence are employed about the premises. As a rule, only those serving short sentences are kept at the jail, the others being sent to the Monroe County Penitentiary.

The jail throughout was clean and in good order.

There were but two prisoners at the time of inspection. Both were adult males. One was serving a short sentence and was working outside the jail on the premises. The other, charged with murder, was in one of the corridors.

Prisoners are seldom locked in their cells and are permitted out in the corridors. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922, 48 persons, 3 of whom were females, were confined in the jail. The highest number at one time was 8, and at times there was none. Usually, the jail has but one or two inmates. One prisoner escaped during the year. The bars on the windows are old and not very secure.

In August, 1916, proceedings were instituted by the Commission

with a view to compelling the county to provide an adequate and sanitary jail. Plans were submitted by the county authorities for improvements, but were not satisfactory and were disapproved by the Commission. The proceedings were adjourned from month to month and in 1919 a steel stairway leading to the second floor and a steel door to the women's quarters were provided. Finally, on October 5, 1920, the proceedings were discontinued with the understanding that if promised improvements by the chairman of the Board of Supervisors failed to materialize a new proceeding would be instituted.

Failure to take action resulted in new proceedings, returnable before the Commission on September 11, 1922, at which time the members of the jail committee of the Board appeared and stated that the Board felt that the erection of a new jail was out of the question. The possibility of working out a plan for the reconstruction of the jail covering a period of two or three years was suggested by the Commission and the committee agreed to consider such a plan. Finally, in January the Board notified the Commission that in its opinion a modern jail is unnecessary. At its February meeting the matter was referred to the Attorney-General for "such action as his judgment may warrant".

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) WALTER W. NICHOLSON,  
*Commissioner.*

JOHN F. TREMAIN,  
*Secretary.*

#### SCHUYLER COUNTY JAIL

##### WATKINS

Inspected December 29, 1923. Frank L. Millen, sheriff; William Adsit, turnkey; Florence Millen, matron.

There is no change in the condition of this jail from that reported at last inspection on March 28, 1923. Reference to report of last inspection is suggested for full description of jail structure and equipment.

At the time of inspection there were two male adult prisoners—one on 59-days sentence for intoxication and one charged with perjury and held for the grand jury which meets in March, June, September and December. The highest number of prisoners at any one time during the year closed December 31, 1923, was nine; the lowest, one. During the months of October, November and December, 1923, there were forty-three days on which there were no prisoners. Sentenced prisoners for more than thirty days are sent to Monroe County Penitentiary. Under contract Schuyler County pays the Penitentiary for such prisoners at the rate of \$7.00 per week.

The Sheriff says the arrangement of cell units is such that under the ordinary condition of small number of prisoners it is possible to keep prisoners segregated as required by law.

The jail was found clean. The bedding was clean and is changed once a week. Prisoners are required to bathe once a week.

A regularly appointed jail physician responds when called.

Purchases are made from penal institutions.

The condition of jail record is very good.

The broken-down fence surrounding the jail yard, referred to in the last report, has been repaired.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) WALTER W. NICHOLSON,  
*Commissioner.*



## SENECA COUNTY JAIL

## OVID

Inspected January 26, 1923. In charge of Grover E. Terry, under-sheriff, who, with his family, resides at the court house, which building contains the court room, jury rooms, residence and jail.

During 1922 this institution was abandoned by resolution of the Board of Supervisors. Such procedure had been recommended by the State Commission of Prisons since the erection of the modern county jail at Waterloo. The Ovid jail was considered obsolete and its use had rapidly declined as indicated by the following data taken from the official county records:

Year	Admissions		Serving Sentence	Held for Court	Other causes
	M.	F.			
1915-----	45	1	32	14	--
1916-----	24	--	12	8	4
1917-----	55	--	25	14	16
1918-----	18	--	6	9	3
1919-----	17	3	8	11	--
1920-----	11	2	6	--	7
1921-----	4	--	3	--	1

On January 1, 1923, the dual-shire system again became effective in this county by resolution of the Board of Supervisors and at the time of my visit the under-sheriff had just taken possession and one prisoner was occupying the jail on a thirty days' sentence. He was being employed as a trusty cleaning and whitewashing the interior.

The building is old but in fair state of preservation. The jail consists of a room in the basement and a room on the main floor. The basement is above grade and the jail, which is constructed of masonry, is situated across the hall from the deputy's dining room and kitchen. There are three stone cells and the interior of the room is lined with planks which are whitewashed. Each cell has a cot bed with bedding and in the room are four additional iron beds, chairs, table and a toilet and lavatory. The cells are 5ft.x7ft.2in.x7ft.8in. and two have heavy, narrow barred doors and the other has a solid plate door. There are only two small windows (2 x 3 feet) the bottoms of which are about 5½ feet above the floor and glazed with frosted glass. As a consequence the room is poorly lighted and ventilated and the cells are almost totally dark, so far as sunlight is concerned. The room has electric light and is heated by steam. The floor is cement. There is no bath in connection with the jail.

The detention room on the main floor intended for the use of female prisoners has large barred windows and is provided with lavatory. This room is being occupied by members of the under-sheriff's family, as female prisoners are seldom detained.

This county has a modern and adequate jail at Waterloo. Just to what extent the return to the dual-shire system will necessitate the use of this antiquated jail at Ovid remains to be seen. The officials claim that its comparative nearness by automobile to the main jail will minimize its use to the mere temporary detention of a few court prisoners during the session of grand jury or court held at Ovid. In addition it will be used for the local police prisoners, and the practice has prevailed of detaining one or more men under short sentence to assist with the care of the building and grounds.

If maintained as a court house jail it has insufficient quarters to legally separate minors from adults, court prisoners from sentenced, and civil prisoners or witnesses from others, as required by law.

The dark cell room with insanitary cells is intolerable. The cells should have open barred fronts facing large windows, insuring proper ventilation and means of sunlight, so essential in jails. One shower bath is required and each cell should be furnished with modern jail toilet

and lavatory. The room is small, making difficult any adequate rearrangement, but sufficient separate quarters are necessary to meet the legal requirements relative to classification of inmates.

If necessary to maintain a jail at Ovid the officials of Seneca county should be required to provide a legal and sanitary one, free from the objections indicated, and submit plans to the State Commission of Prisons for approval as required by law.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
Chief Inspector.

### SENECA COUNTY JAIL

#### WATERLOO

Inspected June 19, 1923. Burt E. Smalley, sheriff; Mrs. Smalley is matron.

The population on the day of inspection was six males, classified as follows: Serving sentence, 1; awaiting grand jury, 1; awaiting transfer, 1; awaiting trial, 3. One of the latter was a minor. The maximum this year was 13, the minimum, 4. The prisoners were legally classified.

A jail physician is employed but comes only on call. In a good many of the counties of the State the prisoners in the jails are given a physical examination on or near the time of admission for the purpose of segregating those found to be afflicted with communicable diseases. This should be done in the Seneca County Jail.

There is a receiving and disinfecting room in the basement for new arrivals, and also a properly equipped hospital on the upper floor. There are shower baths on all the floors and a tub bath in the women's department and hospital. All cells have toilet and lavatory. The bedding consists of mattresses, blankets, sheets and pillows with slips. In the basement is a laundry with modern equipment, also a dining room for trusties. The kitchen in the basement is not used as such at present, the cooking being done in the sheriff's kitchen by the matron with some help from inmates.

One bad feature in connection with the management of this jail is the fact that no turnkey is employed, and in the absence of the sheriff the matron has the responsibility of looking after the inmates which is a very dangerous arrangement and should not be tolerated. This matter has been taken up with the county officials on previous occasions and a proper adjustment of the matter should be made without further delay.

This is a modern jail and was clean in all departments.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That a turnkey or jailer be appointed at once.
2. That all inmates be examined by the physician as soon as feasible after admission.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
Commissioner.

### STEUBEN COUNTY JAIL

#### BATH

Inspected March 24, 1923. Lynn W. Kellogg, sheriff; Frank Bartlett, under-sheriff; Mrs. Frank Potter, matron.

At the time of inspection there were 19 prisoners held at this jail, as follows:

Ten male adults held for the grand jury; 1 male adult held for examination; 1 male adult held for sentence; 5 male adults serving time; 1 male minor held for grand jury; 1 female minor held as witness. The highest number at any time during the present year was 30. There was proper classification.

This jail, which is of the pit-type construction, is old and difficult to keep clean and orderly. The jail has been painted throughout. The plumbing, which was installed only recently, is apparently not of a satisfactory type, as it is constantly getting out of order and there is need for frequent repairs. The Jail Committee of the Board of Supervisors should take the matter up with the architect and endeavor to ascertain why a satisfactory job was not given under the contract.

During the week previous to the inspection an attempt was made at escape by a prisoner, which might have resulted in serious jail delivery if not discovered in time. The inside window bars in one cell were broken off by the back of a chair and the outside bars were easily sawed, the saws having been brought in by a visitor who is now in custody.

The matter of the safe custody of prisoners in county jails is a most important one and a great responsibility rests on the sheriff in this respect. It is apparent that the entire jail should be gone over by some expert jail builder and all of the outside bars, at least, replaced with tool-proof steel. The locks, generally, on the cells are in bad condition and all of these should be gone over and either replaced or a new system of locking installed. It was found possible to open the cells with a key made from a broomstick. This matter should be taken up with Frank Havens, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, and immediate action requested by the Commission. It should be closely followed up and further action taken by the Commission if this recommendation is not promptly complied with.

The sheriff succeeded in having the old straw mattresses replaced with new and satisfactory covered mattresses.

The recommendation of the Commission as to the need for a new range and proper ventilation in the prison kitchen has been referred to the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors as a committee to carry out these improvements. He should be asked what, if any, progress has been made in the matter.

A large quantity of liquor reported on hand in the jail at the time of the last inspection has been destroyed, but there still remains about forty or fifty barrels.

Attention is again called to the necessity of making the jail yard safe, so that prisoners held for any considerable time may be given an opportunity for outdoor exercise. It is possible to do this here at an expense which would not be large, and with some additional expenditure and proper supervision prisoners could be exercised in the yard.

It is not proposed to do any farm work this year, although prisoners will be taken to the county tuberculosis farm for such work as is needed there.

It is again strongly urged that the County make an arrangement so that prisoners may be examined by the county physician as soon after their reception as is possible, so that those found to be suffering from contagious or infectious diseases may be properly segregated. This has been recommended for some time and should not be longer delayed.

With conditions existing at this jail, it would be most desirable if the County could make an arrangement so that time prisoners of over sixty days could be sent to the Monroe County Penitentiary where there would be an opportunity for work and outdoor exercise.

Prisoners were interviewed as to food and there was no complaint as to its quality or quantity.

An astonishing thing found here was the confinement of a young girl who will not be sixteen years of age until May 6, 1923. She has been confined here since January 6, 1923, as a witness against her father who is



charged with a most revolting crime. The sheriff stated that she had been held here because there is no other place in the county where she could be safely detained. It is certain that this is a direct violation of section 21 of the Children's Court Law.

Counties as large as Steuben should without question provide some sort of a detention home for children under sixteen years of age whom it is necessary to detain. There are in the county many flourishing women's clubs and it is suggested to them that this is a subject which might well engage their serious attention. The matter was taken up with District Attorney Cheney at Corning and he stated that he is very much disturbed over the case of this girl and is endeavoring to work out some solution with the County Probation Officer so that she might be taken out of the jail. The matter has been referred to Commissioner Davenport to follow up.

#### RECOMMENDATION

That hereafter no person under sixteen years of age be detained in the county jail in accordance with the provision of the Children's Court Act.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
Commissioner.

#### STEBUEN COUNTY JAIL

##### BATH

Inspected November 5, 1923. Lynn W. Kellogg, sheriff; Mrs. Frank Potter, matron.

At the time of inspection there were 11 prisoners held at this jail, as follows:

Male adults held for grand jury -----	4
Male adult held for trial -----	1
Male adults serving time -----	4
Male minor held for grand jury -----	1
Female held for grand jury -----	1

All were properly classified and segregated. There were 15 prisoners the previous week and 44 the last week in September, which overcrowded the jail and caused doubling up. There were 192 prisoners held here during the year.

This is an old brick jail of the pit type, hard to keep clean and ventilated. The whole place was clean and orderly when inspected.

Last March a special inspection was made because of the attempted escape of two prisoners, who were discovered; otherwise, a wholesale delivery might have resulted. The inside window bars in one cell were broken off by the back of a chair and the outside bars were easily sawed, the saws having been brought in by a visitor. It was found that the outside bars generally were in poor condition and it is a safe opinion to render, in the absence of expert testing, that the jail is not safe and secure for the custody of prisoners. At that time it was stated:

"It is apparent that the entire jail should be gone over by some expert jail builder and all of the outside bars, at least, replaced with tool-proof steel. The locks, generally on the cells are in bad condition and all of these should be gone over and either replaced or a new system of locking installed. It was found possible to open the cells with a key made from a broom-stick."

This matter cannot longer be overlooked, and the Commission should make an order requiring the county officials to appear before it, if not promptly attended to. A conference was had with the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors and prompt attention promised on the questions of physical examination of prisoners on entrance, the providing of a proper range, and ventilation for the kitchen.

Attention is again called to the repeated recommendations for making the jail yard safe so prisoners may get outdoor exercise. Some are held here up to a year.

New mattresses have been provided instead of the straw ones.

A modern laundry and disinfecting apparatus are again recommended and urged as necessary from a sanitary and health standpoint.

The iron floors were rusty in places, and should be given a covering of suitable paint.

No religious services of any kind are held here. The Salvation Army of Hornell came for two weeks and then stopped. It would seem that the pastors of Bath churches would see to it that services are held here from time to time.

The supply of reading matter is not adequate and should have attention.

The wire netting about the cell tiers should be repaired.

A commendable feature is that the matron alone has access to the women's quarters.

Attached hereto is a copy of the menu of the jail for the past week, which is submitted for study and suggestions, if any are needed.

The Sheriff and Clerk of the Board of Supervisors should be asked to advise the Commission on or before January 1, 1924, as to the recommendations made above.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

SARAH L. DAVENPORT,

*Commissioners.*

## SUFFOLK COUNTY JAIL.

### RIVERHEAD

Inspected April 18, 1923. Amza W. Biggs, sheriff; Mrs. Biggs acts as matron. Other employes include a warden, guard, turnkey, keeper, and a cook.

The population at the time of inspection was 27, classified as follows:

	Adults		Minors	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Serving sentence -----	14	1	2	--
Held for grand jury -----	7	--	3	--

Prisoners were properly classified. The highest population since January 1, 1923, was 41; the lowest, 22; and the average about 35.

This is a large completely equipped jail, containing 30 cells for court prisoners, 84 cells for males serving sentence, 20 cells for females, a large hospital room, and a room used as a chapel. One block of five cells on the first floor, which was originally a part of the section for women, is now set apart as a receiving room where all inmates upon arrival are segregated until after examination by the physician.

Each cell is furnished with an enameled iron toilet in niche, steel bunk, mattress, pillow, sheets, pillow slips, and blankets. Clean bedding is supplied each inmate on arrival and weekly thereafter. There is a shower

bath in each section—13 in all—with a plentiful supply of hot water, and inmates may bathe at will but they must bathe at least weekly.

The hospital room is furnished with several white enameled iron beds, niche toilet, and tub bath. It is well lighted and ventilated.

The kitchen is in the basement of the jail. The equipment consists of four steam kettles, three urns, a large range, food bins, etc. Prisoners receive three meals a day about as follows: Breakfast—fried potatoes, bread and coffee; dinner—soup or fish or stewed meat, bread and coffee; supper—soup or preserved fruit, bread and tea. The prisoners stated that the food was satisfactory as to quality and quantity.

The laundry, which is located in the basement, is equipped with electric washer, steam drying closet, centrifugal dryer, and wash trays. All laundry work is done here.

Sentenced male prisoners are employed about the jail and county buildings and at the county farm at Yaphank. Sentenced females are employed at ironing towels and similar light tasks, but there does not seem to be enough work of this nature to keep them employed at all times.

There is a small jail yard, but it is not used for exercise purposes, the officials deeming it unsafe. The exercise corridors in the court sections are well lighted and ventilated, and being nearly 100 feet long the prisoners ordinarily held here have ample space for exercise.

The jail physician is appointed, subject to call. All male inmates are held in the receiving room until they are bathed, examined by the physician, and receive an issue of institutional clothing, consisting of under garments and brown striped denim overalls and shirts. Prisoners suffering from communicable disease are segregated. The receiving room is found to aid in keeping the jail clean and sanitary.

Religious services for those who wish to attend are held at the chapel every Sunday. It was stated that the woman who has charge of the services has conducted church services at this jail every Sunday for forty years.

There is a small library and prisoners are permitted to purchase newspapers and magazines. The number of books in the library should be increased. Arrangements might be made with the public libraries of the county to furnish the jail with such extra copies of books as are not needed at the library.

The interior of the jail was being painted at the time of inspection, the work being done by inmates. The steel work was being painted with white enamel, the steam pipes with aluminum bronze, and the floors with battle-ship gray. The toilet bowls which are stained, as is usual with this type of toilet, are being re-enameled with white enamel and coated on the outside with red lead. The Board of Supervisors should consider the matter of substituting vitreous toilets as the present ones wear out.

The jail was clean in all departments, showing excellent care.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,  
*Inspector.*

## SULLIVAN COUNTY JAIL

### MONTICELLO

Inspected April 12, 1923. George D. Pelton, sheriff. Mrs. Pelton acts as matron and there are also an under-sheriff and deputy who act as jailers.

On the day of inspection there were only two inmates, both adult males; one was held for the grand jury and the other serving sentence. There have been very few female prisoners.



This is a modern three-story jail of fireproof construction containing twelve cells on the first floor, twelve on the second, and on the third floor are six cells and two large detention or hospital rooms. There are also a consultation room and a room for the jailers.

The jail was clean and in order throughout and is kept well painted. The floors are of concrete and of unusually good construction as they are free from cracks. The toilets are of the niche type with direct flush. The flush is inadequate and could be corrected by the installation of flushometers, particularly in the cells most used.

The beds consist of steel bunks, mattresses, blankets, sheets and pillows with slips. The jail has an ample supply of hot and cold water but no modern laundry machinery was ever provided, and the laundry is sent out at considerable expense to the county. Nearly all county jails throughout the state are provided with adequate laundry facilities, so essential in a well managed jail. There are at present two stationary tubs, and ample room for the installation of an electric washer and centrifugal drier. This equipment should be provided and the prisoners required to keep the bedding and clothing clean and in proper condition.

The jail kitchen is in the basement but is not used. Three meals a day are provided, the cooking being done in the sheriff's residence. The meals are about as follows: Breakfast, bread, potatoes and coffee; dinner, meat, potatoes, coffee, bread and butter; supper, bread, warmed-up potatoes and tea. Some milk and sugar is allowed. There are no food passes through the corridor gratings, making it always necessary to unlock the corridor doors at meal time. This condition has been the cause of escapes and serious assaults upon officials in some other jails where the same condition existed. It can be corrected by installing food openings in either the corridor doors or the side gratings, one in each department would be sufficient, and should be provided as a matter of safety.

On the main floor is a good sized store room for supplies and a considerable supply of prison made goods was on hand, such as shoes, blankets, mattresses, sheets, brooms, etc.

The employment consists of the jail housework, and the care of the large lawns surrounding the county buildings. It is the practice to permit prisoners, particularly trustees, to roam in the outer corridors of the jail. This causes illegal commingling of different classes of prisoners, besides giving access to outer windows which is liable to lead to communication with the outside and the passing in of contraband articles. The prisoners' corridors are intended for the use of prisoners, and the use of guards' corridors by prisoners should not be tolerated, except under blankets, mattresses, sheets, brooms, etc.

The grand jury meets four times a year.

The jail physician is regularly appointed and calls at the jail when his services are needed.

Reading matter is supplied to prisoners if they desire it.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That laundry facilities be provided and inmates be required to do the washing.
2. That the toilet flush be improved.
3. That food passes be installed as suggested.
4. That inmates be excluded from the guards' corridors and classified at all times strictly in accordance with the provisions of section 92 of the County Law.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
Chief Inspector.

## SULLIVAN COUNTY JAIL

## MONTICELLO

Inspected November 1, 1923. George D. Pelton, sheriff; Mrs. Pelton acts as matron and cook. There are also an under-sheriff and deputy sheriff.

There were eight inmates at the time of inspection, classified as follows:

	Male Adults	Male Minors
Serving Sentence -----	2	2
Awaiting trial -----	2	1
Sentenced and awaiting transfer to Elmira -----	--	1
Total -----	4	4

The prisoners were not legally classified. The two minors serving sentence, the two adults serving sentence and one of the adults awaiting trial were together in the section on the east side of the first floor. There was some excuse for this, however, as the sections on the second floor were unsafe as the result of a recent escape of two dangerous criminals. Attention was called to the matter of improper classification of prisoners in this jail by Chief Inspector Young in the last report of inspection and the jail authorities should make every effort to see that the provisions of section 92 of the County Law are strictly observed.

There are thirty cells and two large rooms in this jail, so arranged that there are eight departments—four of six cells each, one of which is of tool-proof construction; two on the third floor of three cells each; and the two rooms which are used for females only. This provides sufficient separate quarters to permit proper classification of the various classes of prisoners ordinarily held here.

During the inspection the matter of the escape was the subject of special inquiry. The facts, in brief, are as follows: There were eight court prisoners (adult and minor) in the jail at the time of the escape four of whom had been sentenced to other institutions at the last term of court and were awaiting transfer. Three of these men were taken to Clinton Prison on the morning of the day of inspection. Of the others, three were held for murder and one was charged with stealing automobiles. It will be noted from the foregoing that there were more court prisoners than there were cells in the "tool-proof" section, and as the county officials were desirous of keeping the men charged with murder separate from each other, but one was held in the "Court Row" and the others were in cells on the second floor, one on the west side and one on the east. The automobile thief was also held on the west side of the second floor, but the reason for this did not appear, as there was one vacant cell in the court section which was not occupied and where he might have been placed.

It was stated that the jail officials realized the desperate character of the men and that a strict watch was maintained when they had visitors. However, in some manner saws had been passed into the jail and on Sunday, October 13th, it was discovered that the prisoners (one charged with murder and one with automobile stealing) had made an attempt to saw the bars of the cells and they were stripped and searched and saws taken from them, after which they were placed in different cells and kept in close confinement. It was further stated that neither had any visitors since that time except that the wife of the man charged with automobile stealing visited him in company with her little girl and a lawyer on October 25th and that they had had a conference in the consultation room in the jail in the presence of the jailer. Again, on Friday, October 26th, the wife and child visited the prisoner and were

permitted to see him in the sleeping room of the jailer on the second floor of the jail, the jailer being present at all times.

When the jailer entered the jail on Sunday morning, October 28th, about 7 A. M., he was informed by a trusty that there had been a commotion upstairs during the night and that he feared there had been an escape. On investigation it was learned that two  $\frac{3}{8}$  inch bars had been sawed on each of two cells, two of the same size on the guards' corridor grating, and two  $\frac{3}{8}$  inch bars on the window grating on a window at the north side of the jail. The bars were bent over and the prisoners made their escape by climbing down the grating to the first floor from where it is but a short drop to the ground. Further investigation showed that an attempt had been made to saw a bar on the guards' corridor on the east side of the jail for the purpose of liberating the other prisoners on this floor.

The under-sheriff and the deputy-sheriff are engaged in serving papers, attending to the jail, and taking care of the sheriff's office in the County Building during his absence. It was stated that the under-sheriff was employed most of the time on outside duties and that the care of the jail and office was left to the deputy. The jailer does not remain at the jail but stays at the office of the sheriff, going to the jail at meal time or when visitors or other business requires that he do so. The plans for the jail, as approved by the State Commission of Prisons, provided for an office on the first floor of the jail, but this room is now used as a consultation room for prisoners and their counsel.

An occasional visit to the jail during the day is not sufficient supervision, and the jailer should make his headquarters at the jail proper and not in an office in an adjoining building. Should this necessitate the employment of another person to remain at the office of the sheriff, the Board of Supervisors should take immediate steps to employ such a person. It is the practice for the under-sheriff and deputy-sheriff to take turns, week about, as night jailer. They are supposed to lock in the prisoners for the night, and as a rule, before retiring, the officer on duty goes through the jail to make sure that all is well. The jailer's bedroom is on the second floor of the jail building at the head of the stairway. There is a telephone in the room and a bell which rings from the jail entrance. The officer who has been on duty all day is expected to answer all calls at the door during the night, all telephone calls and have supervision of the jail and its inmates. This is a very unsatisfactory and unsafe arrangement and the Commission has criticised it in other counties, calling attention to the fact that a man asleep in the same or adjoining building does not constitute adequate supervision. It is unfair to expect a man to work all day and be in any condition to supervise a jail during the night. The automobile and good roads have made country places easily available to the most desperate classes of criminals and rural communities are no longer isolated as in the past. Arrangements should be made to have a man on duty in the jail office during the night.

The recommendation contained in the last report of inspection—that prisoners be kept in the exercise corridors and that "trusties" be not permitted to have the run of the jail—has been complied with, it being stated that "trusties" are not permitted to enter the jail corridors except in the custody of the officer.

The other recommendations—improving the toilet flush, that food passes be installed, and that laundry equipment be provided—had not been acted upon favorably by the Board of Supervisors, notwithstanding that the jailer was severely assaulted by a prisoner while serving meals some weeks subsequent to the filing of the report. The Chairman of the Building Committee of the Board of Supervisors was present at the jail and the matter was brought to his attention, but he was of the opinion that the system adopted since the attack on the officer—causing all prisoners to enter their cells and locking the doors by means of the lever



controls before the officer entered the corridor with the food—was sufficient. When it was demonstrated to him that this system could not be depended upon, he ordered the representative of the jail company who was at the jail repairing the damaged bars, to install food passes in the corridor doors.

It was stated that the cost of laundry work for the jail amounted to about \$4.00 a week, and this does not include the laundering of blankets, which are simply aired after a prisoner is discharged from the jail unless they are particularly dirty. As has been previously pointed out, there is a room available in the basement of the jail, equipped with stationary tubs, which could be used as a laundry with little expense to the county. An electric washer, large enough to do all the jail work, including blankets, could be purchased for a reasonable sum and the county would soon save enough on weekly laundry bills to pay for it.

The kitchen in the basement of the jail is not used except for the purpose of washing dishes, the food being prepared in the residence of the sheriff and carried to the jail by an inmate in charge of an officer. The matron does not have charge of the key to the department for females and the practice has been for the officer and the inmate to serve food to any female prisoners, unaccompanied by the matron. This is a practice which is likely to cause severe criticism of the jail attaches and the regulations adopted by the State Commission of Prisons and contained in its printed "Rules for the Management of Jails" should be strictly observed. At no time should a male prisoner be permitted to enter the section for females when any are detained.

The food given prisoners on the day of inspection was as follows: Breakfast—oatmeal with milk and sugar, three slices of bread, and coffee with milk and sugar; dinner—macaroni, bread and tea; supper—bread, tea and cookies. Some of the inmates complained that the quantity was insufficient, but others said they received plenty.

The jail physician does not examine prisoners on arrival, despite recommendation to that effect in previous reports of inspection. This should be done.

A minor improvement which seems to be needed is the substitution of translucent glass in the window of the bathroom in one of the rooms for females. This room is exposed to the view of persons residing at the rear of the jail and it is not screened in any way.

The jail was in clean condition except for pictures pasted upon the cell walls. As vermin are likely to find lodgment behind these papers, the practice should not be permitted.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the jailer be required to remain at the jail office instead of at the sheriff's office.
2. That arrangements be made to have an officer on duty in the jail at all hours of the night.
3. That the regulations of the State Commission of Prisons regarding the care of female prisoners be strictly observed.
4. That laundry equipment be provided.
5. That translucent glass be substituted in the window of the bathroom as above mentioned.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

*Inspector.*

## TIOGA COUNTY JAIL

OWEGO

Inspected March 16, 1923 Lloyd Hedges, sheriff; Mrs. Hedges acts as matron; an under-sheriff is also employed, and there is a civilian cook who also assists the matron.

The population of the jail at the time of inspection was 13, classified as follows: Serving sentence, 6 adult males; held for grand jury, 4 adult males and 1 adult female; 2 male minors. All were properly classified. This was the greatest number of prisoners at one time since January 1, 1923. The lowest was 6, and the average about 10.

Juveniles are detained at a private hospital in the village, it having been designated by the Children's Court as a place of detention for such cases.

This jail is a three-story brick building of modern construction. The cells and rooms are so arranged as to provide thirteen separate departments, thereby permitting proper classification of prisoners at all times. There are 42 cells and 5 rooms, each equipped with enameled iron toilet in niche with enameled iron seats, steel bunk, mattress, pillow, sheets, blankets, and pillow case. The jail is well lighted and ventilated, and with the exception of the toilet bowls which are stained, as is usual with this type, it was found clean and in good order. There are five shower baths and one tub bath with a plentiful supply of hot water at all times. Prisoners are required to bathe on admission and at least weekly thereafter.

One room on the second floor is furnished with a bed and toilet facilities and is set apart for use as a hospital.

There is no jail yard and prisoners have but little employment to occupy their time in winter, the only work during this season being a little trusty work about the jail. During the summer sentenced prisoners are employed at the county farm under the direction of a keeper. Court prisoners exercise in the prisoners' corridor.

The sentenced men were permitted the run of the jail, a practice which was criticised in the last report of inspection. This leads to abuses and illegal commingling of prisoners. It is but fair to the sheriff who assumed office the first of the year to say that he simply followed the practice in vogue when he took charge of the jail. He promised to discontinue the practice at once.

Inmates receive three meals a day except on Sunday when they have but two. Meals are eaten in the cells or exercise corridors. The sheriff is allowed 27½ cents a meal for each prisoner. The menu is about as follows: Breakfast—cereal with milk and sugar, bread and coffee; dinner—meat or fish, potatoes, bread and tea; supper—potatoes, bread and butter and tea. Cookies are added occasionally during the week, as are vegetables. The prisoners stated that the food was satisfactory.

There is no laundry in connection with the jail, the only facilities afforded being sinks in the jail corridors. The State Commission of Prisons has recommended for several years that a laundry be fitted up in the basement of the jail, but nothing whatever has been done to comply with this recommendation. There is plenty of room in the jail for a laundry and the authorities should proceed with the work. The expense would be small and the results would more than justify the expenditure.

A jail physician is appointed, subject to call. Prisoners are examined by him as soon after admission as possible, usually the same day, and any found suffering from communicable disease are segregated. This is a commendable practice.

The grand jury meets four times a year—March, June, September and November. It would seem to be a better arrangement to have the November grand jury changed to December, thus making the periods between terms of equal length. Two men had been detained awaiting action of the grand jury since November, 1922, shortly following the adjourn-

ment of the November grand jury. It is suggested that this matter be brought to the attention of the judicial authorities of the county for such action as they deem advisable.

The authorities of the county do not observe the provisions of section 182 of the Prison Law in the matter of making purchases of articles made in the prisons. It is the practice, I was informed, to purchase all articles for the jail from the local merchants, disregarding the fact that if any of these articles are made in the state prisons they must be purchased from the Superintendent of State Prisons and that claims for purchases of such articles from other sources, without certificates from the State Commission of Prisons, shall not be audited or paid. The sheriff promised to be guided by the law when making purchases in the future.

The pastor of one of the local churches visits the jail every Sunday and the Salvation Army conducts services at the jail occasionally.

Inmates are furnished with papers, and magazines and books from the library.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That a laundry be fitted up in the basement of the jail and that no laundry work be done in the corridors.

2. That the provisions of section 182 of the Prison Law be observed in the matter of purchases for the jail.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,  
*Inspector.*

#### TOMPKINS COUNTY JAIL

##### ITHACA

Inspected March 15, 1923. Fay Skilling, sheriff; Mrs. Skilling acts as matron. An under-sheriff and turnkey are also employed.

The population at the time of inspection was 2, both adult males serving sentence. The highest population since the beginning of the fiscal year, July 1, 1922, was 15, the lowest none, and the average about 8. Only one juvenile has been detained here since the Children's Court Law became operative, a private home in the city having been designated by the court for the detention of such cases. The sheriff stated that he had no trouble during the past year in maintaining proper classification.

This is an old jail of the pit type, the cells in the pit being used for sentenced men, and the rooms and cells on the second floor for court prisoners. The cells in the department for males have two bunks with springs and are furnished with mattresses with covers, pillows, blankets, and pillow slips. The new mattresses were purchased in compliance with a recommendation of the State Commission of Prisons and they have proven more satisfactory than the former arrangement of using quilts and blankets as mattresses, and the appearance of the jail has been improved. Each cell is equipped with enameled iron toilet flushed from tank operated by a chain. The toilets were slightly soiled, but the sheriff endeavors to keep them enameled. There are two tub baths in this section of the jail with a constant supply of hot water. Prisoners are required to bathe on admission and weekly thereafter. There is a lavatory in each corridor.

The women's department is located to the rear of the jail and is entered through the jail yard in back of the sheriff's office. There is one room on the first floor and two on the second. The room on the first floor is used for storage. Each of the detention rooms on the second floor is furnished with cot beds with suitable bedding, a self-flushing toilet, and a lavatory. This section of the jail is equipped with two shower baths.

Sentenced prisoners are employed at some trusty work about the jail



and court house. Court prisoners are exercised in the small jail yard when the officers have time to provide supervision, without which it is not considered safe to permit the use of the yard because of the danger of escapes.

Prisoners receive three meals a day, the food being prepared by the turnkey. The menu of the day of inspection was as follows: Breakfast—eggs, fried potatoes, bread and butter and coffee; dinner—vegetable soup, crackers, bread and butter, cookies, coffee; supper—meat, potatoes, bread and butter, cookies and tea. Dinner was served at the time of inspection and the food appeared to be of very good quality and the ration ample.

The laundry is located on the first floor of the jail beneath the rooms for females. The equipment consists of a small electric washer and wash trays. All laundry work is done here. The electric washer was installed in compliance with a recommendation of the Commission and is a much needed improvement.

The jail physician is appointed subject to call but does not examine prisoners on admission as has been recommended. The sheriff stated that there had been little disease at the jail and that he could recall but two active cases of venereal disease among the inmates during the past two years. Serious cases of illness are transferred to the hospital under guard.

In addition to the improvements noted in the foregoing paragraphs a new hot water heater has been installed in the basement of the jail and there is at all times a sufficient quantity of hot water.

The grand jury meets three times a year—March, September and December. Prisoners held for grand jury after the March jury reports, unless bailed, must languish in this small jail with little opportunity for exercise until the September term. This seems to be an unnecessary hardship and it is suggested that this matter be called to the attention of the county judge who has power to call an extra session of the grand jury when he considers it advisable.

The jail was clean and in good order.

#### RECOMMENDATION

That the jail physician examine all inmates as soon after admission as possible and that any found suffering from communicable diseases be segregated.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,  
*Inspector.*

#### ULSTER COUNTY JAIL

##### KINGSTON

Inspected February 28, 1923. William H. Kolts, sheriff. There are also an under-sheriff and a day and night jailer, and the night jailer's wife acts as matron when females are detained.

The population at the time of inspection was 15, all males, classified as follows:

	ADULTS	MINORS
Serving sentence -----	6	1
Grand Jury -----	4	1
City Court -----	2	--
Held on appeal -----	1	--

The maximum since July 1, 1922, was 23; minimum, 6. Only 8 females were admitted during the past year.

This jail has 46 modern cells in the main quarters for men, 13 in the women's jail, and there are four cells and a large cage in the basement, used as an annex to the city jail for the detention of police prisoners. This jail is modern in design except that the cells above the first floor in the men's jail are arranged in tiers with gallery, instead of the floors between each tier extending across the corridor to the outer walls. The stairways are all inside the jail proper, which prevents isolation of the different classes of inmates.

The jail was in good condition, but showed some lack of discipline and care. The floors had been swept, but the dirt remained in a corner of the cells. The walls and steel work were badly disfigured in places by chalk and pencil marking and pasting of pictures clipped from magazines. Some of the toilets were unclean and the flush inadequate. Some old mattresses only fit for the bonfire were piled up in cells upstairs.

During the winter there seems to be a lack of assistants in order to conduct this institution in a first-class manner. The jailers are obliged to care for four large boilers, which has been an extremely heavy job with the use of soft coal during this severe winter, besides the service of papers about the county. No engineer, cook or matron is regularly employed, and the officials in charge feel that prisoners cannot be used with safety to any great extent. The cooking, however, is left to inmates. The wife of the night jailer who acts as matron lives at the institution, but is not the custodian of the women's department at all times when females are detained, and receives no salary.

The conditions above set forth are not conducive to the best institutional management. The jailers should have ample time to care for the jail first, and under proper discipline and supervision it would seem that some of the sentenced prisoners could render a great deal of service in cleaning, shoveling coal, etc.

There is also a lack in the matter of equipment. For instance, the jail has never had modern laundry machinery, although there is an excellent place for a laundry in the basement. The method in vogue is to use stationary tubs and a small hand washer. The system for heating water is inadequate for bathing, washing and scrubbing. The hot water tank is connected with the range. It is not large and at the time of inspection was cold. Gas was being used for cooking on account of the coal shortage. A larger tank attached to an independent coal or gas heater would remedy this matter. There are only two shower baths in the men's jail, both situated on the lower floor. This requires the mingling of different classes of prisoners in violation of law and also necessitates the presence of the jailer while prisoners are bathing. This could easily be remedied by installing one additional shower on each side on second floor. One cell on each side could be utilized for this purpose, so that unlocking and guarding would not be required while prisoners bathe. The present hampered methods of bathing, laundry and cleaning do not encourage the highest degree of sanitation and cleanliness in the institution.

The matter of additional showers, laundry equipment, employment of cook and matron was recommended by this Commission on previous occasions, but they have not been complied with. The matters mentioned in the last report of inspection, such as excluding prisoners from the outer corridors, repairing electric light, painting, etc., have been taken care of. The prisoners were all classified in accordance with the provisions of section 92 of the county law. Some of the steel bars needed cleaning and repainting, which work could be done by the inmates.

There were not sufficient sheets and pillow cases to go around. It was stated that a requisition for a new supply had been put in to the Board of Supervisors a long time ago, but they have not yet arrived. Sheets and pillow cases which can frequently be removed and washed are essential to cleanliness and render the beds more tidy in appearance. It was stated that all newly arrived prisoners receive clean bedding.

The detention quarters in the basement were clean and in good condition.

The inmates receive three meals a day and are unemployed. An inmate was attending to the cooking for the institution. The food supplies appeared to be adequate and wholesome. The sheriff receives 15 cents a meal for board of prisoners. A more desirable and economical method is to abolish the fee system and have the Board of Supervisors audit the bills for food supplies, all cooking to be looked after by a civilian employee.

A jail physician is regularly appointed subject to call. Inmates are not examined for the purpose of segregating those afflicted with venereal diseases.

Inmates are provided with some reading matter, and the Salvation Army conducts religious services at the jail every Sunday.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the matter of help be so regulated that the jailers will have ample time to conduct the jail in an efficient manner.
2. That modern laundry facilities be installed.
3. That shower baths be installed in the upper tiers of the men's jail and an ample supply of hot water furnished at all times.
4. That a cook be employed.
5. That the matron be regularly appointed and given full responsibility, with pay, for the conduct of the women's jail, subject, of course, to the supervision of the sheriff.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
Chief Inspector.

#### ULSTER COUNTY JAIL

##### KINGSTON

Inspected May 23, 1923. William H. Kolts, sheriff.

At the time of inspection the population was 11, all adult males, classified as follows: Serving sentence, 6; awaiting trial, 5.

This jail was visited in February, 1923, and at that time several recommendations for improvements were made. The purpose of this visit was mainly to ascertain as to whether or not the recommendations had been complied with. They are as follows:

1. That the matter of help be so regulated that the jailers will have ample time to conduct the jail in an efficient manner.
2. That modern laundry facilities be installed.
3. That shower baths be installed in the upper tiers of the men's jail and an ample supply of hot water furnished at all times.
4. That a cook be employed.
5. That the matron be regularly appointed and given full responsibility, with pay, for the conduct of the women's jail, subject, of course, to the supervision of the sheriff.

None of these recommendations has yet been complied with. Such additional sheets and pillow cases have been supplied so that there is now sufficient to go round.

The jail was clean and in order.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
Chief Inspector.



## WARREN COUNTY JAIL

LAKE GEORGE

Inspected July 28, 1923. Fred R. Smith, sheriff. There are also an undersheriff, matron and cook.

The population at the time of inspection was 4, all male adults.

Two were serving sentence, one was held for the grand jury and one was a witness.

The highest number during the year ending June 30, 1923 was 22, the lowest, 1, and the average 13.

This jail contains 22 cells and three rooms. There are 12 cells on the first floor and 10 on the second; all are placed back to back, facing the windows. There are both guards' and prisoners' corridors. There are two separate rooms for women and a small room called the "hospital room" on the second floor.

The cells are furnished with small iron beds and there are also hinged bunks. The latter are kept turned up and are only used when two men are placed in a cell, which is seldom necessary. The rooms are provided with beds only. The bedding consists of mattresses, blankets, sheets and pillows with slips.

Only six cells, those on the south side of the first floor, are provided with toilets. There is a tub and lavatory at the end of the prisoners' corridor. There is a tub, toilet and sink on the north side of this floor. The second floor has a tub, toilet and sink on each side. The women's rooms have toilet and bathing facilities.

The laundry equipment was said to be sufficient.

The cooking is done in the sheriff's kitchen, which adjoins the jail. The prisoners are given three meals a day. I examined the noon meal; it was ample and well cooked.

The jail is heated by steam and lighted by electricity.

The sentenced prisoners care for the county buildings and grounds and till a small garden.

There is a jail physician who comes when called, and in addition, stops at irregular intervals. Prisoners are not examined upon admission.

The grand jury meets but three times a year in this county, January, May and October.

There is a very small library, which is said to be much used. The prisoners are also furnished with magazines.

The jail record was well kept and up to date.

Since the last inspection the interior of the jail has been repainted throughout.

The jail was in excellent condition. I have never seen one that was cleaner. The bedding was in good order. The whole jail gave evidence of good housekeeping.

It is recommended that the Board of Supervisors take up the matter of the installation of additional toilets in the cells. It need not all be done at one time, but they could be installed a section at a time. This is a much needed improvement.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) PHILIP G. ROOSA,

Chief Clerk.

## WASHINGTON COUNTY JAIL

SALEM

Inspected April 10, 1923. Thomas A. Harrington, sheriff. The employees include an under-sheriff, a turnkey, and a cook. A matron is employed when females are detained.

The population at the time of inspection was 3, all males, classified as follows: Adults held for grand jury, 1; serving sentence, 1; minors serving sentence, 1. The greatest number held at one time since July 1, 1922, was 18, the lowest 3, and the average about 7. Prisoners were properly classified and it was stated that no trouble had been experienced in maintaining legal separation. Lodgers are permitted to use a room in the basement of the jail. They are listed in a separate record and not counted as prisoners.

The jail is a three-story brick building adjoining the rear of the court house. On each of the first and second floors are two sections of six cells, and on the third floor are two sections, each containing three cells, and two large rooms intended for hospital purposes. All the cells and rooms are painted white, making the jail very bright. There is a shower bath in each section on the two lower floors and a tub bath in each of the large rooms on the top floor. A constant supply of hot water is available and prisoners may bathe at will but must bathe on admission and weekly thereafter.

Each cell is furnished with enameled iron toilet and lavatory and two steel bunks with mattresses and blankets. Sheets and pillow cases which tend to keep the jails clean and sanitary have never been supplied, although their use has been recommended in previous reports of inspection. This is a matter which would involve small expense and the Board of Supervisors should take steps to provide them as soon as possible.

Prisoners are employed at trusty work about the jail and court house and a small garden is worked in summer. It was stated that there were not enough sentenced prisoners in summer to do any extensive farm work.

Inmates receive three meals a day, about as follows: Breakfast—oatmeal or hash, bread and coffee; dinner—beef stew with potatoes, vegetable, bread and tea; supper—bread and tea. The food supplies were found to be wholesome and the prisoners stated that the food was satisfactory as to quality and quantity.

The laundry, which is located in the basement of the jail, is equipped with a large electric washer. It was stated that a new washer, smaller than the present one, would be added during the summer. All laundry work, including the clothing of the inmates, is done here.

The Board of Supervisors has not complied with the recommendation in the last report of inspection—"That a jail physician be regularly appointed by the Board of Supervisors". It was stated that a physician is called when his services are required and that the same man is called each time but has not been designated by the Board as the jail physician. He presents a bill for services actually rendered, the amount for last year having been about \$75. The appointment of a jail physician is mandatory and the Board should immediately comply with the provisions of Section 348 of the Prison Law. This would not necessarily add to the expense of the jail but would conform to the legal requirement.

Prisoners are not examined on admission. It was stated that inmates found suffering from communicable disease were segregated when possible to do so.

Since the last inspection the roof has been repaired and the sewer relaid. The jail was found to be clean and in good order. Some of the cells mostly used are in need of repainting and it is expected that this work will be done this summer.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the Board of Supervisors immediately comply with the provisions of Section 348 of the Prison Law regarding the appointment of a jail physician.

2. That sheets and pillow cases be provided.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,  
*Inspector.*

### WAYNE COUNTY JAIL

#### LYONS

Inspected March 22, 1923. B. E. Valentine, sheriff; Jeremiah Collins, jailer.

At the time of inspection there were two inmates, both adult males—one serving sentence and the other awaiting transfer to Elmira. The maximum during the year was 5, minimum 1.

This is one of the few ancient stone jails still existing in the State. It is a small one-story building with stone cells arranged in double tiers, twelve on a side and facing good sized windows.

The cells in use are furnished with good beds, mattresses, blankets, pillows, sheets, and pillow cases. Some of the mattresses have water-proof casings. There are no toilets in the cells, but modern toilet, bathing and washing facilities are available in rooms adjacent at the end of each corridor. An automatic gas water heater supplies plenty of hot water at all times.

The principal difficulty which is liable to be experienced at any time with this jail is the lack of separate quarters should more than two classes of males or females be detained at the same time.

The jail has been thoroughly painted throughout; oak floors have been laid in the offices adjoining; steel ceilings installed; the walls lined with beaver board; and the institution presented an excellent appearance. Everything possible is being done to keep the jail clean and sanitary. Electric light and steam heat are furnished, a new heating plant having been installed last fall.

The inmates are provided with three meals a day, prepared in the sheriff's kitchen and consisting of approximately the same kind of food supplied to the sheriff's table. The kitchen equipment is satisfactory. The only employment provided is of the nature of trusty work about the buildings and grounds. A considerable portion of the time there are no sentenced prisoners.

A jail physician is regularly appointed and calls at the jail when his services are required.

The grand jury meets in February, May and November, each session followed by a term of county court.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
*Chief Inspector.*

### WESTCHESTER COUNTY JAIL

#### WHITE PLAINS

Inspected May 4, 1923. George J. Werner, sheriff; John H. Hill, warden. There are also 3 deputy wardens, 5 guards, 3 matrons, and a cook.

The population at the time of inspection was 27, classified as follows:



	ADULTS		MINORS	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Serving sentence -----	--	3	--	--
Awaiting trial -----	9	--	--	--
Held for grand jury -----	5	--	2	--
Debtors -----	2	--	--	--
White Plains police prisoners --	2	--	--	--
Total -----	18	3	2	--

Prisoners were properly classified. The greatest number held at one time since January 1, 1923, was 46, the lowest 17, and the average about 35. Sentenced males are not held at this jail but are sent to the penitentiary at East View. Two hundred and eight police prisoners from White Plains were received at the jail during the present year.

The jail contains 76 cells for males, in four tiers on two sides of a central court extending to the roof and lighted by a large skylight. Prisoners on each tier are kept separate from the others, but they can communicate from one tier to the other without difficulty. The cells on one side of the lower tier are reserved for White Plains police prisoners. There is a shower bath on each tier.

Each cell for court prisoners is furnished with a bucket, an enameled iron lavatory with hot and cold water, a steel bunk, with mattress, pillow, sheets, pillow case, and blankets. Bids for the installation of toilets in forty cells have been invited and it is expected that the contract for the work will be awarded in the near future.

There are ten cells divided into departments of five each for women. Another section of five cells is set apart for the use of civil prisoners and witnesses.

There is no employment for male prisoners except work about the jail which they volunteer to do, many of them preferring to work rather than spend their time in idleness. Female prisoners do mending, etc., of institutional material. Male prisoners exercise in the corridors on their respective tiers for about five or six hours daily.

The kitchen is located on the top floor of the jail. Prisoners receive three meals a day about as follows: Breakfast—bread and coffee, with condensed milk; dinner—stewed meat or fish with beans, bread and coffee; supper—bread, coffee, and preserved fruit. The food supplies were found to be of good quality and the inmates stated that the meals were satisfactory.

The laundry equipment consists of some wash trays in the bath cells on each tier, and wash trays and steam drying closet on the top floor adjoining the kitchen. The inmates are required to wash their personal clothing in the bath cells and the laundry on the top floor was said to be but little used, it being the practice to send most articles to a local laundry. In most jails the practice of having the prisoners launder their clothing in the cell block has been discontinued, all such work being done in the main laundry. The warden should endeavor to make some similar arrangement in this jail.

A jail physician is appointed subject to call, but it was stated that he does not examine incoming inmates except suspected cases. Any found suffering from communicable disease are immediately segregated and if in need of hospital treatment they are transferred to the hospital at East View. With the relatively large population at this jail it would appear that all incoming prisoners should be given a physical examination to prevent the outbreak of disease.

White Plains police prisoners are still held at the jail. They are brought in at all hours and many are intoxicated and boisterous and the noise of some prevents the other inmates from sleeping, the result being that the regular prisoners are irritable the following day, upsetting the

discipline of the jail. It is to be hoped that the city of White Plains with its rapidly growing population will shortly proceed with the erection of a modern police headquarters and jail for prisoners arrested by the local police.

The jail was clean and in good order throughout, showing excellent care on the part of the jail officials.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

*Inspector.*

## WESTCHESTER COUNTY JAIL

### WHITE PLAINS

Inspected July 25, 1923. George J. Werner, sheriff; John J. Hill, warden; Frederick E. Weeks, Mayor of White Plains.

Twenty-three persons were confined in the Westchester County Jail on day of inspection, 20 males and 3 females, classified as follows:

Adult males held for grand jury or awaiting trial -----	13
Male minors held for grand jury or awaiting trial -----	5
Female minors held for grand jury or awaiting trial -----	2
Adult female sentenced prisoner -----	1
Civil prisoner -----	1
Witness -----	1

Only court prisoners are understood to be confined in this jail. Convicted male prisoners are committed to the Westchester County Penitentiary. The penitentiary has no accommodations for women, and as the quarters for women at the Albany County Penitentiary are considered unfit, female time prisoners are retained in the County Jail.

White Plains, a city of about 25,000 population, has no city jail. Section 236 of the city charter confers on the police, even on the officer making an arrest, the power to commit arrested persons detained for the police court, to the Westchester County Jail. The City of White Plains abuses this privilege by neglecting to establish a city jail, which other cities of its size maintain, and by congesting and disturbing the county institution, a jail too small for a proper legal classification of court cases, with drunks and other disorderly persons. They are mixed with prisoners held for the grand jury and awaiting trial in the higher courts, and create nasty conditions and subvert discipline.

A detailed description of this jail is omitted, as it has been recently inspected. The style of the construction of the jail makes practically impossible a legal classification of the prisoners. A huge cage containing 80 cells opening into a central court is in a large cell room. Even when sentenced prisoners are excluded from the jail, adult and minors, court prisoners—must necessarily be commingled in this room. On day of inspection 5 minors were confined with adults in the cage.

The women's section is on the second floor of the jail. Separate cell rooms are provided for adult court prisoners and adult sentenced prisoners. No provision is made for the separation of minors among the female court or sentenced prisoners. This violation of the law could be obviated if quarters were provided for sentenced women at the Westchester County Penitentiary. On day of inspection, because a visitor was calling on a woman, a girl of 19 held for violation of parole and return to Bedford Reformatory, was found alone in a cell room with an adult female negro time prisoner.

A cell room is set apart for civil prisoners. Because it is convenient for purposes of administration, kitchen helpers or trustees are also placed

in this room. Several of them occupied cells on day of inspection. In the same room a civil prisoner committed for contempt of court in not paying a debt, and a witness in a murder case, were forcibly commingled with men detained for crime.

The jail on day of inspection contained four distant violations of the County Law which constitute a severe indictment against it. From a normal viewpoint public lawlessness should be at least as objectionable as individual lawlessness.

The County Law, Section 90, contains the following mandatory provisions:

"Persons in custody on civil process, or committed for contempt, or detained as witnesses, shall not be put or kept in the same room with a person detained for trial or examination upon a criminal charge, or with convicts under sentence. Persons detained for trial or examination upon a criminal charge shall not be put or kept in the same room with convicts under sentence. Minors shall not be put or kept in the same room with adult prisoners."

The law was violated in the following respects:

1. Boy minors in the cage were put and kept in the same room with adults detained for trial or examination.
2. A girl minor was in the same room with an adult sentenced woman.
3. A civil prisoner under commitment for contempt of court for non-payment of debt was put and kept in the same room with prisoners detained under a criminal charge.
4. A witness was put and kept in the same room with men detained under a criminal charge.

Two additional detention rooms would correct most of these evils, and contribute to the observance of law by the county authorities. If sleeping accommodations could be provided for the civilian chef outside the jail and one of the other rooms taken for detention purposes, rooms would become available for a legal classification.

None of the cells in the jail has a sanitary toilet. The insanitary bucket is still in use. Upon recommendation of the State Commission of Prisons the county authorities agreed to install sanitary toilets in 40 cells. The proceedings of the Westchester County Board of Supervisors of April 16th show a report of the sheriff's committee in favor of the installation of these toilets. The clerk of the Board stated that the resolution was adopted and the county was about ready to make the improvements. Specifications of the proposed toilets must be filed with the State Commission of Prisons for approval before installation.

A physician visits the jail regularly and on call. No physical examinations are made of the inmates on entrance. In a cage jail of this kind where contact is unavoidable, special care should be taken to segregate prisoners having communicable diseases. In many jails of the State the physician examines all inmates on admission and files reports of the examination. The State Commission of Prisons advises that a physical examination, be made in all jails, and strongly urges that the sheriff see that such examinations are made and reports filed.

The county authorities object to establishing quarters for women in the Westchester County Penitentiary on the ground that there are not sufficient women committed in the county to justify the expense. The county jail is an unfit place for these women, and the problem is up to the county authorities. Many women from other counties in the eastern part of the State would undoubtedly be committed if a place be provided. A workhouse for the confinement of women convicted of police court off-



enses is needed in the eastern part of the State, a function which a women's building in this penitentiary could fill.

The jail was found in a cleanly condition throughout. I tested the bread and food supplies, and found them wholesome.

I had a satisfactory interview with the mayor of White Plains. I pointed out that it was not right or fair that a city of the size and wealth of White Plains should force the numerous prisoners, male and female detained for the police court, into this unfortunately handicapped jail. Mayor Weeks admitted the justice of the criticism, and said he is in favor of a city jail. He stated that a resolution was recently passed by the city council submitting to the taxpayers a proposition for a new city hall at the fall election, and that this building, if favorably approved by the electorate will contain a city jail. It is recommended:

1. That two additional rooms on the second floor now used for purposes which can be arranged for outside the jail be utilized for the detention of prisoners in order to maintain a legal classification; that the small cell room now occupied by civil prisoners and kitchen help be used for male minors and that they be removed from the cage; that a room be provided for female minors; that a room be provided for civil prisoners and witnesses; that the kitchen help be kept in the cage.

2. That quarters be provided for female sentenced prisoners at the Westchester County Penitentiary.

3. That a physical examination be made of all prisoners on entrance to the jail, and a report filed of the same.

4. That the plans for the sanitary toilets in the cells be submitted to the State Commission of Prisons.

5. That the city of White Plains establish a city jail and keep its police court detention cases out of the county jail.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,  
*Commissioner.*

## WYOMING COUNTY JAIL

### WARSAW

Inspected June 19, 1923. Nathaniel M. Conger, sheriff; Mrs. Conger acts as matron. There are also an under-sheriff and a turnkey. It was said that a cook was employed when it was possible to hire one.

There were 3 inmates at the time of inspection, all males, classified as follows: Held for grand jury, 1 adult; serving sentence, 2 minors. The prisoners were properly classified. The greatest population at one time during the past year was said to have been 16, the lowest none, and the average about 6.

The jail is a two-story and basement brick structure adjoining the sheriff's residence. On the lower floor are two departments of five cells each and a bath cell. One side is used for male court prisoners and the other for sentenced males. On the second floor is a large room used for female prisoners, and two large cells and a large room opening on another corridor. It will be noted from the foregoing that the cell arrangement permits of but five classifications. There is a bath and toilet in the room for women, but no lavatory, and a bath is available for the two cells and other large room on this floor.

It was stated that prisoners are supposed to bathe on admission and weekly thereafter, but one of the boys serving sentence had been at the jail for eight days and he stated that he had not had a bath at any time during his stay. The hot water was shut off at the time of inspection. Greater care should be exercised by the jail staff in the matter of requiring inmates to bathe and there should be hot water available at all times to permit the use of the baths, also for washing and cleaning.

The cells are equipped with two steel bunks with mattresses and proper bedding, enamel iron toilet, and lavatory. Some of the mattresses were badly torn and should be replaced with new ones. The toilets are operated by a lever several of which were missing, there being but one on the sentenced side of the lower floor. It was stated that the prisoners remove these levers and pound with them, but it would appear that this could be overcome by proper disciplinary measures. Previous reports of inspection have contained the recommendation that vitreous toilets of a type approved by the State Commission of Prisons be substituted for those in use; they are easier to keep clean and sanitary.

The jail laundry is located in the basement, the equipment consisting of some wash trays. An electric washer suitable for a jail of this size should be installed.

Sentenced prisoners are employed about the jail, court house and grounds. Prisoners receive three meals a day, the food being prepared in the kitchen of the sheriff's residence. Meals served on the day of inspection were as follows: Breakfast—cereal with milk and sugar, bread and coffee; dinner—bacon and eggs, potatoes, vegetable, bread and tea; supper—fried potatoes, bread, cookies and tea. Prisoners eat at small tables in the corridors.

There is a jail physician appointed subject to call, but he does not examine prisoners on admission. It was stated that a large percentage of those received at the jail are afflicted with venereal disease, and to properly guard the health of other inmates and of the jail attaches prisoners should be examined physically and if found suffering from diseases in communicable stages they should be segregated.

The jail was not as clean as should be expected and it was badly in need of painting. The Board of Supervisors recently authorized the painting of the jail, and it was said the work would be commenced in a few days. The sheriff was advised that the Commission prefers a white enamel paint which can be washed, for use in jails and lockups. One of the large rooms on the second floor was being used for storage purposes. As has been noted in a preceding paragraph, there are but five departments in the jail, including the room for women and this storage room. There must be times when the matter of proper classification and housing of prisoners (as when the population was 16) demands that all rooms be available. The material stored in this room should therefore be removed to another place and the room prepared for occupancy if needed. The practice of permitting prisoners to "double up" in the cells should never be condoned while there are cells which can be used while allowing for proper classification.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the physician examine inmates as soon after admission as possible and any found suffering from communicable disease be segregated.
2. That prisoners be required to bathe on admission and at least weekly thereafter.
3. That the toilets be put in repair.
4. That new mattresses be supplied to replace any which are torn and dirty.
5. That the room on the second floor used for storage be cleaned up and made ready for occupancy.
6. That the laundry be equipped with an electric washer large enough for a jail of this size.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

Inspector.

## YATES COUNTY JAIL

PENN YAN

Inspected March 21, 1923. Edward T. Watkins, sheriff. There is a jailer, and the sheriff's wife acts as matron and cook.

At the time of inspection the jail was empty, no prisoners having been received for some time; in fact, there has been only one commitment since the first of the year. No females have been admitted during the past two years.

This is a modern jail, provided with suitable facilities for sanitation and was clean and in excellent condition throughout. The food openings recommended in the last report of inspection have been installed in the corridor gratings and will render the jail more safe.

The beds are provided with good bedding, including white sheets and pillow cases, and together with ample hot water supply and laundry facilities the jail shows evidence of good housekeeping.

The village lockup in the basement is badly in need of new waterproof mattresses, which should be ordered from the Superintendent of State Prisons, Albany. The lockup is maintained by the county and it is apparently the duty of the Board of Supervisors to see that these mattresses are provided. The present old mattresses were in bad condition and should be replaced with waterproof mattresses which are especially adapted for use in lockups and police stations.

As suggested in the last report of inspection, when the interior of the jail is again repainted, it would be an advantage to use white enamel paint, particularly on the main floor. The cells in this part are somewhat darkened by the shade trees and heavy screens which are said to be necessary on the lower windows.

Inmates are furnished with three meals a day, prepared in the sheriff's kitchen, and consist of nearly the same kind of food provided for the sheriff's family. There is no fee system.

## RECOMMENDATION

That waterproof mattresses be provided for as many of the beds as are likely to be used in the lockup quarters in the basement.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
Chief Inspector.



# CITY JAILS AND TOWN AND VILLAGE LOCKUPS OUTSIDE OF NEW YORK CITY

## FIRST PRECINCT POLICE STATION—ALBANY

### ALBANY COUNTY

Located at Arch and Broad Streets.

Inspected July 24, 1923. John D. Dugan, who has been a captain in the department for many years, was recently retired. His successor has not been appointed.

This station house is a substantial three-story brick structure and well equipped. The jail and lodgers' quarters occupy a small two-story annex in the rear. The cell room is small, the cells being surrounded on three sides with very narrow corridors and the cells face blank walls. There are small windows in one end of the corridors, but these afford little sunlight to the interior of the cells. The room is provided with electric light and the walls and cells are painted a light color.

Each cell has a steel bunk and an old iron hopper toilet in rather poor condition. In former reports of inspection it has been recommended that these be replaced with modern vitreous toilets with integral seat and flushometer, which are especially desirable for use in jails. There is a sink with water in the corridor. Some waterproof mattresses are furnished; these should be provided for each bunk, as at times all the cells are in use. A large number of arrests are made in this precinct, and while the period of detention is usually short, the jail is extensively used and should be kept as habitable as possible. At its best it is at times inadequate and none too sanitary because of lack of sunlight, ventilation and improved toilets.

When the new, police headquarters and modern jail now being erected on Eagle Street are completed, arrangements should be made to care for most of the police prisoners there requiring detention in all precincts.

The first-aid room maintained in connection with the first precinct station house is commendable.

### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That modern jail toilets of an approved type be installed.
2. That all bunks be furnished with waterproof mattresses, which can be secured from the Superintendent of State Prisons, Albany.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN,  
Commissioner.

CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
Chief Inspector.

## SECOND PRECINCT POLICE STATION—ALBANY

## ALBANY COUNTY

Inspected July 24, 1923. Samuel M. Keith, captain.

The jail portion of this station is located on the main floor of the City Building and Police Headquarters. It was in all respects the same as described in the last report of inspection. It was clean and in very good condition considering the old building and equipment. Its passing is only a question of months, as a new modern City Building and jail are being erected on Eagle Street, which will provide a central detention quarters for most of the police prisoners of the city, which number about 4,000 per year. However, a considerable proportion of those arrested are never detained in jail.

The present jail has 12 steel cells in two tiers, and each cell is provided with a steel bunk without bedding, an enameled iron hopper toilet flushed from the outside, and there is a sink with running water in the corridor.

Females and witnesses are detained at the Third precinct police station where a matron is in charge.

There are also a lodgers' room and a hospital or first-aid department situated adjacent to the main office. This is equipped with a white enameled bed, bandages, drugs, and various first-aid articles, and is reported to be of great assistance in emergency cases.

Waterproof mattresses are again recommended for all the bunks in use. These can be secured from the Superintendent of States Prisons and are giving excellent service.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN,  
*Commissioner.*

CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
*Chief Inspector.*

## THIRD PRECINCT POLICE STATION—ALBANY

## ALBANY COUNTY

Located at 220 North Pearl Street.

Inspected July 24, 1923. William C. Coogan, captain.

This is a modern station house with 8 steel cells for men, 2 for women, and an additional detention room and a large room for lodgers. Each cell has a steel bunk provided with waterproof mattresses and pillow, sanitary toilet, and there is a lavatory in each department. The whole interior is painted white and was clean and in order. It will soon require repainting throughout.

The building is practically fireproof and well heated, lighted and ventilated. The lodgers' room has portable steel bunks, toilets, and shower bath. The floor is cement and the whole interior is kept well painted from time to time. Six large windows afford ample sunlight and ventilation.

All female police prisoners are cared for at this station, there being no detention quarters for females in any of the other precincts. A police matron has quarters in the building and is said to be in attendance at all times when there are women prisoners. The detention quarters are not adequate for the legal detention of both minor and adult females, also witnesses, from all precincts. However, the new central station which is being erected on Eagle Street will have ample quarters for the various classes of prisoners from any precinct.

If prisoners are detained for any length of time they are given regular meals.

## RECOMMENDATION

That the jail portion of the station be painted with white enamel paint which can be washed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN,  
*Commissioner.*

CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
*Chief Inspector.*

## FOURTH PRECINCT POLICE STATION—ALBANY

## ALBANY COUNTY

Located at 419 Madison Avenue.

Inspected July 24, 1923. William Thull, acting captain in charge. Former Captain George F. Phillips who had been in the department for many years has retired; his successor has not been appointed.

The jail portion of this station house consists of a one-story fireproof annex in the rear of the main structure and consists of eight steel cells with light barred fronts, placed back to back, four of which face several windows and four face a blank wall. Since the last inspection the interior has been painted white and three of the cell bunks provided with waterproof mattresses as recommended by this Commission.

Each cell has an iron toilet with lid and is flushed from the outside. Modern vitreous jail toilets with integral seat and flushometer would be a decided improvement. The jail was clean and in order.

There is a detention room adjacent, intended for the care of witnesses or other persons whom it is desired to keep separate. It is said to be little used. The equipment consists of a regular bed, toilet, lavatory and chair and was ready for occupancy.

If a female is detained in this precinct she is taken at once to the Third where a matron is in charge of the department for women.

The recommendation contained in the last report of inspection is again repeated:

That modern vitreous one-piece toilets of an approved type be installed in at least some of the cells most used.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN,  
*Commissioner.*

CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
*Chief Inspector.*

## FIFTH PRECINCT POLICE STATION—ALBANY

## ALBANY COUNTY

Located at 270 Central Avenue.

Inspected July 24, 1923. John Patten captain.

This is an old station house, but is in a good state of repair. The jail occupies a two-story brick annex in the rear of the main building. There are eight brick cells with barred doors. The interior of the cells and brick walls are well painted with white enamel paint, and together with the several good-sized windows in each side the jail is light and



fairly well ventilated. Each cell has a wooden bunk without bedding and an iron hopper toilet flushed from the outside. These should be replaced with modern vitreous jail toilets with flushometers.

It is claimed that this jail is not very much used and that prisoners are detained only for very short periods of time. Women arrested in this precinct are taken at once to the Third where a matron is employed. The jail was clean and in order.

#### RECOMMENDATION

That modern toilets of an approved type be installed in the cells most used.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN,  
*Commissioner.*

CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
*Chief Inspector.*

### CITY JAIL—COHOES

#### ALBANY COUNTY

Inspected June 15, 1923. D. J. Cosgrove, mayor; T. F. Kennedy, commissioner of public safety; Edward J. O'Hearn, chief of police.

This jail is located in the City Hall and consists of nine steel cells on the main floor for men, a detention room and two small cell rooms on the second floor. It was found in the same condition as noted at the time of the last inspection. It was clean and in very good condition, although the men's jail is rather dark. The whole interior of the jail, including the steel, should be painted with white enamel paint. This is easily washed when soiled and would materially brighten the darkened portions.

Cohoes has a population of about 23,000 and it would seem important that a police matron be employed, subject to call when females are detained. This jail is partially maintained by the county of Albany as an annex to the county jail and prisoners may be committed for minor offenses not to exceed 59 days.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the interior of the jail be painted white.
2. That a matron be appointed.
3. That the bunks be supplied with waterproof mattresses purchased from the Superintendent of State Prisons, Albany.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN,  
*Commissioner.*

### VILLAGE LOCKUP—GREEN ISLAND

#### ALBANY COUNTY

Inspected October 31, 1923. Walter M. Dewey, village clerk; O. F. Elliott, chief of police.

The room consists of four steel cells in a room to the rear of the first floor of the village building, a three-story brick building with wooden interior. The room is well lighted and ventilated by four double sash windows. The floor is concrete pitched to a drain, the side walls brick, and the ceiling of plaster. The building is heated by steam and lighted by electricity.

Each cell is furnished with an enameled iron toilet and steel bunk without bedding. There is a sink in the room outside the cells. At times prisoners are detained here for several days, and to require a person to remain in one of these small cells with nothing to sit or sleep upon except a latticed steel bunk is an unnecessary hardship. Mattresses with waterproof casings and blankets are obtainable from the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany and they are giving entire satisfaction in the many cities and villages in the State where they are in use. The cost is small and Green Island should obtain a supply for its lockup which is in many respects one of the best village lockups in the State.

The record shows that 136 persons have been arrested here during the present year, of whom 10 were locked up over night. It was said that the greatest number held at one time was three. One prisoner was held for five days and there were two at the time of inspection, both of whom had been detained for over twenty-four hours. Females and juveniles are not held here but are taken to Troy and housed in the Humane Society Shelter. Prisoners held at meal time receive meals of crackers, cheese, crullers, etc., except in the case of prisoners held for a number of days when warm meals are said to be supplied.

The lockup is in need of painting. Paint which can be washed, preferably white enamel, should be used. Some of the ceiling plaster has fallen down and the ceiling should be repainted. A metal ceiling would prove to be an economy.

With the exception of the toilets, which were stained and rusted, as is generally the case with this type of fixture, the lockup was clean.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That mattresses with waterproof casings, and blankets be provided.
2. That the lockup be painted as indicated.
3. That the ceiling be repainted.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN,  
*Commissioner.*

#### CITY JAIL—WATERVLIET

##### ALBANY COUNTY

Inspected June 23, 1923. M. L. Walsh, mayor; John F. McGrath, commissioner of public safety. There are a chief of police, 1 captain, 2 sergeants, 1 detective, and 17 patrolmen.

This is a modern fireproof jail situated in the rear and is a part of the City Hall. There are ten steel cells for men, a room with one cell for women, a room for juveniles, and a room for lodgers. It is claimed that juveniles are never detained here, but if held are taken to the Humane Society in Troy. A few females are detained in charge of a police matron.

Each cell and room are provided with proper toilet facilities and the jail was clean and in order. Waterproof mattresses, especially desirable for use in station houses and lockups, can now be secured from the Superintendent of State Prisons, Albany. These should be provided, at least for the cells most used. About six would probably be required—five for the men's department and one for the women's cell. The jail is light and well ventilated, but it is in need of paint and should be painted a light color, preferably white enamel which can be washed.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That waterproof mattresses be secured from the Superintendent of State Prisons.

2. That the interior of the jail and steel work be painted with white enamel paint.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN.

*Commissioner.*

## TOWN AND VILLAGE LOCKUP—ANDOVER

### ALLEGANY COUNTY

Inspected June 20, 1923. E. J. Atwood, village president; Peter Richardson, village clerk; E. R. Crandall, supervisor.

The lockup consists of two latticed steel cells situated in a room to the rear on the first floor of the village building, a two-story frame structure. The room is well lighted and ventilated by two full-sized windows. Gas is used for heating and lighting. The floor and ceiling are wood and the sidewalls are plastered and papered. There is a vitreous toilet in a room adjoining the cell room and a sink in the front room.

Each cell is furnished with a steel bunk, quilts and blanket, and night bucket. The bunk in one cell was broken and should be repaired. In the last report of inspection it was recommended that mattresses with waterproof covers be obtained, but they had not been supplied.

None of the village officials could be found at the time of inspection and no figures were obtained as to the number of persons held at the lockup, or the number of lodgers housed. The lockup is highly inflammable and no person should be locked up here unless a competent person remains to provide supervision.

The lockup was in a neglected condition; the plaster was off the walls in places and the toilet was very dirty. The room should be plastered and cleaned up and someone made responsible for keeping it in proper order. It was stated at the time of the last inspection that the building would be improved as soon as the fire apparatus was removed to the new fire station, but although the apparatus has been removed the repairs do not appear to have been made.

### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the walls be plastered and the place painted and cleaned up and someone appointed to keep it clean in the future.

2. That mattresses with waterproof cases be obtained from the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany.

3. That the bunk be repaired.

4. That constant and adequate supervision be maintained when prisoners are detained.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

*Inspector.*

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—BELMONT

### ALLEGANY COUNTY

Inspected June 20, 1923. A. R. Sherwood, village president; Stephen Pollard, village clerk.

The lockup consists of a built-in wooden cell in a room to the rear of the first floor of the fire house, a two-story frame structure. The entrance is at the side of the building. There is a small window in the cell and another larger one in the room. Gas is used for heating and electricity



for lighting. There are a toilet and lavatory outside the cell.

The cell, which is about 7 x 9 feet, is furnished with a wooden bunk without bedding.

It is said that there had been but one prisoner held here during the past year—a man lodged by the State Troopers for temporary detention. The night officer has his headquarters at the lockup and is supposed to provide supervision when it is occupied. The place is a fire trap and constant and adequate supervision should be maintained when prisoners are detained.

The place is used principally for lodgers, about 50 having been housed here during this year. They use the cell and are permitted to cook food in the room.

The lockup was clean.

In accordance with the policy of the Commission it is recommended that the cell be fitted up for prisoners by supplying a sanitary waterproof-covered mattress, which can be obtained from the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany, and that lodgers be kept out of the cells.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

*Inspector.*

#### VILLAGE LOCKUP—BOLIVAR

##### ALLEGANY COUNTY

Inspected June 21, 1923. J. Wilber, village president; Harry Wilber, village clerk.

This lockup is a one-story cement block building with slate roof. It is well lighted and ventilated, has a metal ceiling, and is fireproof. Gas is used for heating and lighting.

There are three steel cells, two of which, used by males, have barred fronts, and the third, intended as a detention room, has a solid front. One window admits light and air to this room. Each cell has a steel bunk with mattress and waterproof sheet, enamel iron toilet, and lavatory. The detention room is similarly equipped and there is a cot bed in the room. This, however, is so large as to practically prevent the use of the toilet facilities and it would perhaps be better to remove the cot from the room and use the steel bunk only. The mattresses and covers were purchased in compliance with a recommendation in the last report of inspection. It is unfortunate that the waterproof covers were not made as a casing instead of a sheet, for a disorderly person will be almost certain to disarrange this cover and would likely foul and ruin the mattress. A back of canvas could be easily attached to the waterproof cover so as to make a casing to permanently cover the entire mattress.

It was stated that there were very few arrests in the village and that only two lodgers had been permitted to use the lockup this year.

The lockup has been thoroughly cleaned since the last inspection and the conditions which invited criticism at that time no longer prevail.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

*Inspector.*

#### VILLAGE LOCKUP—CANASERAGA

##### ALLEGANY COUNTY

Inspected October 6, 1923. Blake Carney, village president; J. F. Brownell, chief of police.

Population 700.

The lockup is a small one-story brick building, about 12 x 16 feet, in dimensions on the main street. It contains two cells, each 8 x 6 feet, and an outside room. Each cell is equipped with an old self-acting toilet, a wooden bunk, mattress, and quilt.

The lockup has three steel barred windows, one 2 x 3 feet opening into the outside room, and a small window 20 inches square opening into each cell. A faucet with running water is in the outside room. It is heated by a coal stove and lighted by an electric light.

The interior of the building is wood. The walls are covered by matched boards. The fronts, interior of the cells, the cell doors and the floor of the cells are wood. The floor of the outside room is concrete. The toilets are ancient and have a small flush. The chief of police keeps the water for the toilets turned off when the lockup is not in use. One of the toilets leaked when the water was turned on.

The building was badly cared for. A pile of old decayed wood was in the outside room, and the place was dirty. A drunken inmate had recently smashed the coal stove and a new one was provided but not set up.

Arrests are very few, not more than 5 or 6 reported in the course of a year. The chief of police is also the overseer of the poor, and when anyone applies for lodging he locks him up in the building. Most of the inmates are lodgers.

The slight use of the lockup for arrested persons will not justify any large outlay for improvements. Persons locked up, however, must be kept safe. There is danger of fire, and no one should be confined without continuous guarding. If any lodger is to be locked up someone should remain on guard.

It is recommended:

1. That the pile of wood and other rubbish be removed from the lockup, and the place cleaned up and kept clean.
2. That whenever anyone is locked up, either under arrest or as a lodger, a watchman be kept on guard on account of danger from fire.
3. That when the present mattresses are discarded waterproof mattresses, which can be secured from the State Department of Prisons, Albany, be substituted, and that blankets be substituted for the quilts.
4. That the leaky toilets be repaired and the toilets kept in sanitary condition.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,

Commissioner.

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—CUBA

### ALLEGANY COUNTY

Inspected June 21, 1923. William Evans, village president; Hayden Setchel, village clerk.

The lockup consists of a one-story brick addition to the fire house containing two rooms, one for males and another for females. Entrance is through the fire house. The floor is concrete, the ceiling metal, and the sidewalls plastered. There are two small windows and a skylight in the cell room and a small window in the detention room. Gas and coal stoves are used for heating and electricity for lighting. Because of the trouble with the gas the electric lighting system was installed. It is a commendable improvement.

The cell room contains three steel cells, barred front, rear and top, each furnished with steel bunk and waterproof mattress. One of the mattresses was badly torn and the village president promised to have it ren-

ovated and repaired. Two cells have self-flushing enamel iron toilets, and there is a toilet and running water in the corridor.

The detention room is about 8 feet square and is furnished with a steel bunk, vitreous toilet, and faucet. It was stated that someone had removed the mattress from this room. There is said to have been no occasion to use this room for a long time, but it should be kept in condition for use if needed.

There are benches in the cell room outside the cells, which are supposed to be used by lodgers, but it has been the practice to permit them to occupy the cells. Great numbers of this class are accommodated here. The attention of the village president was directed to the evils of permitting lodgers to use the cells and he issued orders to have the practice discontinued.

The record shows that there have been 16 arrests this year.

As recommended in the last report of inspection, the plumbing has been repaired and the practice of using the detention room for storage purposes discontinued, and the lockup was in good order.

#### RECOMMENDATION

That a sanitary waterproof-covered mattress for the detention room be obtained from the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

*Inspector.*

#### VILLAGE LOCKUP—WELLSVILLE

##### ALLEGANY COUNTY

Inspected June 20, 1923. Thomas H. Sweeney, village president; Alfred McClure, village clerk.

The lockup is located in the basement of the village building, a three-story and basement brick structure with wooden interior. The lockup is about one-half below grade. There is a separate entrance from the outside.

There are two rooms—a cell room containing four steel cells for males and a detention room for females. The rooms are well lighted and ventilated. Gas is used for heating and electricity for lighting. The floor is concrete pitched to a drain, the ceiling metal, and the side walls plaster over stone and brick.

The cells are furnished with a steel bunk, mattress with canvas cover, pillow, and blanket, and faucet. The mattresses should be protected by waterproof cases, which can be obtained from the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany. In one cell is a vitreous toilet, and another in the room outside the cells. There is also an enameled iron lavatory in the room.

The detention room is furnished with cot bed with mattress, pillow, sheets, pillow slip and blankets, and toilet and lavatory.

Lodgers are said to sleep on wooden benches in the large room outside the cells.

The lockup was in good condition except that the ceiling was rusted in places and some plaster was falling from the walls. The glass in one of the windows was broken and should be replaced with translucent glass, as suggested in correspondence between the Commissioner and the village authorities following the last inspection.

Figures showing the number of arrests were not obtained, although it was stated that the number was less than in former years. The greatest number of prisoners at one time was said to have been four which was an exceptionally large number. If females are detained the Social and



Welfare Worker acts as matron. Prisoners held at meal time receive their meals from a nearby restaurant. The night officers are supposed to visit the lockup during the night when prisoners are detained.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the walls be plastered where chipped and the ceilings painted with a light colored paint.
2. That the broken window be repaired.
3. That waterproof cases be supplied for the mattresses.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

*Inspector.*

## CITY JAIL—BINGHAMTON

## BROOME COUNTY

Inspected March 14, 1923. Thomas Wilson, mayor; L. W. De Witt, acting chief of police.

This jail is a large three-story brick building of fireproof construction, adjoining police headquarters. There are two corridors on each floor. On the first floor there are 10 cells on each side, and 14 cells on each side of the second floor. These two floors are used for the detention of male prisoners. The third floor is used for females, where each side has 4 cells, and there is a large open space at the end of the cell row on one side. There is a bath in an adjoining room, and the matron's residence is on the third floor of police headquarters building, connecting with the detention cells by a short corridor. Lodgers are housed in a large room in the basement.

The building is well lighted and ventilated. Steam is used for heating and electricity for lighting. The switches which control the lights are located on the first floor and it is necessary for the matron to call down from the third floor to the office whenever she wishes to have the lights in the detention quarters turned on or off. This has been criticised in previous reports of inspection and it was stated at the time of the last inspection that pull chain sockets would be provided so that the matron could have control of the lighting of this part of the jail. This is a minor matter which could be accomplished with little expense.

The cells are 6 feet 6 inches long, 5 feet wide, and 7 feet high, with fronts of steel bars on 5-inch centers. Each cell is equipped with a vitreous toilet set in a niche, with enameled iron seat, a vitreous lavatory, and a wooden bunk. No bedding is supplied except in the women's cells where there are sanitary mattresses, pillows and blankets. The Chief stated that he had a small appropriation (\$50) for the purchase of mattresses, but that he had not yet ordered them. He was advised that the mattresses with sanitary covers could now be obtained from the Superintendent of State Prisons, Albany.

The record shows that 400 persons had been arrested since January 1, 1923, of whom 42 were females. Any juveniles arrested are immediately turned over to the Humane Society which maintains a detention home in the city. All of these prisoners were not locked up, but I was unable to obtain figures showing the total number held in the jail. It was stated that the greatest number of prisoners held at one time was about 20. Prisoners held at meal time receive their meals from a nearby restaurant, the sum of fifteen cents being allowed for each meal.

Some of the prisoners whose cases are not disposed of at the time of their arrest are held at the jail for periods of several days. As this jail was never finished—there being no bars on the windows except in the women's department—the authorities do not consider it safe to permit male prisoners to exercise in the corridors, the person who is unfortunate

enough to be held here being obliged to remain constantly in the small cell until his case is disposed of in the police court.

The city charges the county for the board of prisoners charged with felonies and held temporarily at the city jail. The account which was presented by the city to the Board of Supervisors in December for the board of such prisoners (copy of which is on file in the office of State Commission of Prisons) shows that 96 prisoners were arrested charged with felonies, and held in the city jail for periods of one day or more during the preceding year. The following table shows the number held and the periods for which they were detained.

No. of Days	Male	Female	Total
1 -----	29	3	32
2 -----	36	--	36
3 -----	12	1	13
4 -----	3	--	3
5 -----	1	--	1
6 -----	2	--	2
7 -----	2	--	2
8 -----	1	1	2
10 -----	1	--	1
11 -----	2	--	2
15 -----	1	--	1
19 -----	1	--	1
Total_ - -----	91	5	96

The figures showing the number of prisoners charged with misdemeanors and held at the jail for a number of days while awaiting disposition of their cases were not available, and this class of prisoners is not included in the foregoing table, but there are probably many such in the course of a year.

There was one prisoner in a cell at the time of inspection; he had been held for 24 hours and was heard to ask the Chief for an opportunity to leave his cell to do any work which might be necessary about the jail, to get some exercise.

The jail is performing the functions, to this extent, of the county jail, but it is not equipped for that purpose. Under the law a prisoner is presumed to be innocent until proven guilty, and the practice of holding prisoners in such close confinement for a number of days should be discontinued at once.

It has been recommended in previous reports of inspection that prisoners held over 24 hours be permitted to exercise in the corridor for a period each day. It was pointed out that this could be done, either by barring the windows or by having an officer supervise the prisoners while exercising. Female prisoners are exercised by the matron, the windows in the department for females being barred, but nothing has been done toward compliance with the recommendation of the Commission regarding the exercising of male prisoners.

The jail was clean and in good order.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the windows be barred so as to permit prisoners to exercise in the corridors, or that they be allowed to exercise for a reasonable time daily in the corridor under the supervision of police officers.

2. That jail mattresses with waterproof covers be provided for the cells most used.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW.

Inspector.

## CITY JAIL—BINGHAMTON

## BROOME COUNTY

Inspected October 11, 1923. Thomas A. Wilson, mayor; Howard R. Fuller, commissioner of public safety; C. P. Cronin, chief of police.

This is a modern fireproof jail adjoining police headquarters and has been fully described in former reports of inspection. It was found in good condition generally, the exceptions being a few occupied cells which had not been cleaned for the day, and the rear room of the women's department which contains the bath tub was dirty and apparently had not been used for some time. One whole side of the first floor is now, and has been for some time, used for the storage of contraband liquor, stills, and articles of a like nature. It is rank smelling and should be removed. Jails should not be used for this purpose.

Each cell is provided with a modern toilet, lavatory, and wooden plank bunk without bedding of any kind except the beds in the women's quarters on the third floor are furnished with waterproof mattresses, pillows and blankets, and a couple of cot beds on this floor have ordinary mattresses.

An unusual condition exists at this jail, in that it is performing a county jail function in addition to its ordinary use as a police lockup. In the neighborhood of one hundred male felons a year are detained here awaiting further hearing for periods of one to nineteen days. Such persons have not yet been found guilty of crime but are locked in cells without exercise during their stay (because the windows are not barred and there is no prisoners' corridor between the cells and the windows,) and are forced to sleep on planks without so much as a pillow or blanket. Such treatment is sometimes administered to incorrigibles for disciplinary purposes in institutions where sentenced prisoners are confined, but usually for short periods, under the advice of the physician. It should not be tolerated here. Police departments are authorized to detain prisoners, not to administer punishment, particularly before they have had their day in court.

As indicated in the foregoing, this is a good modern and sanitary jail for the ordinary uses of the police as a place of temporary detention. Barring the windows and providing suitable bedding has been recommended in former reports of inspection and filed with the proper city officials together with a communication from the State Commission of Prisons, urging compliance with the same. Thus far the matter has gone unheeded, the reason advanced being a lack of funds.

Waterproof mattresses, such as are being used in many city jails and lockups, can be secured from the Superintendent of State Prisons, and a sufficient number should be procured to supply to persons held over night. In addition, pillows and blankets should be furnished to persons remanded for further hearing and held for several nights. The windows should have been barred at the time the jail was constructed, but it was claimed that sufficient funds were not available and the matter was deferred.

The total number of arrests in the city from January 1, 1923, to date, including traffic and motor vehicle violations, was 2,199 males and 157 females.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That all the windows on this jail be barred.
2. That a supply of suitable bedding be provided at once and furnished to prisoners as indicated in this report.
3. That the confiscated liquor and other articles in storage in the jail be removed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Chief Inspector.



## VILLAGE LOCKUP—DEPOSIT

## BROOME COUNTY

Inspected September 19, 1923. Charles Bridge, village president; Arthur B. Kellogg, village clerk; George W. Flower, justice of the peace.

The lockup consists of a small room containing two latticed steel cells, located on the first floor of the village hall, a two-story brick structure with wooden interior. The room is lighted and ventilated by one full-size window. The building is heated by steam and there is electric light. The cell room floor has been covered with sheet metal.

The cells contain two steel bunks furnished with mattresses, two of which are covered with heavy canvas and the others with a waterproof material. The latter are in bad condition and should be replaced with mattresses with waterproof casings, which can be procured from the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany. Blankets are also provided.

Sanitary facilities consist of a toilet in a room adjoining the cell room, a washstand in the fire house, and buckets in the cells. In the last report of inspection it was recommended that toilets of an approved type be installed in the cells, but nothing has been done toward compliance with the recommendation, as the authorities do not feel that the lockup is used enough to justify the expense. It would not be a very difficult matter to install toilets in the cells and it is believed that at least one cell should be so equipped.

The record shows that 47 males and 1 female have been arrested here during the present year. Of these, but 9 males were locked up. It was stated that if it were necessary to detain a woman at any time she would be held under supervision in a room in some other part of the building. A few lodgers were permitted to use the cells. The night officer is said to look in at least hourly when the lockup is occupied at night.

The lockup was clean.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That a toilet of a type approved by the State Commission of Prisons be installed in one cell.
2. That mattresses with waterproof casings be supplied in place of those which have become torn.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,  
*Inspector.*

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—ENDICOTT

## BROOME COUNTY

Inspected September 19, 1923. Clark Bennett, village president; George Nichols, village clerk; Daniel Frutiger, chief of police.

The population of Endicott is estimated to be about 17,000.

The lockup is located in the Municipal building, a three-story brick structure erected about ten years ago. There are three departments—a cell room containing three modern steel cells for males, a detention room in the basement for females, and a room in the cellar for lodgers.

The cells in the department for men are each furnished with a steel bunk with mattress, blanket and pillow with slip, one-piece vitreous toilet, and a vitreous lavatory. The room is well lighted and ventilated by three windows in front of the cells. This is one of the finest cell rooms to be found in a small lockup in the State.

The detention room is about one-half below grade and is well lighted and ventilated. It is furnished with cot beds with proper bedding and toilet and lavatory.

The lodgers' room in the cellar is entirely below grade and is dark and dismal, there being but one small window near the ceiling, and opening on an areaway. The room is ventilated by means of ventilating ducts. Approach to the room is by a narrow stairway from the basement level. It contains three cells of latticed construction. Sanitary facilities consist of a toilet and lavatory in a room at the top of the stair and buckets in the cells.

The lockup was clean and in good order.

The lodgers' room was intended to be used as a lockup and was constructed without the approval of the State Commission of Prisons, but when first inspected after the completion of the building it was condemned as unfit and the authorities were required to file plans for a new lockup. As a result, the cell room and detention room previously described were provided and it was the understanding that the room in the cellar would be used only for lodgers. However, at the time of inspection the cell room was empty but there were three prisoners in the lodgers' quarters. It was stated that it was the practice to place disorderly prisoners in this room in order to keep the cell room clean and in order. It is realized that intoxicated prisoners will soon destroy mattresses if they are not protected by sanitary covers, but that can be no excuse for placing prisoners in this dark and poorly ventilated room, and they should never be placed there unless in an emergency. The subject was discussed with the chief of police and assurance was given that the practice would be discontinued.

The record shows that 754 males and 17 females were arrested during the period from January 1, 1923 to August 31, 1923. This includes traffic arrests of which there have been a considerable number. Of those arrested for causes other than traffic violation, it was estimated that about fifty per cent are locked up. The greatest number held at one time was said to have been six, and it was said that on several occasions there have been more prisoners than cells in the cell room.

It is questionable if the lockup is adequate for the needs of this rapidly growing village. A new fire station is said to be contemplated and it might be possible, if one is erected, to take part of the quarters now used for the fire apparatus and install additional cells; or it might be feasible to place cells in the detention room in the basement and equip a room in another part of the building to be used for the detention of females. The authorities are aware that before any changes or additions are made, the plans for same must be submitted to the State Commission of Prisons for approval.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That prisoners be not placed in the lodgers' room.
2. That waterproof casings for the mattresses be obtained from the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany.
3. That the village authorities be requested to advise with the Commission regarding the matter of providing additional cells for males.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

*Inspector.*

#### VILLAGE LOCKUP—JOHNSON CITY

##### BROOME COUNTY

Inspected September 19, 1923. Harley Brown, village president; W. C. Lewis, village clerk; J. F. Holmes, chief of police.

The population of Johnson City is estimated to be about 10,000.

The lockup is located to the rear of the first floor of the Municipal building and fire station. It consists of two cells of square steel bars in

a room about 16 feet square, with a 12-foot ceiling. Sunlight and ventilation are admitted through the glazed sash in the door and a transom. The building is steam-heated and electrically lighted. There are two entrances to the lockup—through the court room and from the street.

Each cell is equipped with an enameled iron toilet, lavatory, and a wooden bunk without bedding. At the time of the last inspection there were oilcloth-covered mattresses in each cell, but these had become torn and they were destroyed. Mattresses with durable casings, which can be obtained from the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany, should be supplied for each cell, together with blankets which can be obtained from the same source.

During the present year 70 males have been arrested, of whom about 60 per cent. were said to have been locked up, the greatest number at one time having been two. During this period 24 lodgers were housed. It was stated that it is the practice to take any children, whom the police desire to detain, to the Humane Society shelter at Binghamton, and that there was an arrangement with the Binghamton police officials which permits the village police to place adult village prisoners in the Binghamton city jail whenever there are more than two persons to be detained.

The last report of inspection contained a recommendation that a new and modern lockup be provided, but nothing has been done toward the erection of such a building. The present lockup is perhaps adequate as long as the arrangement with the City of Binghamton continues, but a prosperous and growing community such as Johnson City should have quarters where there would be an office for the police, a cell room for males, a detention room for females, and a room for lodgers.

The lockup was clean and in very good order.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That mattresses, with waterproof casings, and blankets be procured from the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany.

2. That the village authorities be requested to advise the Commission as to the probability of the erection of a modern police headquarters and jail in the near future.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

Inspector.

#### VILLAGE LOCKUP—CATTARAUGUS

##### CATTARAUGUS COUNTY

Inspected June 8, 1923. Frank Blake, village president; Miss Edna Campbell, village clerk; P. Reinhardt, chief of police.

The lockup consists of two steel cells in a room in the basement of the fire station, a two-story and basement brick structure with wooden interior. The ground slopes to the rear so that the entrance is at grade. The room has a concrete floor pitched to a drain, the ceiling is wood, and the sidewalls are wood and stone. Sunlight and ventilation are admitted through two large windows. Gas is used for heating and electricity for lighting. The village has water, but it has not been connected to the building because of the danger of freezing, as the building is not heated during the winter except when in use. The drain mentioned is connected to a cesspool.

The cell equipment consists of a steel bunk with waterproof-covered mattress, blankets, and bucket. The waterproof mattresses were supplied in compliance with a recommendation of the State Commission of Prisons.

The lockup has been thoroughly cleaned and in conformity with an-



other recommendation of the Commission the room has been painted white. These improvements are commendable.

It was said that no prisoners had been detained here during the present year and only two lodgers had been accommodated.

The night officer has his post in the immediate neighborhood and is said to visit the lockup at least hourly during the night when it is occupied.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

*Inspector.*

#### TOWN LOCKUP—DELEVAN

##### CATTARAUGUS COUNTY

Inspected June 9, 1923. V. R. Linde, supervisor; George Saxton, town clerk.

This lockup consists of a latticed steel cage containing two steel bunks on the first floor of the fire house, a two-story concrete block structure. The floor is concrete, the ceiling metal, and the sidewalls plaster over concrete. Several large windows permit plenty of light and ventilation. Electricity is used for lighting and a stove for heating.

The condition of the jail at the time of the last inspection was commented upon as follows:

"The lockup and cell were in a very dirty and neglected condition. The cell was full of old carpet, bags and paint pails. Election material and rubbish were stored about and on top of the cell. The lockup is no doubt adequate for the needs of the town, but if the authorities desire to maintain it, and I understand that they do, it should be kept clean and in condition for immediate use if needed."

Conditions were found practically the same as at that time—the cell was full of old rubbish and the place had a general appearance of neglect. The room is used mainly for the storage of cement, which of course renders the place dusty and dirty. Apparently, no one is appointed to keep the place clean and the official with whom the matter was discussed did not know of any one having been appointed to do so. The room appeared like a shed or storehouse rather than a public institution.

It was stated that the lockup had not been used for prisoners in the past two years but that the authorities do not dare to close it. Assurance was given that the matter of having the lockup kept in order would be brought to the attention of the town board at the next meeting.

##### RECOMMENDATION

Inasmuch as the insanitary condition of the lockup has been previously called to the attention of the authorities and apparently nothing has been done to remedy conditions, it is recommended that they be cited to show cause why the lockup should not be closed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

*Inspector.*

#### VILLAGE LOCKUP—FRANKLINVILLE

##### CATTARAUGUS COUNTY

Inspected June 9, 1923. A. B. Morgan, village president; L.A. Morris, village clerk; J. A. Beebe, chief of police.

The lockup is located to the rear of the first floor of the fire house, a two-story brick building. There is a separate entrance from the outside and one from the fire house. One full-sized window admits sunlight and ventilation. The floor is concrete, the ceiling metal, and the sidewalls brick and wood. The place is heated by a stove and lighted by electricity. A sink and ordinary toilet are located in the corridor.

There are two steel cells and a room said to be used for lodgers. Cell equipment consists of a steel bunk with mattress and blankets, and a bucket.

The mattresses were very dirty and the floor needed sweeping. The mattresses were criticised in the last report of inspection because of their condition and waterproof covers were recommended. They should be destroyed and replaced with others of the type obtainable from the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany. The records at the office showed that the village president was advised under date of November 20, 1922, that these mattresses could be obtained, and upon being again informed where the village might procure them he stated he would have the clerk order them immediately.

Figures showing the number of arrests during the past year could not be obtained, but it was stated that the lockup was adequate for the needs of the village.

#### RECOMMENDATION

That blankets be sterilized and that mattresses with waterproof covers be procured from the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

*Inspector.*

#### TOWN LOCKUP—GOWANDA

##### CATTARAUGUS COUNTY

Inspected September 29, 1923. Robert Congdon, supervisor; Fred Place, president of village; Elmer Weston, chief of police.

The lockup was erected and is owned by the town of Persia. It is also used by the village of Gowanda and the town of Collins. The population of the town of Persia is about 5,000 and the village of Gowanda 3,500.

The lockup is a fireproof brick building in the rear of the town hall on Jamestown street. It is a one-story and basement building about 25 x 20 feet. The main floor is divided into two cell rooms, each 20 x 10 feet, containing two modern steel barred cells facing windows. Each cell is 5 feet deep, 8 feet wide, and 8 feet high, equipped with a sanitary toilet and faucet and two steel bunks, one above the other. One bunk in each cell has a mattress covered with oilcloth. A sink is in a corner of the cell room. All floors are cement. The women are placed in the cell room on the east side. When no women are detained and occasion requires, men are confined in both cell rooms.

The tops of all of the toilets are defaced and need re-enameling. The cell rooms are painted a dark gray which gives a dark effect. If a light colored paint, preferably white enamel, were used in the cell rooms and cells, it would improve them greatly and be just as durable. The interior of the cells on the west side are defaced. The water faucets in the cells on the west side have been torn off or removed. They should be restored.

The basement contains a furnace and is also utilized as a lodging place for tramps. It is ventilated by two small windows. It has a sanitary toilet and sink in the room. The electric light was out of order. A dirty old mattress should be thrown away.

About 200 men are confined in the cells each year. Only a few women are detained. Lodging accommodations are given to about 75 men.

The police force consists of a Chief and one assistant. Five special officers are sworn in, ready to come on call.

This is an exceptionally good town lockup. It is recommended:

1. That the tops of the toilets be re-enameled.
2. That the interior of the cell room and cells be painted a light color.
3. That when the present mattresses are discarded, waterproof mattresses, which can be secured from the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany, be substituted.
4. That the faucets be replaced in the two cells on the west side.
5. That the electric light be restored in the basement.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,  
*Commissioner.*

## TOWN AND VILLAGE LOCKUP—LITTLE VALLEY

### CATTARAUGUS COUNTY

Inspected June 8, 1923. William Bushnell, supervisor; Charles MacLouth, village president; Louis Sweetland, town clerk.

This lockup consists of a room in the basement of the town hall, a two-story and basement brick building with wooden interior. Entrance is by a narrow stairway from the interior of the building.

The room is about 12 feet square and is about seven-eighths below grade. Two small windows admit some light and ventilation. Electricity is used for lighting and gas for heating. Equipment consists of wooden bunks in tiers of two each, with mattresses and blankets. There is a faucet in an adjoining room and a bucket in the cell.

The lockup was criticised in a report of inspection dated May 17, 1922, because of its being almost entirely underground, which made it damp and a fire trap, and because of its unclean condition. After correspondence between the local authorities and the State Commission of Prisons the Town Board passed a resolution at a meeting on November 9, 1922, closing the lockup, copy of which was filed with the Commission.

The lockup has been cleaned and painted since that time and new mattresses and blankets provided, and is now being used for the detention of prisoners. It was stated that five persons had been held here for short periods during the present year, none, however, for more than a few hours. The officer is said to remain at the lockup when prisoners are detained.

While the lockup is clean its underground location is objectionable, and if the authorities desire to maintain a lockup a place above ground should be equipped, the plans for same to be submitted to the State Commission of Prisons for approval, as recommended in the report heretofore mentioned.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,  
*Inspector.*

## CITY JAIL—OLEAN

### CATTARAUGUS COUNTY

Inspected June 8, 1923. Peter C. Foley, mayor; John J. Dempsey, chief of police.



Olean city jail is a two-story and basement detached brick building containing the jail, police headquarters and court room. The jail has separate departments for males, consisting of eight cells in a large room on the first floor; two sections on the second floor, each containing two cells, two small rooms on the second floor, and a room for lodgers in the basement. Each cell is furnished with niche toilet, lavatory, and steel bunk with waterproof-covered mattress and blankets. There is a shower in each corridor. The lodgers' room in the basement is furnished with sleeping benches and suitable toilet facilities.

Since the last inspection the city officials have complied with all the recommendations in connection with the jail building contained in the report of same—the interior of the jail, including the cells, has been painted white, mattresses with waterproof covers have been provided, the heating system has been repaired, the practice of using the cells for storage purposes has been discontinued, and new toilet seats to replace those which were broken have been ordered. The jail was clean and in excellent condition and is a credit to the city.

Persons who are alleged to be insane are sometimes held here for observation, contrary to law. There was one such inmate at the time of inspection, who had been detained here for several days under observation by the city physician. It was stated that the police were obeying the instructions of the local health officer in the matter. Inasmuch as the Attorney-General of the State has ruled as illegal the detention of such persons in jails, they should be kept elsewhere.

The record shows that 410 persons were arrested here during the present year, a large percentage of whom were locked up. Few females are arrested and if it is necessary to detain any they are turned over to a woman officer of the Salvation Army.

Prisoners held at the jail at meal times are supplied with meals by the janitor, there being a contract between him and the city whereby he is allowed fifteen cents per meal, and it is stated that a good meal of plain substantial food is given the inmates.

#### RECOMMENDATION

That insane or alleged insane persons be kept out of the jail.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

*Inspector.*

#### CITY JAIL—SALAMANCA

##### CATTARAUGUS COUNTY

Inspected June 8, 1923. Henry F. McCann, mayor; George Elliott, city clerk; W. J. Fellows, chief of police.

The jail is located to the rear of the first floor of the City Hall, an old two-story brick building. There is a cell room for males and a detention room for females and juveniles, and a room for lodgers in the basement. The floor of the cell room is concrete pitched to a drain, the ceiling wood, and the sidewalls plaster over brick. Light and air are provided through three windows.

The cell room contains three steel cells, latticed front and top, each equipped with two wooden bunks. The rears of the cells are toward the light, rendering the cells dark at all times. There is toilet and a lavatory in the corridor. The toilet was very dirty and should be cleaned with acid. Because of the lack of proper toilet facilities in the cells the prisoners are not locked in the cells and are permitted to be at large in the corridor. They have marked up the walls with all sorts of writings.

This condition was criticised in the last report of inspection and the officials did start to paint the walls, but for some reason or other the work was discontinued before it was half completed. The walls should be painted with a light colored paint, preferably white enamel which can be washed, and prisoners should not be permitted to take articles into the jail with which the place can be defaced.

The detention room is a small room equipped with toilet, lavatory, and cot bed with mattress and blankets. One large window admits plenty of sunlight.

When this jail was improved a few years ago the plans were not approved by the State Commission of Prisons and approval of the jail, because of the city's financial condition at that time, was granted for one year. It was stated that there is no immediate prospect of a new jail being erected or of the present one being improved.

The city officials should give serious thought to the matter of either erecting a new jail on plans approved by the State Commission of Prisons, or file plans for improving the place to conform with the rules of the Commission. The cells should be arranged to permit light entering them and toilet facilities should be installed in each cell.

Notwithstanding the recommendation in the last report of inspection—"That mattresses with sanitary waterproof covers be provided for the cells"—the cells have not been so equipped. These mattresses can be obtained from the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany, and they are durable, easily kept clean, and not expensive.

The janitor is not employed on full time basis, it being stated that he comes to the building for a couple of hours once or twice a week. This no doubt accounts for the neglected condition of the jail.

The record shows that 125 males and 5 females were arrested during the present year and that 287 lodgers were housed during the same period.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the city officials be requested to advise the State Commission of Prisons as to the probability of erecting a new jail or improving the present one.

2. That the place be cleaned and painted, preferably with white enamel which can be washed.

3. That mattresses with waterproof covers be provided as specified in a foregoing paragraph.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW.

*Inspector.*

#### CITY JAIL—AUBURN

##### CAYUGA COUNTY

Inspected April 12, 1923. John P. Jaeckel, city manager; William C. Bell, chief of police. There was a matron subject to call.

During the year 1922, 547 male and 17 female adults were arrested. No juveniles were detained, but 88 were reimprisoned.

The jail is located in the old city hall. There are six steel cells and a padded cell for men, two steel cells for women in a separate room, and two detention rooms on the second floor. There is also a tramp room in the basement. Each of the cells in the men's section has two wooden bunks. The bunks in the women's cells are provided with mattresses, and there are cots in the detention rooms. All cells are provided with toilets which were in good condition. A room adjoining the detention rooms is equipped with closet, wash basin, and bath tub. The lodgers' room has a toilet and slop sink, also wooden benches.

Since the last inspection wooden floors have been placed over the steel floors in the women's cells. The liquor which was stored over the men's cell room has also been removed and is now stored in the basement. A janitor is employed and the jail was in fairly clean condition.

The least said about tramp or lodgers' room the better. I was informed that the occupants are never locked in this place, as at times the room is filled with gas from the furnace.

While they do not come under the jurisdiction of the State Commission of Prisons, as they are not in the jail, it seems advisable to call the attention of the city health authorities to the condition of the toilets, particularly the urinal, which are located in the basement directly under the police station. They are apparently used as a public comfort station and are in an insanitary condition. The odors from them rise to the main floor of the station.

This jail has been repaired and altered from time to time, but does not reflect credit upon the city. Auburn needs, and should have, a modern well-equipped police station and city jail in keeping with the requirements of a city of its size and importance.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) PHILIP G. ROOSA,  
Chief Clerk.

#### VILLAGE LOCKUP—AURORA

##### CAYUGA COUNTY

Inspected September 5, 1923. S. G. Lyon, village president.

The population of Aurora is about 400.

I agree entirely with the statements in the last report of inspection that the present lockup quarters are entirely unsuitable for a village of the character of Aurora.

I interviewed the village president who admitted that it was not a proper lockup, but feels that while it is but little used, the Board is not willing to abandon it as has been formerly suggested, because the moral effect of a lockup is of undoubted advantage to the village government. Because of the geographical location of the village I concur in Mr. Lyon's view as to the desirability of maintaining a lockup, even though it is seldom made use of, and in order to put it in proper condition where it may properly receive the approval of the Commission, I make the following recommendations:

1. That the present room in the basement of the Municipal building to be made a cell room. It is well lighted and ventilated, and can easily be arranged to carry proper heat from the general heating plant.

2. That a modern toilet and wash basin be installed in the cell room.

3. That a single or two-cell cage of suitable type with bunk equipment be placed in the cell room.

4. That a sketch plan and specifications be submitted to the Commission for approval as required by law.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) WALTER W. NICHOLSON,  
Commissioner.

#### VILLAGE LOCKUP—PORT BYRON

##### CAYUGA COUNTY

Inspected June 27, 1923. Mr. Newkirk, village president.

Village population about 900.



This lockup consists of a two-cell latticed cage, located in the rear of fire headquarters on the ground floor of the two-story brick village hall. Each cell is 5 ft. by 7 ft. by 7 ft. high, painted and in good general condition, so located as to face two large windows. Electric light and coal stove.

Floor is wood, side walls plaster and ceiling wood, unpainted but in good condition. Each cell is equipped with folding bunk and comfortable. Waterproof mattresses and blankets, which can be secured from the Superintendent of State Prisons, should be provided.

There are no toilets or lavatories in the building, buckets being used. The village has a water system but no sewer system.

No persons detained during past year.

Previous reports have recommended placing of sanitary flush toilets in each cell. Mr. Newkirk says village will not stand cost of such improvement. Village Board was recently about to formally abandon the lockup when a letter was received from Captain Stephen McGrath, State Troopers, Oneida Castle Barracks, requesting the retention of the lockup as it is often of use to his men.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. General cleanup.
2. Sanitary waterproof covered mattresses.
3. Double blankets for each cell.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) WALTER W. NICHOLSON,

*Commissioner.*

### VILLAGE LOCKUP—WEEDSPORT

#### CAYUGA COUNTY

Inspected June 27, 1923. D. C. Jones, village president; J. W. Gross, chief of police.

Weedsport is a village of about 1500 inhabitants.

The lockup is located in a one-story brick addition at the rear of the village hall, and consists of two latticed steel cells, each 5 feet by 5 feet by 7 feet high. The iron work is painted and the general condition is good. Two good sized windows furnish ample light and ventilation.

The cell cage has been moved to the opposite side of the room and now faces the windows. The cell room is electric lighted and heated by a small coal stove. The floor is concrete with drain and walls are brick with metal ceiling painted. A bad crack in the floor should be repaired.

Each cell contains one folding steel bunk equipped with denim-covered straw tick and pillow and two blankets. Buckets are used for toilets.

The cell room is entered direct from an outside door.

Arrests during past year, six male adults. About thirty lodgers accommodated.

General condition good.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

Waterproof covered mattresses when straw ticks are replaced. Such mattresses can be secured from the Superintendent of State Prisons, at Albany.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) WALTER W. NICHOLSON,

*Commissioner.*

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—CELORON

## CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY

Inspected June 7, 1923. Charles Lawson, village president; Earl Foster, village clerk; F. W. Gotts, chief of police.

This lockup is a small one-story wooden building to the rear of the fire house. Access to the lockup is by means of a walk across the private property of a citizen. The lockup contains five wooden cells with barred doors, furnished with wooden bunks, and in two cells there are straw ticks, pillows and blankets. Toilet facilities consist of an enameled iron toilet and a sink in the corridor.

In the rear wall of each cell is a small barred window, about 10x12 inches; and there are two windows, each about 15x18 inches; and a small ventilator over the door. The two small windows are barred and in addition they are guarded by plates of steel about  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch thick into which holes about  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch in diameter have been drilled. It will be seen that but a small amount of ventilation and sunlight can enter the cells. This lockup is used only in the summer time, Celoron being a summer resort, and to lock a person in this small poorly-ventilated structure on a hot day must be extremely severe punishment. There is not another lockup like it in the State of New York and it should be replaced with a new fireproof building containing steel cells, with proper toilet facilities in each cell. The authorities have contemplated the erection of such a building, but have deferred it because of the expense. The officials should immediately prepare plans and submit same to the Commission of Prisons for approval and proceed with the erection of a proper lockup without further delay.

During the season of 1922 about 20 persons were detained here, and during the present season, to the date of inspection 6 persons had been held in the lockup. The following comment was contained in the last report of inspection:

"This building is highly inflammable and almost entirely surrounded by frame buildings. Because of the danger of fire adequate and constant supervision should be provided whenever a person is detained in the lockup."

There was one person detained in the jail at the time of inspection (5.30 P.M.) and there was no supervision. The chief of police was at his home and the village had made no arrangements for the employment of a man to remain at the lockup. Only recently a prisoner escaped by tearing up some boards in the corridor and passing out through the opening. Prisoners, especially intoxicated persons, are liable to set the place afire, and if a fire were to start in the building it would be almost impossible to rescue any inmates. The frame buildings surrounding the lockup add to the fire hazzard.

Since the last inspection the interior of the lockup has been painted white and straw ticks furnished. Waterproof-covered mattresses which can be obtained from the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany would have been better than the ticks. The lockup was clean and in good order.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the authorities immediately proceed to prepare plans for a new fireproof lockup, the building of same to be commenced as soon as the plans are approved by the State Commission of Prisons.

2. That arrangements be made to have a competent person remain at the present lockup continuously when a prisoner is detained.
3. That waterproof cases be provided for the mattresses.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

*Inspector.*

#### CITY JAIL—DUNKIRK

##### CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY

Inspected June 6, 1923. Glen W. Woodin, mayor; H. J. Henderson, city clerk; John J. Warren, chief of police.

The jail consists of three departments on the first floor of the City Hall, a two-story brick structure with wooden interior. The detention quarters for females are directly off the office and consists of two brick cells opening into a small corridor.

Each cell has an enameled iron toilet, lavatory, and cot bed with waterproof-covered mattress and pillow. Each cell is lighted by a full-sized window glazed with plain glass. The department for males consists of two sections—a cell room with three steel cells, each equipped with enameled iron toilet and lavatory and steel bunk, and a large cage or "bull pen" containing three steel cells furnished with steel bunks. Toilet facilities in this room consist of an enameled iron toilet from which the seat had been broken, a sink, together with a shower in the corridor outside the cage. Light and ventilation are admitted to this department through five windows, each about three feet square. The floor is concrete, the ceiling plaster, and the sidewalls plaster over brick. The building is steam-heated and electrically lighted.

The condition of this jail and some practices in connection with its management were criticised in a report of inspection dated May 15, 1922, which statements were confirmed in a report dated July 28, 1922. At that time it was recommended that the place be kept clean, that it be painted, that mattresses with waterproof covers be supplied for the cells, that the material stored in the detention room and cell room be removed, and that a matron be provided when women are held in the jail.

Apparently, little if anything has been done toward complying with these recommendations, as the place was in practically the same condition as at the time of the inspection first mentioned. The place was dirty, but this was accounted for by the fact that the janitor was serving on a jury and had been for several days. The corridor in front of the cells for females was littered with confiscated stills, etc., and one of the cells in this department contained two casks and a large bottle of confiscated liquor which was destroyed during the inspection. One of the best cells in the department for men was being used for storing some material which was to be used as evidence. It was stated that there was no place provided for the storage of this material except the cells, but no good reason appears for keeping such articles in the best cells in the jail. If necessary to store this stuff some place outside the jail should be provided.

Mattresses with covers of waterproof material, which are giving such satisfactory service in many of the jails and lockups in the State, have not been provided here and the lodgers who use the place bring in newspapers which they spread upon the bunks, thereby adding to the untidy condition of the place. These mattresses are durable and inexpensive and can be obtained from the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany.

The prisoners and lodgers are permitted to bring pencils and sharp instruments into the cells and the walls are badly marked and cut up. It was said that the matter of painting the jail with light colored paint would be considered by the building committee in the near future and that orders would be issued to take all pencils from inmates.



The appointment of a matron should receive the careful consideration of the city officials, as the care of females by male officers is a dangerous practice and liable to lead to criticism of the police department, and it has been consistently condemned by the State Commission of Prisons.

Prisoners receive but two light meals a day, the sum of twenty-five cents being allowed for each meal which consists of two sandwiches and coffee. It was stated that prisoners arrested during the night are given breakfast and if in the jail at supper time they receive another meal. The State Commission of Prisons, under the provisions of section 48 of the Prison Law, has maintained that the well-being of inmates of jails requires that three meals a day be provided for them, and there can be no question but that two sandwiches are insufficient food for the average prisoners between breakfast and supper time. Three meals of plain wholesome food should be supplied to prisoners held here during the day.

The jail is not one of which any city can boast and it is questionable whether or not it is adequate for the needs of the city, as will be shown by the following figures: The record shows that 823 males and 38 females were arrested during the year 1922 and that 1229 lodgers were accommodated during the same period. It was stated that about sixty per cent. of the prisoners were held at the jail. At the time of inspection there were seven prisoners in the cage, but it was said this was an unusual proceeding, as these men had been picked up on suspicion and were being held until their cases could be investigated. It was stated there were occasions when nearly this number had been held here at one time, and when it is considered that the lodgers must occupy the cage there are times when prisoners and lodgers must commingle more or less. It was said that when prisoners and lodgers were using the cage the prisoners were locked in the cells.

It was stated that the erection of a new City Hall was contemplated and that if such building were erected a new jail would probably be included in the plans. There can be no question that a new jail is much needed in this city and the authorities might well pattern after their neighboring city—Olean—where there is a modern police headquarters with separate departments for male and female prisoners and a large room for lodgers. Until such building is provided there will be the same trouble from lack of room to properly separate prisoners and lodgers and to store articles needed as evidence. Meanwhile, it is recommended:

1. That the place be thoroughly cleaned and painted with a light colored paint, preferably white enamel which can be washed.
2. That the practice of using the cells or corridors for the storage of articles be immediately discontinued.
3. That a separate room be provided for lodgers and that they be kept out of the cells.
4. That mattresses with waterproof covers, which are obtainable from the Superintendent of State Prisons, Albany, be supplied for the cells.
5. That a matron be employed to care for female prisoners detained at the jail.

Inasmuch as the condition of this jail, has previously been brought to the attention of the city officials, it is further recommended that they be cited to show cause why the jail should not be closed unless the foregoing recommendations are complied with within thirty days following the receipt of this report.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

Inspector.

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—FALCONER

## CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY

Inspected June 7, 1923. Emil Peterson, village president; Miss Lottie Dunham, village clerk; E. J. Kelly, chief of police.

This is a new lockup, completed last year. It is located in the basement of the Community Building, a two-story and basement fireproof structure. The lockup is about one-third below grade and is entered by means of a short stairway at the outside of the building. The room is well lighted and ventilated.

There are two steel cells, each equipped with one-piece vitreous toilet operated by flushometer, vitreous lavatory, and steel bunk with waterproof mattress. The mattresses were supplied in compliance with a recommendation of the Commission.

It was stated that the room is used for the detention of prisoners who are arrested by the local officer, the railroad police, and State Troopers, but figures showing the number of arrests were not obtained. It was said that should it be necessary to detain females they would be taken to Jamestown where there is a matron. Lodgers are not accommodated.

The lockup is in care of the janitor of the building and it was clean and in good order.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

*Inspector.*

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—FREDONIA

## CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY

Inspected June 6, 1923. John Hunn, village president; Herbert Bishop, village clerk; William Stoye, chief of police.

This lockup is located in the basement of the village hall, a three-story and basement brick structure with wood interior. There are three rooms one containing three latticed steel cells for men, a detention room for women, and a large room between these two which may be fitted up as a lodgers' room. The building is steam-heated and lighted by electricity. The floor is concrete pitched to a drain. Sunlight and ventilation are admitted through a window in each room.

One cell in the detention room has a toilet and lavatory and there are a toilet and sink in the corridor. The cells have wooden bunks, and blankets are provided. There are some wooden bunks in the corridor outside the cells which are said to be used by lodgers. This is not a satisfactory arrangement, as the lodgers and prisoners can freely converse, and some person had taken one of the steel supports from a bunk in the corridor and endeavored to force his way out of the lockup. A large hole had been cut in the ceiling at one corner and the steel bar provided a handy and deadly weapon in the hands of a dangerous prisoner. It would be better to provide sleeping benches in the large center room for the use of lodgers and keep them out of the cell room.

Waterproof mattresses were recommended for the cells in the last report of inspection, but the authorities stated that they had trouble in obtaining them. Upon being informed that the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany could now supply them, it was stated that same would be ordered immediately.

The detention room is a small room about 6 x 15 feet. It is furnished with a cot bed with bedding in very poor condition, an enameled iron self-flushing toilet, and a lavatory. It was stated that a new bed and bedding had been ordered and it was expected it would be received in a few days.

Since the last inspection the lockup has been generally improved. The material stored in the center room has been removed, new floors have been laid in the cell room and the detention room (the floor of the detention room now being at the same level as that of the adjoining rooms,) the walls have been plastered, new toilet fixtures have been installed in the detention room, a new toilet placed in the corridor in the cell room, new electric wiring installed throughout, and the place cleaned and painted a light color. In view of these commendable improvements it is unfortunate that the women's room was not kept in a more cleanly condition. Two men, employed by the village and had no other place of abode, were living temporarily in this room and it was in very disorderly condition for which there could be no reasonable excuse. It was said that women are held here on very rare occasions, but the room should be kept clean and available for use should necessity arise. Males should not be permitted to use this room.

The chief of police resides in the building and the officer on duty at night is supposed to visit the lockup at least hourly when it is occupied at night. The matter of supervision is important, as there is but one exit.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That quarters for lodgers be provided outside the cell room.
2. That the detention room be cleaned and kept clean.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

*Inspector.*

#### CITY JAIL—JAMESTOWN

##### CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY

Inspected June 7, 1923. Samuel A. Carlson, mayor; Frank A. Johnson, chief of police.

This jail is located in the basement of the City Hall and consists of three departments—a cell room containing twelve cells for men, detention quarters for women and juveniles, and a room for lodgers. The detention quarters and lodgers' room are well lighted by large windows, but the windows in the cell room being located at one end of the room do not admit as much sunlight as is desirable. The floors are concrete pitched to drains.

The cells are each equipped with an enamel iron toilet with automatic flush, lavatory, and wood bunk with steel frame without bedding. Jail mattresses with waterproof covers, which can be obtained from the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany, are being used in many of the jails and lockups in the State and are proving very satisfactory. They are not expensive and are durable and easy to keep clean; there is no trouble from vermin or filth, provided the janitor will use a little care and hose them off after use. It is strange that an up-to-date progressive city like Jamestown has not provided these mattresses for the cells in compliance with previous recommendations of this Commission.

The detention quarters consist of three rooms, one containing two steel cells, each furnished with bunk, one-piece vitreous toilet, and lavatory. This room is used for boys; the other rooms have cot beds with suitable bedding, vitreous toilet, and lavatory. A matron is employed to look after female prisoners and juveniles; she remains at the jail whenever any such are detained here.

The lodgers' room is furnished with sleeping benches, toilet and lavatory. In addition to other toilet facilities there is a shower in each department.



The record shows that there were 754 arrests here from January 1, 1923, to May 31, 1923, it being stated that, excepting traffic arrests, about 70 per cent of those arrested were locked up. The Chief stated that the jail had not been overcrowded at any time. Prisoners held at meal time receive their meals from a citizen residing near the jail, the sum of thirty-five cents being allowed for each meal, and it was said that the food was satisfactory and of sufficient quantity.

Since the last inspection the jail, including the cells, has been painted gray. It was clean and in good condition.

#### RECOMMENDATION

That mattresses with waterproof covers be supplied for the cells.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,  
*Inspector.*

### TOWN LOCKUP—PORTLAND

#### CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY

Inspected June 6, 1923. O. A. Ottaman, supervisor, Brocton; C. E. Lewis, town clerk; N. M. Smith, resident justice.

The lockup consists of two latticed steel cells in a room on the first floor of a two-story frame building, part of which is rented by the town. Four full-sized windows admit plenty of sunlight and ventilation. Gas is used for heating and lighting.

Each cell is furnished with two steel bunks, a waterproof covered tick, and some blankets and quilts. As there is neither water nor sewer system in the village the only toilet facilities are buckets in the cells.

The waterproof covers were recommended in the last report of inspection. The cells have been painted white and the walls and ceilings white-washed. It would have been better to have used paint on the interior of the lockup, as the whitewash is chipping off, giving the room an untidy appearance. The quilts were torn and dirty and should be destroyed. Blankets, which are more easily cleaned and not so easily torn, should be provided in their stead.

It was stated that very few arrests were made and that a man is detailed to remain at the lockup continually when prisoners are detained.

This should never be neglected, as the building is a very dangerous fire hazard.

#### RECOMMENDATION

That the torn bedding be replaced as indicated in the foregoing.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,  
*Inspector.*

### VILLAGE LOCKUP—SHERMAN

#### CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY

Inspected June 7, 1923. D. H. Stanton, village president; J. C. Pratt, village clerk.

This lockup consists of a latticed steel cage on the first floor of the fire house, a two-story frame building. There is a steel bunk and some quilts for bedding. There being no water connected to the building the only sanitary facility is a bucket in the cell. Several large windows admit plenty of sunlight and ventilation. A stove is used for heating and electricity for lighting.

The lockup was criticised in the last report of inspection because of its dirty condition and there has been no improvement in this respect since that time. The room was littered with old abandoned material, including electrical equipment—meters, dynamos, etc.—and the top of the cell was covered with rubbish, including old fire hose, iron pipe, wagon seats, etc. The quilts were torn and filthy and the entire place showed neglect on the part of the janitor. Waterproof covered mattresses were recommended in the last report of inspection, and while a case of table oilcloth was supplied, neither mattress nor tick was furnished.

It was stated that the place is rarely used for prisoners. The authorities feel that a lockup is necessary, but the deputy-sheriff stated that he did not believe the place to be fit for human habitation and he takes all prisoners arrested to the county jail, about ten miles distant. This has happened several times during the past year. There is no reason or excuse for permitting a public institution to become so dirty and disorderly.

#### RECOMMENDATION

Inasmuch as the insanitary condition of this lockup has been previously called to the attention of the village officials and nothing apparently has been done to improve conditions, it is recommended that they be cited to show cause why the lockup should not be closed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

*Inspector.*

#### TOWN AND VILLAGE LOCKUP—WESTFIELD

##### CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY

Inspected June 6, 1923. James E. Hall, supervisor; Harry Williamson, village president; John Riley, village clerk. Chief of Police Larsen has charge.

The lockup consists of two rooms in the basement of the fire station, a two-story and basement brick structure. The ground slopes to the rear and the floor of the lockup is nearly at grade. The floor is concrete pitched to a drain, the ceiling is metal, and the sidewalls are plaster over brick and stone. A large double window in the wall in front of the cells admits light and air. Gas is used for heating and electricity for lighting.

There are two steel cells in one room, each equipped with an enameled iron toilet, lavatory, two steel bunks, blankets, and quilts. Waterproof mattresses have been recommended but not provided. The matter of providing them was discussed with a member of the village board who stated that he favored the purchase of same and would bring up the matter at the next meeting of the board. The other room is fitted up for lodgers; it has toilet facilities and sleeping bunks.

The lockup was in a generally clean condition. Prisoners who have been permitted to be at large in the corridors have marked up the walls. The walls should be repainted and prisoners should not be permitted to deface the place.

It was stated that there are but few persons held here, and the authorities are fully aware of the necessity of supervision when prisoners are locked up.

#### RECOMMENDATION

That mattresses with waterproof covers be procured from the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

*Inspector.*

## CITY JAIL—ELMIRA

## CHEMUNG COUNTY

Inspected March 15, 1923. J. N. Wood, mayor; E. D. Weaver, chief of police.

This jail, which is located in the City Hall, consists of a large cell room in the basement and detention quarters on the second floor. The cell room is more than one-half below grade. It contains twelve steel cells arranged back to back, six to a side. Only the cells on the side toward the windows are used for detention purposes; those on the other side are used for storage purposes. The cells used for prisoners are equipped with a vitreous toilet, vitreous lavatory, and steel bunk without bedding. The toilets are placed on platforms about two feet high, and I believe that an intoxicated or ill or infirm person would be unable to use them; or if he did, he would be in danger of injuring himself by falling from the platform. When the Commission approved plans for the installation of these toilets the plans and specifications provided for a platform about 8 inches high. It will therefore be seen that the Commission did not approve the installation as finally completed. It may be added that an examination of the plumbing in other parts of the same floor shows that the high platform was unnecessary to provide sufficient drainage.

The room being below grade, is more or less dark at all times and at the time of inspection there was only one electric light in condition for use in front of the row of cells. To place men in these cells, without proper light and with the toilets in such an inconvenient position, is inviting accident. Lights should be maintained in front of each cell and they should be left lighted all night when prisoners are detained.

Some of the chains are broken from the cell bunks. These should be repaired at once. The cells are badly marked up and in need of repainting. The sanitary condition of the cells would be greatly improved if toilet paper were supplied.

The bunks are of latticed steel, with the edges turned up which prevent an inmate sitting down with any degree of comfort, and I do not believe that any person could sleep on these bunks unless unduly fatigued or in a very intoxicated condition. Mattresses with sanitary waterproof covers, of the type which can be obtained from the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany, and blankets should be provided. There was a quantity of seized beer stored in the corridor of the cell room. One of the barrels was leaking and the contents had run over the floor, causing the room to be at once dirty and foul-smelling. Contraband of this nature should not be stored in the cell rooms.

The detention quarters on the second floor are in charge of the matron who has her living apartments adjoining. There are two sections in this department—a cell room of five steel cells, each 8 ft. x 4 ft. 6 in. x 7 ft., furnished with an iron toilet, steel bunk, mattress, pillow, sheets, and pillow cases, with a lavatory in the corridor, and another section of two rooms equipped with beds and having sanitary facilities, including a shower bath.

These rooms are used for females and juveniles and there have been times when the matron was obliged to permit some of the prisoners to sleep in her apartment in order to properly classify them. There was one inmate at the time of inspection—a girl 14 years of age awaiting sentence to an institution. As soon as the new Children's Court becomes entirely operative in this county the number of juveniles sent to this detention room will be very small, as the county has equipped a very good



juvenile detention home near the county jail, in charge of a matron, to which all juveniles held by the judge of the Children's Court are to be committed.

The detention room was clean and in good order.

Lodgers are not kept at the city jail, but are sent over to the county jail where a large room, formerly an exercise yard, has been set aside for their use. They are fed by the sheriff and are a charge against the county.

The record shows that during the year 1922, 2230 males and 116 females were arrested, which included 92 male and 19 female juveniles. During the year, 1023 lodgers were given accommodation at the lodgers' room.

I was informed that the City Hall is becoming overcrowded and that already one room formerly used by the police department had been assigned to another city department. Elmira is a growing city and it would seem to be a matter of only a short time when the city will need the rooms now used by the police department, for other purposes, thereby making a new city jail and police headquarters imperative. A modern building, having adequate cell arrangements to permit of proper classification of prisoners and witnesses and suitable quarters for the police officers, would be a very much needed improvement.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That mattresses with sanitary waterproof covers and blankets be provided for each of the cells.
2. That the cells be repainted with white enamel.
3. That the practice of storing contrabrand liquor in the cell room be immediately discontinued.
4. That electric light bulbs be placed in the fixtures in front of the cells and that they be kept lighted when prisoners are held in the jail.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

*Inspector.*

#### VILLAGE LOCKUP—ELMIRA HEIGHTS

##### CHEMUNG COUNTY

Inspected September 21, 1923. R. J. Wright, village president; Norvan Shook, village clerk; R. L. Brink, chief of police.

The lockup consists of a barred cell in the basement of the village hall and fire house, a three-story brick structure with wood interior. The basement is about two-thirds below grade and is lighted and ventilated by three windows. The building is steam-heated and electrically lighted.

The cell is furnished with two steel bunks, mattresses and blankets. Waterproof casings, which can be obtained from the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany, should be supplied in order to protect the mattresses.

Toilet facilities consist of buckets in the cells, a faucet in the room, and a toilet in a room adjacent. The installation in the lockup of a toilet of approved type has been recommended in previous reports of inspection and the matter is being considered by the authorities.

There is a bed in one corner of the room for the use of lodgers, but it is intended to remove it and substitute a wooden sleeping platform. This will help to improve sanitary conditions.

Figures showing the extent to which the lockup is used were not available, as the present chief of police has been but recently appointed. It was stated that it is the practice to immediately arraign all persons

arrested during the day and evening and transfer them to the county jail if necessary, thereby reducing the use of the lockup to the minimum. The lockup was clean.

## RECOMMENDATION

That waterproof casings be provided for the mattresses.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

*Inspector.*

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—HORSEHEADS

## CHEMUNG COUNTY

Inspected September 21, 1923. George D. Case, village president; Miss May Stowell, village clerk.

The lockup consists of two steel cells in a small room to the rear of the first floor of the village hall and fire house. The floor is concrete and the ceilings and side walls are of metal. The building is steam-heated and lighted by electricity. One large window and the glazed door sash admit sunlight and air.

The cells have fronts of round bars and ventilated tops. Each cell is furnished with enameled iron toilet, lavatory, and steel bunk with mattress, oilcloth covers and blankets. The oilcloth covers were supplied to comply with a recommendation in the last report—"That new mattresses with sanitary waterproof covers be provided." The mattresses do not appear to be new and it would have been much better to have procured the durable covers which can be obtained from the Superintendent of State Prisons, at Albany.

Notwithstanding previous recommendations that the lockup be kept clean, it does not appear to be receiving the best of care from the janitor.

The place was in need of sweeping and there were some old papers under the mattresses in the cells. A few minutes a week would keep this place clean and in good order and there can be no excuse for letting a modern lockup deteriorate.

Figures showing the number of arrests were not obtainable.

Lodgers are kept in a separate building in another part of the village.

## RECOMMENDATION

That the place be cleaned and kept clean.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

*Inspector.*

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—VAN ETEN

## CHEMUNG COUNTY

Inspected September 21, 1923. Harry Bartholomew, village president; W. E. Briggs, village clerk.

The lockup is a one-story detached brick building, located to the rear of the fire house. There are two departments—one for males and the other for females. The floor is concrete and the sidewalls of brick. There is a wooden ceiling. Stoves are used for heating and electricity for lighting. Light and ventilation are admitted through some small windows in each department.

In each department there is a latticed steel cage furnished with a steel bunk, mattress, blanket and bucket.

It was stated that the lockup had not been used in over three years. Lodgers are housed in another building under charge of the poormaster.

Since the last inspection the place has been cleaned up and new bedding has been provided. The place was somewhat dusty from lack of use and some of the windows were broken. It was said that boys break the windows as fast as they are put in, and the suggestion was offered that stout screens over the windows would prevent this happening. The village officials promised to give the matter their immediate attention.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

*Inspector.*

## CITY JAIL—NORWICH

### CHENANGO COUNTY

Inspected March 12, 1923. Linn H. Babcock, mayor. The mayor also acts as chief of police.

The city jail is located on the first floor of the city hall, a three-story brick building. It consists of a large well-lighted and well-ventilated room containing two steel barred cages, one 18 x 6 x 7 feet and the other 10 x 6 x 7 feet. Each cell is equipped with a vitreous toilet, enameled iron lavatory, steel bunks and attachments for hammocks. Adjoining the cells is a bath tub. The floor is concrete, pitching to a drain. The room is heated by steam and lighted by electricity.

The larger cell is used for the accommodation of lodgers, 22 of whom have been permitted to sleep here since January 1, 1923. During the same period 20 persons, all males, have been arrested, 19 of whom were locked up, the small cell being used for that purpose. The greatest number of prisoners at one time, I was informed, was two.

Any females who are arrested are immediately arranged and, if committed, are taken to the county jail in the same city where there is a matron. Juveniles are turned over to the Children's Court Judge, and if he considers it necessary that they be detained they are sent to the new juvenile detention quarters which are temporarily located over the sheriff's office.

The bunks are not supplied with mattresses, blankets being used instead. It is the practice to send the blankets to the laundry immediately if they become soiled. I believe that it would be economy for the city to supply sanitary waterproof-covered jail mattresses of the type which can be furnished by the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany. These are durable and if they are fouled it is a very easy matter to wash them.

In compliance with a recommendation contained in the last report of inspection, the material stored about the bath has been removed and the bath is available for use. Nothing has been done to remove the police lockers from the cell room.

### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the police lockers be removed from the cell room.
2. That mattresses with waterproof covers be supplied for the bunks in at least the small cell.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW

*Inspector.*



## TOWN AND VILLAGE LOCKUP—OXFORD

## CHENANGO COUNTY

Inspected March 13, 1923. Frank Hovey, supervisor; George Johnson, village president; George Holdridge, justice of the peace.

This lockup consists of two steel cells, each 7 x 5 x 8 feet, in a large room to the rear of the first floor of a three story frame building on the main street. This floor is rented by the town and, I was informed, the town and village maintain the lockup jointly. The entire rear of the building at this floor is of glass, thus admitting plenty of sunlight. A stove is used for heating and electricity for lighting. The entire interior of the lockup, except the cell floors, is of wood. There is a toilet and sink in the cell room.

Each cell is furnished with a steel bunk with mattress and blankets. The mattresses should be protected by waterproof covers.

It was stated that there have been very few arrests—only 3 during the present year. I was informed that in compliance with a recommendation contained in the last report of inspection, supervision is provided whenever a person is locked in the cells.

The general condition of disorder criticised in the aforementioned report has not been entirely corrected. The election booth material remains and there are a number of law books in one corner of the room. A book shelf, or several of them, could be erected at slight expense in the office of the justice for these books, and the other material should be stored elsewhere. In other respects the lockup was clean.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Remove the law books and election material from the lockup.
2. Provide waterproof covers for the mattresses.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

*Inspector.*

## TOWN AND VILLAGE LOCKUP—AUSABLE FORKS

## CLINTON COUNTY

Inspected August 7, 1923. Thomas Lamoy, supervisor; James Rogers, president of the village; Fred Miner, chief of police.

This lockup is made entirely of concrete and is absolutely fireproof. The building contains two modern steel cells equipped with automatic flush toilet and wash basin. It is heated and lighted by electricity. The building is located by the side of the river and on a side hill which in winter becomes icy and unsafe to take an intoxicated man down the hill to the door of the lockup. The arrests are said to number about 30 a year.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That a stairway be made from the street to the door of the lockup with a substantial hand railing.
2. That the windows be better barred.
3. That mattresses covered with waterproof cases, such as are furnished by the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany, be provided.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,

*Commissioner.*

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—CHAMPLAIN

## CLINTON COUNTY

Inspected August 11, 1923. Oliver LaFontaine, village president. This lockup is a one-story wooden building at the rear of the fire station. There are five built-in wooden cells, one of which contains a dry closet. Each cell has a wooden bunk without bedding. No detentions have been made here for some time.

In 1918 the lockup was closed by a resolution passed by the Village Board and later, the same year, was reopened. This place is a fire trap and unfit for use as a place of detention. In conversation with the President he agreed at the first meeting of the Village Board to have a resolution passed again closing it, copy of which would be sent to the State Commission of Prisons. In the absence of notice by October 1st, it is recommended that the village authorities be cited to show cause why the lockup should not be closed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
Commissioner.

## CITY JAIL—PLATTSBURGH

## CLINTON COUNTY

Inspected July 6, 1923. Merritt Spear, Mayor; Eli Senecal, Chief of Police.

This jail remains in the same condition as described in former reports of inspection. It is located at police headquarters and was intended as a temporary makeshift until a city hall was built or a new headquarters provided. A modern city hall was erected, but the police station and jail were excluded, and no movement is on foot at present looking toward the erection of a modern police headquarters and jail.

The present jail has only two cells for men and there are some rooms on the second floor intended for women, juveniles and lodgers. It is claimed that females are detained at the county jail and juveniles are turned over to the Children's Court.

The jail has very good sanitary facilities, is light, and fairly well ventilated. The toilets showed lack of care, although the caretaker is said to live in the building.

The adequacy of the jail is questionable. The average town lockup has as many cells. This city is reported to have a population of about 11,000. Certainly, the county jail here should not be burdened with police prisoners, because of its limited facilities. The police officers in charge stated that arrests had been running below the average during the past year.

## RECOMMENDATION

That the bunks be furnished with waterproof mattresses, which can be secured from the Superintendent of State Prisons, Albany.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
Chief Inspector.

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—ROUSES POINT

## CLINTON COUNTY

Inspected August 11, 1923. Andrew Meron, Village President; John Sabourin, Chief of Police.

This lockup is located in a brick building, an annex to the water pumping station. The building contains four steel cells equipped with toilets and lavatories. New mattresses were provided last year and at the time of inspection it was recommended that waterproof covers be provided for them. Some cheap oilcloth was bought for covers which proved worthless for such use. It is now recommended that covers such as can be procured from the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany be procured, and that the place be kept cleaner than it was on the day of inspection.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
Commissioner.

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—KINDERHOOK

### COLUMBIA COUNTY

Inspected December 18, 1923. James A. Reynolds, village president.

This village has a population of about 850. The lockup occupies a room in the rear of the village hall and fire house, a two-story frame building. The cell room is located on the first floor and is reached from both the front and rear of the fire house.

The equipment consists of two good steel cells with square barred fronts and tops, one large window with translucent glass, steam heat, and electric light. Each cell has a folding bunk provided with straw mattress and blankets. The ticks were in a worn and discolored condition and we were credibly informed that new mattresses had been ordered from a local dealer. Waterproof mattresses should have been ordered from the Superintendent of State Prisons as recommended in former reports of inspection. Such new mattresses should be furnished with waterproof cases, which will preserve them and keep them in sanitary condition, as they can be washed off when soiled. The Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany is prepared to supply these cases, as well as the mattress complete.

The building is in charge of a janitor who is also an officer, and the lockup was in order and shows care. The heating plant is located in an adjacent room which is separated from the lockup by a brick fire wall. The lockup is infrequently used, but it is said to be under supervision when a prisoner is detained. The township also used the lockup.

There are no sanitary toilets, as the village has no sewerage. The water system has been improved but has not been extended to the lockup. A sink or lavatory with the village water in the cell room would be a very desirable improvement.

### RECOMMENDATION

That waterproof mattresses be provided for the cell bunks without further delay.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN,  
Commissioner.

CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
Chief Inspector.



## VILLAGE LOCKUP—VALATIE

## COLUMBIA COUNTY

Inspected December 18, 1923. Nathan P. Wilde, village president.

The population of Valatie is about 1500. There are no village policemen, the police work of the village and vicinity being looked after by two State troopers who make their headquarters in the village. The town constables and deputy sheriffs have no keys to the lockup and detain no prisoners here. The town of Kinderhook in which Valatie is situated, pays rent for the use of the village lockup at Kinderhook. Because of these arrangements the officials of Valatie state that the lockup is little used,—the troopers stated, probably not over a dozen times a year.

The lockup remains in all respects the same as described in the last report of inspection. Briefly, it consists of a one-story brick building on the main street, equipped with two steel cells, coal stove, electric light, and running water.

Each cell contains a toilet, cot with mattress, and blankets. The toilets are not of the sanitary type with flush, and the water tap in the corridor has no sink or wash basin. The floor is cement and the roof wood and slate. Waterproof cases for the mattresses have not been provided as recommended in the last report. These mattress cases can be washed and, besides preserving the mattresses, insure better sanitation. They can be secured from the Superintendent of State Prisons.

As nearly as we were able to ascertain, the only available key to this lockup was in possession of the troopers. Other keys which might be needed in an emergency should be in possession of certain of the village officials.

The lockup was reasonably clean and in order.

## RECOMMENDATION

That the mattresses be furnished with waterproof cases.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN.

Commissioner.

CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Chief Inspector.

## CITY JAIL—CORTLAND

## CORTLAND COUNTY

Inspected July 19, 1923. F. A. Hollister, mayor; Edgar Grinnell, chief of police. Police force consists of ten men.

Population of Cortland about 14,000.

The jail is located in the rear part of the ground floor of the two-story frame City Hall. It consists of a cell room about 15 feet square in which there are three cells of round bar steel 5 feet by 7 feet by 7 feet high. The cells are painted and are in general good condition. There are four large barred windows in the cell room, but the cells do not face these windows. There is abundance of light and good ventilation. Steam heat and electric light; concrete floor with drain; metal covered side walls and ceiling, all in good condition. Each cell contains a folding bunk with mattress and blankets and automatic self-flushing toilets with integral seats. Water pressure seems low. Sink with tap is located in the cell room.

Meals are served from nearby restaurant as needed.

Constant day and night attendance provided, as cell room is adjacent to city police headquarters and city court room.

There is an entrance from the court room to cell room and also one from the outside.

On the second floor of the building, immediately over the men's cell room, there is a large room with barred door entrance, and called the detention room. This room is used when women are detained, and when in use a matron is employed. If necessary to keep women prisoners over a night or two, they are sent to county jail just across the street. The detention room contains four large barred windows and is equipped with a sanitary flushing toilet and lavatory properly screened off. It is furnished with two single iron beds with mattress and double blankets. This room is metal lined on side walls and ceiling.

Chief of Police Grinnell said about 280 males and 20 females have been detained during the past year. No juveniles are held here, as since May 1, 1923, there has been a Juvenile Court in operation in Cortland. Juveniles are generally paroled until final disposition. About 150 lodgers have been accommodated during past year.

Proper separation and classification of prisoners seem to be carried out as well as is possible with present equipment.

The maximum number of prisoners at any one time is stated to have been three.

The City Hall in Cortland is undergoing extensive repairing with considerable addition at the front, consequently things on the ground floor were somewhat unsettled.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Secure more water pressure at toilets.
2. Provide sanitary waterproof covered mattresses when new ones are needed. These can be secured from the Superintendent of State Prisons, Albany.
3. Remove quantity of flour from cell room, now stored there by Charity Department.
4. Remove other stored material.
5. General cleanup.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) WALTER W. NICHOLSON,  
*Commissioner.*

#### VILLAGE LOCKUP—HOMER

##### CORTLAND COUNTY

Inspected July 19, 1923. A. D. Burgett, village president; D. M. Carson, chief of police (7 years).

Population of Homer about 3,000.

This lockup is located on the ground floor of the town hall, at the rear of the building. A door from the street enters a small ante-room. The cell room is reached from this ante-room through a heavy metal-covered door. There is a similar door from the cell room leading direct to the town hall quarters. The cell room contains an unusually good three-cell steel-bar cage manufactured by the Pauly Jail Building Company. Each cell is 4¼ feet by 8 feet by 7½ feet high, and each contains a folding steel bunk with mattress and blankets. The general condition of cells is good. Steel work is well painted. Cell room contains two large windows facing cell front. Ventilation good. Steam and stove heat and electric light. Floor is concrete with drain. Side walls are plaster

on cement block. Ceiling concrete, all painted and in good condition. Each cell contains a sanitary flushing toilet in good working condition. A sink with running water is located outside the cells.

Chief Carson says there have been no detained persons for two years past. When cells are occupied by prisoners there is day and night attendance. Occasional lodgers are accommodated.

The place was clean and neat.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Barrel of "dust down" be removed.
2. Ballot boxes now stored in corridor to be removed.
3. Paint walls of cell room with white enamel paint.
4. Provide sanitary waterproof-covered mattresses, which can be purchased from Prison Department, Albany.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) WALTER W. NICHOLSON,  
Commissioner.

#### VILLAGE LOCKUP—SIDNEY

##### DELAWARE COUNTY

Inspected March 12, 1923. Hiram Bedell, village president; W. R. Dickinson, chief of police.

This lockup is located on the first floor of the village hall, a two-story brick building of modern construction. It consists of a cell room, about 12 x 15 feet, with an outside entrance and a room for females. The room for females is entered through the front of the building. I was unable to find anyone with a key to this room, but it was stated that it is never used for the purpose for which it was originally intended, as women are very rarely arrested. It was further stated that the room was used for storing various articles. Everything not a part of the equipment of this room should be removed.

The floor of the cell room is concrete and the ceiling and side walls are of wood. There is a full-sized window and the upper sash of the door is glazed, thus permitting plenty of sunlight to enter the room. Steam is used for heating and electricity for lighting at night. Ventilation is provided through transoms leading to the adjoining rooms.

There are two latticed steel cells in the cell room, each equipped with a steel bunk, mattress and blankets, enameled iron toilet with continuous flush, and a lavatory.

It was recommended in the last report of inspection that mattresses with waterproof covers be provided for the cells. The mattresses have been provided, but the sanitary covers were not supplied and one of the new mattresses was partly burned, evidently by some prisoner who had been smoking. It is unfortunate that the mattress covers were not provided, as the mattresses will be ruined in a short time without them.

Accurate figures showing the number of persons held at the lockup this year were not obtainable, but I was informed that the local police had not locked a prisoner in here since January 1, 1923, but that the State Troopers locked up on an average about two a week. During the present calendar year 23 lodgers had been permitted to stay at the lockup; they sleep on mattresses on top of the cells.

The cell room showed lack of care. The toilets were badly soiled and there was an accumulation of newspapers, scraps of food and some discarded articles of clothing on top of the cells. This litter had been left there by lodgers and results in a condition that is at once insanitary and a grave fire hazard. Should one of the lodgers set fire to this trash



while smoking, the village building with its wooden interior would perhaps be entirely destroyed. I believe it would be a much better plan to provide other quarters for the tramps.

The matter of supervision cannot be too strongly stressed, especially in view of the foregoing. The chief of police makes his headquarters in the building, in an adjoining room, and visits the lockup "occasionally." He should arrange to visit the lockup at least hourly when prisoners are detained.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That more attention be given the matter of cleanliness of the lockup.
2. That waterproof covers be provided for the mattresses.
3. That supervision be maintained when prisoners are detained.
4. That any material stored in the detention room be removed and the room made available for the purpose for which it was intended.
5. That lodgers be excluded from the lockup.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

*Inspector.*

#### VILLAGE LOCKUP—WALTON

##### DELAWARE COUNTY

Inspected March 13, 1923. A. J. Courtney, village president; Lewis P. Stead, chief of police.

This lockup is a one-story detached building with a slate roof, and is practically fireproof. It is located to the rear of some buildings on the main street.

There are two departments—a cell room about 16 x 18 feet and a detention room, 8 x 16 feet. The floor is cement, the ceilings steel, and the side walls plaster over brick. The rooms are well lighted and ventilated. Stoves are used for heating and electricity for lighting at night.

The cell room contains two steel barred cages, 8 x 5 x 8 feet, set in the center of the room. Each cell is equipped with two steel bunks with mattresses with waterproof covers, blankets, enameled iron toilet, and a lavatory. The detention room is furnished with a cot bed and bedding and toilet facilities similar to the cell room.

The authorities have complied with all the recommendations contained in the last report of inspection. The place has been cleaned and painted a light color, new mattresses have been provided, and a small shed has been erected outside the lockup for the storage of coal, tools, and other articles which were formerly kept in the detention room. The lockup was in excellent condition and is a credit to the village.

There was one inmate at the time of inspection—an adult male awaiting arraignment before the justice. I was informed that there had been but 5 arrests since January 1, 1923, and that a few lodgers had been accommodated during the same period. Lodgers and prisoners are not permitted to occupy the cells at the same time.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

*Inspector.*

#### TOWN LOCKUP—AMENIA

##### DUTCHESS COUNTY

Inspected June 14, 1923. J. H. Smith, Wassaic, supervisor; George W. Dunbar, deputy sheriff.

This lockup was fully described in the last report of inspection and at that time it was recommended that the lockup be cleaned, the roof repaired, the steel work painted, and new waterproof mattresses and blankets provided. The cells should have been painted a light color instead of black. All the recommendations have been complied with except the bedding has not yet been supplied. Waterproof mattresses, which are extensively used in lockups, can now be supplied by the Superintendent of State Prisons, Albany.

Briefly, the lockup consists of a small one-story brick building located in the rear of other buildings on the main street. There are two good steel cells with square barred fronts, backs, and sides. The floor is cement and the ceiling metal. The room is heated by a coal stove but has no lighting facilities, toilet or water. The village does not have these improvements. The lockup has two windows and a ceiling ventilator which seem satisfactory, although the windows are rather small.

The justice stated that the lockup was very seldom used.

#### RECOMMENDATION

That two waterproof mattresses and blankets be provided.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

Chief Inspector.

#### CITY JAIL—BEACON

##### DUTCHESS COUNTY

Inspected May 2, 1923. Irving B. Stafford, mayor; Theodore Moith, chief of police.

The jail consists of three latticed steel cages in a room to the rear of police headquarters, and a detention room for women on the second floor adjoining the court room. The rooms are well lighted and ventilated, steam heated, and electrically lighted.

Each cell is furnished with a steel bunk, and three sanitary-covered mattresses have been furnished in compliance with a recommendation of the Commission but are kept in one cell and not issued to all prisoners, only the better class being provided with them. The mattresses are of the durable type furnished by the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany and it would be better to install one in each cell, removing it when a violent person who might destroy the mattress is locked up. Toilet facilities consist of a self-flushing enamel iron toilet and a sink in the cell room. The detention room is furnished with a vitreous toilet, enameled iron lavatory, and cot bed with mattress, pillow, sheets, pillow slip and blankets.

The record showed that 56 persons, including two females, had been arrested here since January 1, 1923, not all of whom, however, were locked up. The greatest number of prisoners at one time was said to have been two. Children are not held here since the institution of the Children's Court. During the same period about 60 lodgers were said to have been housed in the jail, they being required to sleep on the floor.

The practice of permitting lodgers to occupy the same quarters as the prisoners has been disapproved by the Commission and the authorities should seriously consider providing other accommodations for this class of persons.

Since the last inspection waterproof mattresses have been provided and the interior of the cell room painted. The jail was clean and in good order.

## RECOMMENDATION

That lodgers be kept out of the cell room.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

*Inspector.*

## TOWN LOCKUP—DOVER PLAINS

## DUTCHESS COUNTY

Inspected June 14, 1923. John A. Hanna, supervisor; Joseph M. Humeston, deputy sheriff.

This lockup consists of a small one-story detached brick building located on the southerly edge of the village. It was fully described in the last report of inspection and at that time it was recommended that the place be kept clean and sanitary waterproof covers be provided for the mattresses. The lockup was clean, the cells painted, and the walls well whitewashed. The mattress covers have not been furnished.

The ceiling and floor are wood. The floor was installed to assist in overcoming the dampness. A good cement floor on a cinder fill, well drained, would have been better. Because of the dampness the lower part of the cells has been damaged by the rust and recently a prisoner escaped by breaking out a portion of the rusted bars and forcing the lock.

The room has two windows, is heated with a coal stove, and a lantern is used for lighting by night. There are no sanitary toilets or water. The village has a water system but no sewerage. Electric light and running water would be an improvement in this lockup and has been suggested in former reports.

The lockup is said to be seldom used. It was in good condition except the lack of waterproof mattress cases which can be secured from the Superintendent of State Prisons.

## RECOMMENDATION

That the mattresses be provided with waterproof cases without further delay; otherwise, they will soon become unfit for use.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

*Chief Inspector.*

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—FISHKILL

## DUTCHESS COUNTY

Inspected May 2, 1923. James Massey, village president; Russell Blaine, village clerk.

The lockup consists of one latticed steel cage in a room in the basement of the village hall, a two-story and basement frame building. The interior of the room is entirely of wood, constituting a dangerous fire risk. The lockup may be entered through a separate outside entrance or by a stairway from the rear of the stage in the hall. One window, about 2 x 3 feet, admits sunlight and ventilation. A stove is used for heating and electricity for lighting. As the village has neither water nor sewer systems the only toilet facility is a bucket in the cell.



The cell is furnished with two steel bunks with blankets. The lockup is said to be used but little, but a durable sanitary waterproof-covered mattress of the type obtainable from the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany should be provided. This would be an improvement and the cost would be nominal. It was stated that whenever the village officer places a prisoner in the lockup adequate supervision is provided. The State Police are said to use this lockup occasionally, but it did not appear that they arrange for supervision when their prisoners are detained. This is a very important matter because of the inflammable nature of the building, and they should make arrangements with the village authorities to have some one remain at the lockup whenever a person is detained.

The lockup was clean.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That constant supervision be provided when prisoners are detained in the lockup.
2. That a mattress with sanitary waterproof cover be provided.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

*Inspector.*

#### VILLAGE LOCKUP—MILLBROOK

##### DUTCHESS COUNTY

Inspected June 14, 1923. C. B. Reardon, village president.

This lockup is located in a field in the rear of the fire station and consists of a one-story brick building with three full sized windows. The floor is cement, the ceiling steel, and the roof metal. In addition to the windows there is a ventilator through the roof, so that the lockup is well lighted and ventilated.

Since the last inspection the place has been cleaned, painted, and waterproof covers provided for the mattresses, also blankets, as recommended. The building is heated by a coal stove and lighted with lamps. The village does not have a regular water or sewerage system and the lockup has no sanitary toilet facilities.

The lockup is little used, the justice stating that no arrested persons had been detained since the last inspection but that occasionally a lodger is housed during the winter.

The lockup was clean and in order.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

*Chief Inspector.*

#### VILLAGE LOCKUP—PAWLING

##### DUTCHESS COUNTY

Inspected June 14, 1923. J. Hurd, village president; Daniel Linehan, chief of police and night watchman.

This lockup occupies a small one-story brick building off the main street in the rear of stores and other buildings. The equipment consists of two steel cells with round barred fronts, tops and rears, each provided with toilet, wash basin, waterproof mattress, and outing flannel blankets. There is an electric light and a coal stove. There is a window in each side at the ends of the corridor in front of the cells and two

small openings in the rear. The floor is concrete, the ceiling metal, and the side walls brick.

The interior has been whitewashed. Thorough painting with white enamel paint which could be washed would be better than whitewash.

The lockup was clean and in good condition. It is said to receive some supervision during the night when occupied.

The police justice reported that during the past year 23 arrests had been made, 7 males and 2 females being detained in the lockup. He stated that the women were in an intoxicated condition but that at no time have men and women been in the lockup together.

This lockup, located as it is, is not a suitable place for the detention of females, held in charge of officers. When this lockup was remodeled the Commission approved the plans with the understanding that it would not be used for the detention of women; otherwise, a detention room for this purpose would have been required. Some other arrangement should be made at once so that when necessary to hold a woman over night she will be detained in some suitable quarters and under proper supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
Chief Inspector.

#### CITY JAIL— POUGHKEEPSIE

##### DUTCHESS COUNTY

Inspected February 27, 1923. William J. Sheedy, chief of police.

This is a well-equipped modern jail and was found in good condition throughout. There are nine cells with modern equipment for men, a detention room for females, and a detention room for juveniles. In the basement are two large rooms for the use of lodgers. The beds and toilet fixtures throughout were clean. One section of the jail was being used for the storage of contraband liquor, stills, etc.

The Chief's report for 1922 shows the total number of arrests as 845, of which 41 were females. The number of lodgers housed was smaller than usual. The city employs a police woman but no matron.

It is hoped that the operation of the new juvenile court law will relieve the police authorities entirely of the necessity of detaining children in the city jail.

It is the practice in this city to remove police prisoners, sometimes in an intoxicated condition, to the county jail nearby before arraignment in court. The reason given is that no provision is made for food for prisoners at the city jail. This jail being modern and adequate, should be made to perform its full function and not use the county jail as an annex because it happens to be located in the same city. Arrangements can and should be made for the feeding of police prisoners here, the same as in any other city or village of the State. It is not the duty of the county authorities to care for this class of prisoners before they have had a hearing and are regularly committed to the county jail.

##### RECOMMENDATION

That police prisoners be not sent to the county jail until after a hearing and regular commitment.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
Chief Inspector.

## TOWN LOCKUP—RHINEBECK

## DUTCHESS COUNTY

Inspected May 2, 1923. W. M. Secor, supervisor; Henry Schaad, town clerk; John Duffy, chief of police.

The lockup consists of two steel barred cells in a room about 12 feet square to the rear of the first floor of the town hall, two rooms on the second floor which were intended for females and juveniles respectively, and a room for lodgers in the basement. The lockup floor is cement, the ceiling metal, and the sidewalls brick and stone, making the room practically fireproof. In addition to an entrance through the building there is a separate entrance from the outside. A large transom in front of the cells admits plenty of sunlight. The building is steam heated and lighted by electricity. The room for lodgers is in the basement; it is dark and poorly ventilated.

Each cell is furnished with an enameled iron toilet, steel bunks, mattresses, and quilts. A lavatory is located in the corridor. The mattresses should be protected with waterproof casings which can be obtained from the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany.

Some bags of cement and other articles were stored in the lockup and there was a quantity of old paper in the space between the wall and the cells. The practice of using the lockup for storage purposes leads to abuses and it should not be permitted. It was stated that the town authorities intend to repaint the interior of the lockup and renovate it generally in the near future.

It was stated that about 25 persons, one of whom was a woman, were arrested during the past year, the greatest number detained at one time having been three. About 50 lodgers were accommodated, those who appeared clean being permitted to use the cells. If the light and ventilation in the lodgers' room were improved by installing some windows, it would be unnecessary to use the lockup for this class of persons.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the material stored in the lockup be removed and the practice of using the lockup for storage purposes be discontinued.
2. That sanitary covers be provided for the mattresses.
3. That lodgers be kept out of the cells.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

*Inspector.*

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—TIVOLI

## DUTCHESS COUNTY

Inspected May 2, 1923. Charles Roff, village president; Charles Otis, village clerk.

This lockup consists of a large cage of square bars, located in a room in the basement of the fire house, a three-story brick building. The room is almost at grade and there are three large windows admitting plenty of sunlight and ventilation. The floor is cement, the ceiling wood, and the side walls stone. A stove is used for heating and electricity for lighting. There is an outside entrance at the rear of the building, in addition to the one most generally used, through the main hall and down a flight of wooden steps. As the village has neither water nor sewage systems there are no sanitary facilities in the lockup except a bucket in the cell.

It was stated that no one had been detained in the lockup during



the past year, it being used mainly by lodgers, but should any person be locked up arrangements would be made to provide supervision.

The cell is furnished with three wooden bunks and a supply of quilts. All of the quilts were more or less soiled and some were very badly torn, affording a lodging place for vermin. It would be economy for the village to provide a sanitary waterproof-covered mattress of the type obtainable from the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany and to substitute blankets for the quilts; quilts are more easily torn and more difficult to clean than blankets. In other respects the lockup was in good order.

#### RECOMMENDATION

That a sanitary mattress and blankets be substituted for the present bedding.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW.

*Inspector.*

### VILLAGE LOCKUP—WAPPINGERS FALLS

#### DUTCHESS COUNTY

Inspected February 27, 1923. John J. O'Riley, village president.

This lockup, which was reported in bad condition at the time of the last inspection, has been cleaned and was found reasonably clean and in order. I was informed that satisfactory arrangements have been made with the officers in charge to look after the cleanliness of the lockup in the future. During the winter it has been used but very little.

It consists of a one-story brick building provided with two barred cells, toilet, lavatory, electric light, coal stove, cement floor, steel ceiling, and has satisfactory means of sunlight. The walls are whitewashed; paint would be better.

The recommendation that the cell bunks be provided with waterproof mattresses has not been complied with. This is again repeated. Such mattresses can be secured from the Superintendent of State Prisons, Albany. Blankets should also be furnished for the use of persons detained under arrest. Such bedding should not be left for the use indiscriminately of lodgers. This class should be excluded from the cells, and if many are to be housed a separate room should be fitted up for the purpose.

#### RECOMMENDATION

That waterproof mattresses and blankets be provided.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG.

*Chief Inspector.*

### TOWN LOCKUP—WINGDALE

#### DUTCHESS COUNTY

Inspected June 14, 1923. John A. Hanna, supervisor, Dover Plains.

This lockup consists of a small one-story brick building with cement floor and wooden roof. The equipment consists of two steel cells, each furnished with two steel bunks with waterproof mattress and comfortables. The room is heated with a coal stove and a lantern is used for lighting. The place has no water or sewer systems and, of course, the lockup is without sanitary toilet facilities.

Since the last inspection the lockup has been cleaned, as recommended, the broken glass replaced, and the mattresses provided with waterproof cases. It was clean and in good condition and is said to be seldom used.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
*Chief Inspector.*

#### TOWN LOCKUP—AKRON

##### ERIE COUNTY

Inspected May 29, 1923. L. J. Swift, supervisor; J. C. Murphy, town clerk.

This lockup is a two-story wooden building with three built-in wooden cells in the back end of the building. The doors of the cells are latticed steel. There is a cot bed in each cell with worn out and dirty mattress, although three new mattresses were in the room and said to be intended for the cots. There is a sink in the building outside the cells, but no toilet facilities. Lodgers are arrested as vagrants and kept in the cells over night. I was informed that the average of these arrests was 12 to 15 a month during the winter.

This building is located among other wooden buildings, making the lockup in danger of fire. This place should be closed as a lockup and a new one of modern fireproof construction provided.

It is recommended that the officials be cited to show cause why this jail should not be closed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
*Commissioner.*

#### VILLAGE LOCKUP—ALDEN

##### ERIE COUNTY

Inspected May 25, 1923. I. N. Chase, village president.

This lockup consists of one large steel cell of round bar construction with metal floor, located on the main floor of the fire house, a wooden building. There are two wooden sleeping bunks in the cell with no bed clothing of any kind in sight. There is a toilet and lavatory in the room, but at time of inspection the water supply for the lavatory was cut off. The room is a large one in the rear end of the fire hall with plenty of light. The building is being repaired and presented an unsightly appearance. The cell room was filled with trash and tools which should be removed at once and the place cleaned up as soon as repairs are completed. There are a coal stove and electric light. The building should always have supervision when occupied.

##### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the lockup be cleaned and kept clean.
2. That waterproof mattresses and blankets be provided; such mattresses should be ordered from the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
*Commissioner.*

## POLICE HEADQUARTERS—BUFFALO

## ERIE COUNTY

Inspected August 23, 1923. Frank X. Schwab, mayor; John F. Burfeind, chief of police.

Police headquarters are still retained in the old three-story brick building, corner of Franklin Street and Terrace. As stated in previous inspection reports, it is not fireproof and is not suitable for the police headquarters of the prosperous city of Buffalo.

The Terrace station and the Niagara Falls branch of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad are close by, and the noise and dirt interfere with the efficiency of administration.

Several fires have occurred in the building and valuable apparatus and records have been destroyed. Further destruction should not be invited, and police headquarters should be in a fireproof building.

The first floor is used by Police Station No. 1, the lost property custodian offices, and the rear part and basement for the police patrol equipment.

The offices of the chief of police, deputy chief superintendent of motor power, the detective bureau, bureau of identification and electrical equipment, and the "cooler" are on the second floor.

The chief desk lieutenant, bureau of lost and stolen property, the automobile bureau, and police lockers for Station No. 1 are on the third floor.

The detective bureau occupies a large bright room. The detectives work in pairs, each pair having a separate desk. Four police women also have their offices in this room.

The "cooler" or detention cell room for special cases under investigation of the detective bureau opens into this department. The cell room is 30 x 45 feet and contains five cells, each 5 x 7 x 7 feet, equipped with sanitary toilet, washbasin, and sleeping board. Waterproof mattresses should be provided for the cells.

The cell room and cells have not been repainted in several years. The cells are badly defaced and the room and cells need painting. A light color of paint should be used.

Serious cases under investigation are detained in this room and it should be made secure against escapes. Headquarters had 1,902 arrests in 1922. A short time ago a felon sawed his way out of one of the cells, pried open the bars on the window and escaped. Padlocks with tool-proof steel staples have been substituted for the unsafe locks. Stronger bars should be placed on the windows.

The administrative departments are well equipped. An electric system connects with the various precincts and records the calls of the patrolmen and communicates with the patrolmen on the beat.

The Bureau of Identification is a valuable adjunct to police administration. The case histories of each conviction are preserved in a folder filed in vertical cabinets. More than 24,000 photographs, 35,000 Bertillon records, and 15,000 finger-print records can readily be consulted.

The records of arrests are also preserved. A card containing the facts of each arrest is filed. Over 100,000 of these records are indexed.

The Lost and Stolen Property Bureau has an excellent record system, indexed and cross-indexed under various heads for rapid reference. The Automobile Bureau has also a thorough system of records and reference. A large proportion of stolen automobiles are recovered. This is greatly facilitated by good records.

The Complaint system is efficient. All complaints from the various precincts are at once telegraphed to headquarters and card histories are made, indexed, and filed in vertical cabinets.

The police force consists of a Chief, a deputy, 2 inspectors, a chief



of detectives, 2 assistant chief of detectives, 14 captains, 1 chief desk lieutenant, 1 assistant chief desk lieutenant, 63 lieutenants, 1 chief park patrol, 59 desk lieutenants, 30 detective sergeants, 37 detectives, 773 patrolmen, and 32 mounted patrolmen.

During 1922, 25,475 arrests were made—23,297 males and 2,178 females.

All of the cells in the station houses contain bare wooden sleeping boards for men detained. No mattresses are provided. Many localities throughout the State are furnished mattresses. The State Commission of Prisons is recommending a sanitary waterproof mattress which can be secured from the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany. The station houses of Buffalo and the "cooler" should be equipped with these mattresses.

Inspection reports for several years past have condemned the sanitary conditions, toilets and plumbing in a number of the station houses. The authorities of the City of Buffalo on February 1, 1922, filed with the State Commission of Prisons plans to correct the insanitary conditions in station houses 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 13 and 14, which were approved by the Commission. Work was understood to have been begun at once but nothing was done. The inspection report of November, 1922, recommended that the city authorities be communicated with and the Commission informed of the intention of the authorities. The reply was vague.

The conditions in many of these station houses are bad. No further delay is justifiable. The city authorities should be cited to show cause why the cell rooms in police stations 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 13 and 14 should not be closed unless made sanitary and adequate.

The automatic toilets in all of the station houses are more or less defective and work poorly. They are constantly getting out of order. Many of them were out of order on day of inspection. In addition to the station houses referred to, the automatic toilets in station houses 1, 2, 7, 8 and 12 should be replaced by sanitary toilets, to be approved by the State Commission of Prisons, as they break down and become out of order. Lavatories should also be installed in all the cells.

Conditions in the central station house for women demand immediate attention. Last year 2,178 women were arrested, and many of them detained in the inadequate accommodations provided. There are only two small rooms on the second floor of police station No. 2; one room has five beds and three cells, and a smaller room has two beds. All kinds of women—adults, minors, drunken women, prostitutes, and women of the better type—are mixed together in these small rooms. More adequate sleeping rooms and better classification and separation of the women are needed.

These overcrowded accommodations are unnecessary. A large light room is standing vacant on the same floor which could be made into an additional dormitory at small cost. This was recommended last year, but nothing has been done. The city authorities should add this room to the present women's quarters without further delay.

The sheets, pillow slips and bedding in the women's detention room should be washed more often. They are changed periodically and not for each case of detention. Many women have communicable diseases, and as no physical examination is made, the only safe and sanitary practice is to furnish each woman with clean sheets and pillow slips.

The recommendations made in last year's report—that two new precincts be established, one for the Kensington district and one for the South Buffalo district—have been carried out. The plans for the station house in the South Buffalo district have been submitted to the Commission, and plans for the station house in the Kensington district are in preparation.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That a modern fireproof police headquarters building be erected in a central location, preferably as a part of the Civic Center plan.
2. That the city authorities of Buffalo be cited to show cause why the cell rooms in station houses 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 13 and 14 should not be closed as insanitary.
3. That the women's detention station in No. 2 be enlarged by an additional dormitory room which will provide more adequate accommodations and a better classification and segregation of the various kinds of women detained.
4. That the sheets and pillow slips on the beds in the women's detention room be changed and washed after use by each woman.
5. That as the automatic toilets in stations Nos. 1, 2, 7, 8 and 12 become out of order they be replaced by sanitary toilets and lavatories, to be approved by the State Commission of Prisons.
6. That waterproof mattresses which can be secured from the Superintendent of State Prisons be placed on the sleeping boards in all the station houses and in the "cooler".
7. That all the cell rooms and cells in all the station houses and in the "cooler" at headquarters be painted a light color.
8. That the bars on the windows in the "cooler" be strengthened and the "cooler" be made secure against escapes.
9. That the police boat be overhauled and speed increased to 18 miles an hour.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,  
*Commissioner.*

## FIRST PRECINCT POLICE STATION—BUFFALO

## ERIE COUNTY

Location, Franklin Street and Terrace.

Inspected August 23, 1923. Frank X. Schwab, mayor; John F. Burfeind, chief of police; John J. Creahan, captain.

This is the most active precinct in the city. During 1922, 6,790 arrests were made.

Substantial improvements were made several years ago. No improvements, except minor repairs, have been done since last inspection. The desk office and patrolmen's quarters are bright and adequate. The patrolmen's lockers are on the third floor which is an exceedingly inconvenient arrangement.

The cell room, 25 x 45 feet, contains 16 steel cells, each 4½ x 7 x 7 feet, equipped with automatic toilets and sleeping boards without mattresses. No lavatories are in the cells. A wash basin is in the cell room. The cell room has six large windows on the west side. Eight of the cells face the windows and eight face a blank wall. The cell room and cells are badly in need of repainting. Many of the cells are defaced. The automatic toilets do not work well. Two of them were out of order on day of inspection and several others were flushing poorly. The large number of detentions is congesting the cell facilities. If the arrests increase, a larger cell room will become necessary.

It is recommended:

1. That when the automatic toilets get out of order they be replaced by sanitary toilets and lavatories, to be approved by the State Commission of Prisons.

2. That the cell room and cells be repainted a light color.
3. That waterproof mattresses, which can be secured from the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany, be placed on the sleeping boards.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,  
Commissioner.

## SECOND PRECINCT POLICE STATION— BUFFALO

### ERIE COUNTY

Location, 510 South Division Street.

Inspected August 22, 1923. Frank X. Schwab, mayor; John F. Burfeind, chief of police; James F. McDonald, captain.

This is one of the newer stations, built in 1915. No improvements, except minor repairs, have been made since last inspection. During 1922, there were 1,808 arrests. There were 2,178 women brought to this station from the precincts of the city.

The desk room and the police quarters and equipment are in fine condition.

The cell room, 50 x 25 feet, is bright and well ventilated. It has eleven large windows, five on each side and one in the rear. Fourteen cells, 5 x 7 x 7 feet, are in a block of seven on each side, with a utility corridor between. All the cells are equipped with automatic toilets, lavatories, and wooden sleeping bunks without mattresses.

There is a small cell room in the basement containing seven cells. This cell room is reported rarely used, and should not be used at all.

All of the cells are badly defaced and need painting. They have not been painted in several years.

The automatic toilets are in bad condition and should be replaced by sanitary toilets, to be approved by the State Commission of Prisons. Four toilets in cells 8, 9, 10 and 11 were out of commission, and it is reported that the automatic system needs constant attention and repair.

### WOMEN'S DETENTION STATION

No. 2 station has been made the central station house for the detention of all women arrested in the city of Buffalo. Their quarters are on the second floor. They are held in the custody of matrons, of whom there are four, and one substitute. The records show 2,178 arrests.

All the women are held in two small dormitory rooms. One room is 12 x 20 feet and the other 15 x 12 feet.

The larger room contains five beds and three cells opening into the room. The cells have wooden sleeping boards and no mattresses. The beds are supplied with white bed clothing and pillows. They are used a great deal and the linen should be changed oftener. Each detained woman should have a clean pillow slip and sheets. Many of these women have communicable diseases and it is not right to compel other women to use the same bedding.

The smaller dormitory room has only two beds. This room is supposed to be for the detention of girls between 16 and 21.

These two small dormitory rooms are not sufficient quarters for the accommodation of the women nor for their decent classification. Sometimes more women than there are beds are in custody, and they are huddled together in these two small rooms. Women of various kinds are detained, adults and minors, some respectable, and many prostitutes. Larger accommodations should be provided.

The congestion is wholly unnecessary, as adjacent to these rooms is a large vacant room, 50 x 25 feet, one of the finest rooms in any police



station in the city. The recommendation of last year was not adopted. This recommendation is renewed: "This room should be utilized as an additional room for the detention of women. It can be done at little cost by cutting a door into the police locker room at the head of the stairs, and a door from the police locker room, into the sleeping room of the precinct detective, and by closing doors from the vacant room into the locker room and the room of the precinct detective. A sanitary toilet and lavatory should be installed in the room.

Good bathing and toilet facilities are provided for the women.

It is recommended:

1. That the additional room described above be used as a dormitory room for women.

2. That the automatic toilets be replaced by sanitary toilets, to be approved by the State Commission of Prisons.

3. That the cells in the cell rooms be painted a light color.

4. That the bunks be supplied with waterproof mattresses, which can be secured from the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany.

5. That the sheets and pillow cases on the beds in the women's dormitory rooms be changed after use, and that clean bedding be furnished for each woman detained.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,  
*Commissioner.*

### THIRD PRECINCT POLICE STATION—BUFFALO

#### ERIE COUNTY

Located at 425 Pearl Street.

Inspected August 16, 1923. Frank X. Schwab, mayor; John F. Burfeind, chief of police; U. S. Ulrich, captain.

This station is a two-story brick building, erected in 1877. It is one of the busiest police stations in the city, including the so-called vice district. During 1922, 2,252 arrests were made.

The desk room, reserve room and locker room and other police quarters are adequate and in good condition. Since the last inspection report only minor repairs and improvements have been made.

The school for the instruction of new patrolmen conducted on the second floor of the station has been discontinued. The patrolmen now receive their instruction in the office of the inspectors in No. 3 and No. 8. The second floor is now used only for sleeping quarters for the detectives and locker rooms.

The cell room, 34 x 28 feet, containing 12 cells and 8 windows, is in the rear part of the building. Six cells face 4 windows on each side. Each cell is 4½ x 7 x 8 feet, and is equipped with old style automatic toilet and a wooden sleeping board without mattress. No lavatories are in the cells.

The toilets are old and insanitary. Some of them flush and some do not. I watched them for some time and about half of them were not flushing. They are reported out of order a good deal of the time and plumbers are often called to make repairs. The cell room, the cells and the toilets were defaced and dirty.

The authorities of the City of Buffalo on February 1, 1922, filed plans with the State Commission of Prisons, providing for increasing the number of cells, installing a utility corridor with sanitary plumbing and enlarging the cell rooms. These plans were approved at the March

meeting of the Commission. Materials were delivered, but the work was afterwards abandoned.

In the inspection report of November 24, 1922, attention was called to the insanitary condition, with a recommendation that work on the plans as submitted be carried on without delay. Nothing has since been done to improve the condition of the cells or cell room. All improvements to the cells and cell room are held in abeyance.

It is recommended:

That the authorities of the City of Buffalo be cited to show cause why the cell room should not be closed, as insanitary.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,  
*Commissioner.*

#### FOURTH PRECINCT POLICE STATION—BUFFALO

##### ERIE COUNTY

Location, Sycamore and Ash Streets.

Inspected August 21, 1923. Frank X. Schwab, mayor; John F. Burfeind, chief of police; William J. Forbes, captain.

This is an old station house, built over thirty years ago. It shares with No. 3 the vice district of Buffalo. A good many negroes live in this precinct. During 1922, 2,199 arrests were made. Only some minor repairs were made since last inspection.

The desk room and police quarters are in good condition. The reserve room is small. The second story is used for sleeping quarters for detectives and locker room. A large bright room on the second floor is available for a reserve room in case a portion of the present reserve room be taken for the enlargement of the cell room.

The cell room, 30 x 25 feet, is neither adequate nor sanitary. It contains five windows, four of which on the east side open on a brick wall a few feet away, and the other window opens into the garage connected with the police station. It contains eight old cells, four of which face a brick wall of the cell room and the other four face a single window opening into the garage. Six of the cells are 4½ x 7 x 7 feet and two are 7 x 7 x 7 feet. They contain old style toilets, no lavatories, and a sleeping board without mattress. The toilets are iron, much rusted and defaced, and are operated by pressing on the seat. The walls of the cell room and the cells were dirty and badly defaced.

The cell room should be enlarged to meet the needs of the precinct, and the cells adjusted to face windows.

Plans for the improvement and making sanitary this cell room were filed with the State Commission of Prisons February 1, 1922, and approved by the Commission at its March meeting. The work on none of these plans has been done.

It is recommended:

That the authorities of the City of Buffalo be cited to show cause why the cell room of this precinct should not be closed as insanitary and inadequate.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,  
*Commissioner.*

## FIFTH PRECINCT POLICE STATION—BUFFALO

## ERIE COUNTY

Located at corner of Delevan Avenue and Greenwood Place.

Inspected August 17, 1923. Frank X. Schwab, mayor; John P. Burfeind, chief of police; Timothy F. Murray, captain.

This is a two-story brick station, erected in 1894. The precinct is semi-residential and arrests are comparatively few. During 1922, 463 arrests were made. The desk room and quarters for the police are in good condition. The second floor is not used except for sleeping quarters for detectives. The recreation room on the second floor is no longer used.

There are two cell rooms, one 25 x 24 feet and the other 12 x 13 feet. The large cell room contains eight cells, each  $4\frac{1}{2}$  x 7 x 8 feet, equipped with old-fashioned toilets and sleeping boards. This room has four windows. The cells are arranged in a block of four on each side—four cells face the windows and four a blank wall. Insanitary automatic flush toilets and no lavatories are in the cells. The heating accommodations are inadequate to keep this cell room sufficiently warm. It has not been in use, except for storage, for some time.

The small cell room contains three cells, two of them  $4\frac{1}{2}$  x 7 x 7 feet, and one 4 x 7 x 7 feet. This room has only one window and all cells face a blank wall. They are equipped with the insanitary automatic-flush toilet, none of which seemed to be in good working order.

All the cells were defaced and need painting badly. Improvements on the cell rooms have been held back pending the proposed work.

The authorities of the City of Buffalo on February 1, 1922, filed plans with the State Commission of Prisons, which were approved in March, 1922. The plans provided for the reconstruction of the cells so that five would face the windows, and for the installing of sanitary toilets and lavatories. In the inspection report of November 24, 1922, attention was called to the insanitary conditions, with the recommendation that the improvements submitted by the City of Buffalo be carried out without delay. Nothing has been done since that time.

It is recommended:

That the authorities of the City of Buffalo be cited to show cause why the cell rooms should not be closed as insanitary.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,

Commissioner.

## SIXTH PRECINCT POLICE STATION—BUFFALO

## ERIE COUNTY

Located at 1444 Main Street.

Inspected August 16, 1923. Frank X. Schwab, mayor; John F. Burfeind, chief of police; John Driscoll, captain.

This station house was formerly a schoolhouse reconstructed into a police station. It is in a rapidly growing business section of the city. During 1922, 857 arrests were made. The desk room is a large bright room. The reserve room is small and badly lighted. No toilet accommodations are provided for the police on the first floor, and should be furnished. The second floor is used only for sleeping quarters for the detectives.

The cell room, 35 x 22 feet, contains six cells, each 5 x 7 x 8 feet, three on each side. The cells on the south side face a brick wall; they contain insanitary iron toilets and no lavatories. The toilets are of the



automatic flush style and in extremely bad condition. They are defaced and rusty and do not work properly. A bad smell pervades the room. The cell room and the cells are defaced and need repainting. All improvements have been deferred pending the reconstruction of the cell room.

On February 1, 1922, plans were filed with the State Commission of Prisons and approved by it in March. They provided for turning the cells around so that they will face the windows, constructing two additional windows and installing modern sanitary toilets and lavatories in the cells. In the inspection report of November, 1922, attention was called to the failure to carry out the plans as submitted, with the recommendation that the work be done without delay. Nothing has since been done.

It is recommended:

That the authorities of the City of Buffalo show cause why the cell room should not be closed as insanitary.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,  
*Commissioner.*

#### SEVENTH PRECINCT POLICE STATION—BUFFALO

##### ERIE COUNTY

Location, 355 Louisiana Street.

Inspected August 20, 1923. Frank X. Schwab, mayor; John F. Burfeind, chief of police; William H. Milan, captain.

This is an old station house which has recently been reconstructed. It is situated in an industrial section of the city. During 1922, 780 arrests were made.

The desk room and the police quarters are bright and cheerful. The cell room, 35 x 30 feet, contains ten cells, each  $4\frac{1}{2}$  x 5 x 8 feet, with self-flushing automatic toilets, sleeping boards without mattresses, and no lavatories. A nickel box containing toilet paper is in each cell.

The cells face large windows, affording good light and ventilation. The automatic toilets are practically new and were in working order. When they become out of order, sanitary toilets and lavatories, to be approved by the State Commission of Prisons, should be substituted.

The cells and cell room have been painted a light color and appeared cleanly.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,  
*Commissioner.*

#### EIGHTH PRECINCT POLICE STATION—BUFFALO

##### ERIE COUNTY

Location, 651 Fillmore Avenue.

Inspected August 22, 1923. Frank X. Schwab, mayor; John F. Burfeind, chief of police; Jeremiah H. O'Brien, captain.

This station house was built in 1915 and is comparatively new. Only minor repairs have been made since last inspection. During 1922, 2,206 arrests were made. The desk room, police quarters and locker facilities are in excellent condition.

This station house is headquarters of an inspector.

The cell room, 50 x 25 feet, is bright and well ventilated. It has eleven large windows, five on each side and one at the end.

There are 18 modern cells, 5 x 7 x 7 feet, all facing windows. Each cell is equipped with a wooden sleeping board with no mattress, an automatic toilet, and a lavatory. The cells are badly defaced and in need of repainting. Two of the cells were used for storage of bicycles. This is a busy precinct and all of the cells should be ready for use. There is plenty of other space in the building for storage.

The cell room looked untidy. Several ladders and washing utensils were standing around in the corridor and pieces of paper were scattered on the floor.

The automatic toilets were not working well. Some of them flushed slowly. This style of toilet is constantly getting out of order and should be replaced by sanitary toilets approved by the State Commission of Prisons.

A fine cell room formerly used for women is on the second floor. It is now rarely used. The second floor is used only for sleeping quarters for the captain and detectives.

It is recommended:

1. That when the automatic toilets get out of order they be replaced by sanitary toilets to be approved by the State Commission of Prisons.

2. That the cells and cell room be repainted a light color.

3. That the bicycles be removed from the cells and the cells not used for storage purposes.

4. That waterproof mattresses, which can be secured from the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany be used on bunks.

5. That the corridors of the cell rooms be kept clear, and the room and cells be kept clean.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,  
*Commissioner.*

## NINTH PRECINCT POLICE STATION—BUFFALO

### ERIE COUNTY

Location, Seneca and Babcock Streets.

Inspected August 20, 1923. Frank X. Schwab, mayor; John F. Burfeind, chief of police; James E. Short, captain.

This is an old station house, erected in 1875. It is in an industrial section of the city. During 1922, 1,026 arrests were made.

The desk room and police quarters are bright and cheerful. The second floor is used only for sleeping quarters for the detectives.

The cell room, 27 x 25 feet, contains eight old-style cells on the cage plan, opening into a central corridor. The cells have insanitary automatic toilets and sleeping boards and no lavatories or mattresses. The room has eight windows, giving good light and ventilation. One of the toilets was leaking. Some of them were defaced and flushing freely.

The authorities of the city on February 1, 1922, filed plans with the State Commission of Prisons which were approved in March, 1922. The plans provided for using the central corridor as a utility corridor, installing modern sanitary toilets and lavatories and opening the front of the cells toward the windows. In the inspection report of November 1922, attention was called to the insanitary condition of the cell room, with the recommendation that the work on the plans as submitted be carried out without delay. Nothing has since been done.

It is recommended:

That the authorities of the City of Buffalo be cited to show cause why the cell room of this police station should not be closed as insanitary.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,  
Commissioner.

#### TENTH PRECINCT POLICE STATION—BUFFALO

##### ERIE COUNTY

Location, 566 Niagara Street.

Inspected August 17, 1923. Frank X. Schwab, mayor; John F. Burfeind, chief of police; James W. Higgins, captain.

The station house in this precinct was built a good many years ago. The district is rather quiet, only 795 arrests being made in 1922. The desk room is adequate and cheerful. The reserve room is dark and gloomy. The second story is used only for locker rooms and sleeping quarters for the detectives.

The cell room, 40 x 28 feet, is a large bright room containing ten windows. The walls of the cell room and interior of the cells are dirty and badly defaced.

There are twelve cells, each  $4\frac{1}{2}$  x 7 x 7 feet, six on each side facing the windows. They are equipped with old style toilets, sleeping boards without mattresses, and have no lavatories.

The heating facilities are inadequate for the cell room, and are supplemented by a gas stove. The plumbing and toilets are insanitary. Four of the toilets were out of order on day of inspection.

The authorities of the City of Buffalo on February 1, 1922, filed plans with the State Commission of Prisons which were approved by it at the March meeting, providing for a utility corridor and sanitary toilets and lavatories. None of this work has been done.

It is recommended:

That the authorities of the City of Buffalo be cited to show cause why the cell room in this police station should not be closed as insanitary.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,  
Commissioner.

#### ELEVENTH PRECINCT POLICE STATION—BUFFALO

##### ERIE COUNTY

Located, Broadway and Bailey Avenue.

Inspected August 21, 1923. Frank X. Schwab, mayor; John F. Burfeind, chief of police; Michael Morrissey, captain.

This is an old station house, situated in an industrial district. In 1922, 1,720 arrests were made. The desk room and police quarters are bright and cheerful. No improvements were made since last inspection except minor repairs.

The cell room, 30 x 25 feet, contains ten old cells, each 5 x 7 x 7 feet, equipped with old style automatic toilets and sleeping boards; they have no lavatories or mattresses. Five of the cells face a brick wall and five face two windows at one end of the cell room.

The cell room is unfit and the toilets of the automatic insanitary type. The walls of the room and interior of the cells are dirty and badly



defaced. These cells are much used, sometimes more than one man is in a cell, and the ventilation is bad.

The authorities of the City of Buffalo on February 1, 1922, filed plans with the State Commission of Prisons, which were approved at the March meeting, 1922, providing for sanitary toilets and lavatories, and introducing better light and ventilation. No work on these plans has been done.

It is recommended:

That the authorities of the City of Buffalo be cited to show cause why the cell room should not be closed as insanitary.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,

Commissioner.

## TWELFTH PRECINCT POLICE STATION—BUFFALO

### ERIE COUNTY

Location, 1186 Genesee Street.

Inspected August 24, 1923. Frank X. Schwab, mayor; John F. Burfeind, chief of police; George Kress, captain.

This station house, built in 1912, is an attractive brick building. No improvements, except minor repairs, have been made since the last inspection report. During 1922, 889 arrests were made.

The desk room and police quarters are adequate and bright. Detention rooms on the second floor are not used. This floor is used mainly for sleeping quarters for the detectives, and locker room.

The cell room, 32 x 40 feet, containing twelve cells, each 5 x 7 x 7 feet, is well lighted and ventilated by ten large windows. The cell arrangement and equipment is a sample of what happens to a locality when it does not submit the plans of construction to the expert judgment of the State Commission of Prisons required by law. The old time cage style of cell block which is not used in modern construction is perpetrated in this comparatively new station house. All of the cells open into a central corridor, and the barred rear of the cells face the windows. The cells are equipped with the old-style automatic toilets and sleeping boards without mattresses. They have no lavatories; a wash basin is in the corridor. The toilets are constantly getting out of order. On day of inspection the toilets on one side, six in number, were shut off, or out of order, and two toilets in cells 7 and 8 on the other side were not working. Cell 12 contained a still, and only three cells out of the twelve seemed available. All of the cells should be ready for use at all times.

It is recommended:

1. That when the automatic toilets in the cells get out of order they be replaced by sanitary toilets and lavatories to be approved by the State Commission of Prisons, and all the cells be kept ready for use.
2. That a gas connection be made with the hot water heater.
3. That waterproof mattresses, which can be secured from the State Prison Department at Albany, be placed on the sleeping boards.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,

Commissioner.

## THIRTEENTH PRECINCT POLICE STATION—BUFFALO

## ERIE COUNTY

Located, Austin and Joslyn Streets.

Inspected August 18, 1923. Frank X. Schwab, mayor; John F. Burfeind, chief of police; William H. Gruss, captain.

This is a two-story brick station erected in 1892. It is in an industrial section of Buffalo. In 1922, 1,284 arrests were made. No improvements have been made since last inspection except minor repairs. The second floor is used only for sleeping rooms for detectives and locker purposes. The desk room and police headquarters are bright and cheerful.

There are two cell rooms, one 23 x 28 feet, and another 11 x 15 feet. The large cell room has eight cells in the form of a block. All of them face brick walls. The windows are at the ends of the cell room. Each cell is 5 x 7 x 7 feet, with old automatic toilets and sleeping boards. They have no lavatories or mattresses.

The walls of the cell room and interior of the cells are dirty and badly defaced. The toilets and plumbing are defective and insanitary. On day of inspection about half of them were not flushing.

The small room has three cells similar to the large room, facing a blank wall. This room is reported never used except for storage.

The authorities of the City of Buffalo on February 1, 1922, filed plans with the State Commission of Prisons, which were approved at the March meeting, 1922, providing for sanitary toilets and lavatories and introducing better light and ventilation. No work on these plans has been done.

It is recommended:

That the authorities of the City of Buffalo show cause why the cell rooms should not be closed as insanitary.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,  
Commissioner.

## 13TH PRECINCT SUB-STATION—BUFFALO

## ERIE COUNTY

Located in Delaware Park.

Inspected August 24, 1923. Frank X. Schwab, mayor; John F. Burfeind, chief of police; Quinn Cullom, acting lieutenant in charge.

This sub-station is headquarters of the police officers who patrol Delaware Park and approaches. It consists of a large room with office and toilet rooms connecting in the rear part of the shelter house. Fourteen patrolmen are attached to this sub-station and have their lockers in it.

No cell room or cells are provided. Whenever anyone is detained under arrest he is brought to the sub-station and a telephone message is sent to No. 13 for the patrol wagon. All men detained are taken at once to No. 13 and all women to No. 2. All persons detained have the use of a sanitary toilet and wash basin.

The main room was in a disorderly condition and needs cleaning up.

Forty-six arrests were made in June, July and August. Most of the arrested persons are given summons to appear in court and are not taken to the sub-station.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,  
Commissioner.

## FOURTEENTH PRECINCT POLICE STATION—BUFFALO

## ERIE COUNTY

Located at 2695 Main Street.

Inspected August 18, 1923. Frank X. Schwab, mayor; John F. Burfelnd, chief of police; Robert U. Winspear, captain.

This station house was formerly a school, built a good many years ago and reconstructed into a police station. The precinct is residential and has comparatively few arrests. Only 387 arrests were made in 1922.

No improvements have been made since last inspection except some minor repairs. The desk room and police quarters are large and adequate. The second floor is used only for sleeping quarters for the captain and detectives and locker rooms.

The cell room, 36 x 22 feet, contains ten cells, each  $4\frac{1}{2} \times 7 \times 7$  feet. The room has six windows. The cells, however, are so arranged that they face brick walls. Each cell is equipped with an automatic toilet and sleeping board, and has no lavatories or mattresses.

The cell room and the interior of the cells are defaced and need repainting. The toilets and plumbing are defective and insanitary. Four of the toilets were not flushing on day of inspection. The toilets give considerable trouble, needing constant repair.

The authorities of the City of Buffalo on February 1, 1922, filed plans with the State Commission of Prisons, which were approved by the Commission at the March meeting, providing for the rearrangement of the cells so that each cell would face windows, and installing sanitary toilets and lavatories. No work on these plans has been done.

It is recommended:

That the authorities of the City of Buffalo be cited to show cause why the cell room should not be closed as insanitary.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,

Commissioner.

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—DEPEW

## ERIE COUNTY

Inspected May 31, 1923. Joseph Collie, village president; Philip Meihl, chief of police.

This lockup is located in the basement of the village hall, a substantial brick building. There is plenty of light by day and electric light at night. The buiding is heated by steam.

There are four modern steel cells, each provided with toilet and lavatory. There are folding plank bunks in each cell, but no bedding is furnished. There is a separate room for females and juveniles, provided with two cot beds with mattress worn and dirty. New mattresses should be provided with waterproof covers which can be secured from the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany. There is a toilet and lavatory in this room. There is also a room for lodgers, supplied with wooden sleeping bunks, toilet, and lavatory.

The village of Lancaster also uses this lockup. There are a good many arrests. The place was found clean except the bedding.

## RECOMMENDATION

That all beds be provided with waterproof mattresses except lodgers' quarters. Blankets should be furnished in cold weather.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,

Commissioner.



## VILLAGE LOCKUP—HAMBURG

## ERIE COUNTY

Inspected May 30, 1923. Hugh Colvin, village president; Fred Weies, chief of police.

This lockup is a one-story concrete fireproof building. It is located in the rear of the fire hall and contains one plate steel cell with round bar front. There is one cot in the cell and two in the room outside of cell. No bedding is provided. There is a toilet and lavatory in the cell, a small stove in the room, and electric light. Lodgers are allowed to sleep in the cell. The arrests are few, only twelve or fifteen the past year. The place was very dirty.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the place be cleaned and kept clean.
2. That waterproof-covered mattresses, which can be secured from the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany, be provided.
3. That lodgers be kept out of the cell.
4. That a barred door be placed on the entrance so that the inner door can be kept open to admit air in hot weather.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
*Commissioner.*

## TOWN LOCKUP—KENMORE

## ERIE COUNTY

Inspected August 13, 1923. Fred Moore, supervisor; Elmer Mang, chief of police; John Seibert, custodian.

The town of Tonawanda erected in 1920 on Roswell Avenue, near the river road, a modern fireproof lockup. The lockup in the village of Kenmore was discontinued and Kenmore uses the town lockup jointly with the town. It is owned and maintained by the town. It is a one-story brick building; the central part contains a court room formerly used for police court purposes.

The men's cell room occupies the west wing; it is about 12 x 12 feet, lighted and ventilated by three large windows. It has three modern steel cells, each 5 x 7 x 7 feet, equipped with sanitary toilet, lavatory, and cot bed. The bed is supplied with cloth mattress, pillow and blankets.

The women's room is in the east wing, a duplicate of the men's cell room in construction. It has no cells but contains a bed with mattress and bed clothing. A sanitary toilet and lavatory are in this room.

The lodgers' room is in the basement under the men's cell room. It is light and ventilated by three windows. Sleeping boards are provided, also a sanitary toilet and lavatory. Few lodgers are given accommodation. It has a separate entrance from the rear. All the floors are cement. The building is heated by hot water and lighted by electricity.

The police force of the town consists of a chief and four patrolmen. Headquarters have recently been opened in Delaware Avenue near Kenmore. The industrial development on the river road has made necessary active police supervision and the lockup is used considerably; two men were confined in it on day of inspection.

The village of Kenmore does not make much use of the lockup; most of its arrests are traffic cases not requiring imprisonment.

This is a model lockup for a town.

It is recommended:

1. That when the cloth mattresses are discarded, waterproof mattresses, which can be secured from the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany, be substituted.
2. That the cell room be kept clean and the blankets washed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,  
*Commissioner.*

## CITY JAIL—LACKAWANNA

### ERIE COUNTY

Inspected August 8, 1923. Michael J. Mescall, mayor; Ray R. Gilson, chief of police.

Lackawanna is an industrial city of about 20,000 population, adjacent to the City of Buffalo. The jail occupies a portion of the City Hall and is sanitary and modern.

The men's cell room, 35 x 30 feet, contains ten cells in a block of five on each side. Each cell is 5 x 7 x 7 feet and is equipped with a sanitary toilet, lavatory, and sleeping bunk. Eight large windows, four on each side, afford good light and ventilation. A shower bath is in the cell room. A portion of the baseboard is broken and should be repaired.

The women's cell room, 12 x 18 feet, has three cells equipped similar to the men's cells. It has two large windows. A shower bath is also in this room. Blankets are more cleanly and should be substituted for the quilts. The women are held in the custody of a matron who comes on call.

A children's detention room 12 x 12 feet, is provided. It has two windows and contains four beds. An adjoining toilet room is equipped with sanitary toilet, lavatory, and a shower bath.

An exceptionally good room for lodgers is in the basement. It has eight windows. Sleeping accommodations can be given on the sleeping boards for 35 lodgers at a time. It is served by a toilet room containing two sanitary toilets, two wash basins and shower bath.

I called attention to lack of mattresses and recommended the waterproof mattresses furnished by the Superintendent of State Prisons. The following day I received a letter from the chief of police in which he stated: "As recommended by you, I have this day made a requisition for twelve rubber-covered mattresses for our cell room bunks, of the State Prison Department." This cooperation of the police authorities in keeping the city jail in first class condition is highly commendable.

The police force consists of a chief, a captain, 3 sergeants, 6 detectives, and 16 patrolmen. A motor patrol and ambulance is connected with the department.

The records show that last year 2,146 arrests were made—1,744 men, 392 women, and 132 children. The value of property reported stolen \$13,393.99, and value recovered \$11,110.13.

The police quarters are congested. The office of the chief and the administrative offices are too small for the size and importance of the department and the growing magnitude of the work. The whole southwest corner of the building should be taken for police purposes.

The building is heated by steam and lighted by electricity. It was in a cleanly condition.

It is recommended:

1. That increased accommodations be provided for the administrative needs of the police department.

2. That the interior of the cell hall and cells be repainted, and the baseboard in the men's cell hall repaired.
3. That blankets be substituted for quilts in the women's room.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,  
*Commissioner.*

## CITY JAIL—TONAWANDA

### ERIE COUNTY

Inspected August 14, 1923. Christ Warren, mayor; Arthur Ellicott, chief of police.

Tonawanda is a prosperous city of about 11,000 population. The city jail is in a part of the City Hall. The City Hall is a rented building formerly used as a fraternal lodge building which was difficult to re-adapt for municipal purposes. The chief of police has an office in the rear part of the building. The desk sergeant's office and police reserve room are both in a small dark room. Electric lights must be used at all times, and the inadequacy and unfitness of the accommodations must interfere with the efficiency of police administration.

The department consists of a chief, 1 sergeant, 3 desk sergeants, and 12 policemen. Last year 601 arrests were reported—577 men, 17 women, and 7 juveniles.

The men's cell room is a large room, about 35 x 20 feet, extending across the rear end of the building on what was formerly a stage. It is lighted and ventilated by five large windows. The room contains four cells—two round barred cells and two latticed steel cells. Each cell is 5 x 7 x 7 feet, equipped with sanitary toilet, lavatory, and bunk having waterproof mattress.

The cell room and cells are in need of painting. The plaster has fallen down from a portion of the ceiling.

While the sanitary conditions in the cell room are excellent, the room lacks security. Ordinary padlocks are on the cell doors. One of the windows has no bars, and the bars on the other windows are frail. Neither the door leading to the north entrance nor the door leading to the basement has bars. Anyone can easily escape from the cell room.

A steel barred door has been provided for the north entrance and lies around unused. In order to prevent escape through the basement the south end of the room should be barred to the ceiling.

A straight-jacket is in the cell room. I was informed that it was there in case of the detention of disorderly insane suspects. The detention of insane suspects in a cell room is contrary to law. A strait-jacket is not used for detained prisoners and should be removed from the room.

The entrance to the cell room is on the north side of the building, up six or seven cement steps. It is open to public view and is difficult to take up drunken and disorderly prisoners. There should also be an entrance from the interior of the building. An entrance reported little used can be made available through the room of the chief of police. If this room be taken for a desk sergeant's room and reserve room, the entrance to the cell room can be generally utilized, and it will not be necessary to take all the prisoners up the outside stairway.

The women's cell room, 12 x 15 feet, is in a semi-basement containing two small windows. A toilet and wash basin are in the cell room and in the cells. Two steel cells equipped similar to the men's cells are pro-



vided. The cell room and cells were dirty and need repainting. Dirty dishes were laying around and the room needed cleaning.

A lodgers' room, 8 x 14 feet, is in the basement. It has one small window. Sleeping boards are provided. A toilet and wash basin are in a small room on the side. The toilet looked rusty and insanitary. The toilet room was in a dilapidated condition.

Whenever any prisoner is detained over meal hours, meals are served. The building is heated by steam and lighted by electricity.

It is recommended:

1. That the chief of police be given an office in the front of the building; that the office at present used by the Chief be made into a desk-sergeant and reserve room; that the passageway from this room to the men's cell room be utilized and prisoners be taken through it from the court room instead of by the outside stairway; that the steel door be placed on the north entrance to the men's cell room and the south end of the room be barred; that strong bars be placed on the windows; and that the staples on the padlocks of the cell doors be tool-proof steel.

2. That no insane suspects be placed in the cell room, and the strait-jacket be removed.

3. That the cells and the cell rooms and the lodgers' room be repainted, the plaster repaired, and the toilet in the lodgers' room be made sanitary.

4. That the women's room be cleaned up, and all of the rooms kept clean.

5. That whenever a women is detained she be kept in the custody of a matron.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,  
Commissioner.

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—WILLIAMSVILLE

### ERIE COUNTY

Inspected December 28, 1923. E. H. Evans, chief of police.

This lockup has been under a suspended closing order adjourned from time to time during the year, awaiting promised improvements by the village. I visited it to see if the improvements had been completed. I found that only one toilet had been installed in a cell; that the other cell had no toilet and sewer gas was escaping from opening in pipe to which the toilet should be connected. The windows had not been barred as recommended, and a recent escape was reported, through a window. A secure door has not been provided.

A separate room for lodgers and an extra toilet for the building have been furnished as recommended.

It is recommended that unless the sanitary toilet on plans to be approved by this Commission be installed in the cell at once, the escaping sewer gas stopped, and the windows and door made secure, the closing order be enforced.

After the improvements are completed, the interior of the cell room and the cells should be repainted.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,  
Commissioner.

## TOWN LOCKUP—CROWN POINT

## ESSEX COUNTY

Inspected September 29, 1923. Ralph Murdock, supervisor.

This lockup is located in a small frame building along the main highway, a considerable distance west from the railroad station at a place known as Factoryville.

The equipment consists of two steel cells, a wood stove and some bedding. The building is kept painted inside and out, is fairly well ventilated, and is said to be seldom used for detention purposes. At the time of inspection the planks in the bridge leading to the lockup were in a broken condition and unsafe.

If this lockup is not needed, the town board should pass a resolution closing it and file a copy with the State Commission of Prisons. If the lockup is needed, the bridge approaching the building should be kept in proper repair and the broken window lights repaired.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN.

Commissioner.

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—KEESEVILLE

## ESSEX COUNTY

Inspected August 7, 1923. George Smith, village president.

This lockup is in the back part of the fire hall, a brick building. It has a separate outside entrance. There are two steel cells equipped with bunk and old dirty mattresses, quilts and blankets. There is running water in the cells but no toilets. The place is fairly well lighted and is heated by a stove and has electric light. It was not very clean at time of inspection, but the caretaker promised to clean up at once.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That waterproof-covered mattresses be procured from the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany.
2. That the old quilts be replaced with blankets and the blankets now on hand be washed.
3. That the whitewash be removed from the side walls and the walls plastered with a cement plaster which can be kept clean.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,

Commissioner.

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—LAKE PLACID

## ESSEX COUNTY

Inspected August 7, 1923. Fred Isham, village president; Thomas Black, chief of police.

This lockup is in the basement of the town hall which is a substantial fireproof building. The basement is above grade and the rooms are light and well ventilated.

The men's department has three cells, each supplied with steel bunk, waterproof-covered mattress, blankets, and sanitary toilet.

The department for women has one cell and is equipped the same as the men's department.

Arrests number about the same as last year—2 to 4 a month on the average.

The place was clean, showing that care is given it.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
*Commissioner.*

#### VILLAGE LOCKUP—PORT HENRY

##### ESSEX COUNTY

Inspected September 29, 1923. C. V. Derry, village president.

This lockup is located in a two-story brick building in good state of repair. The lockup consists of a room on the main floor, with four good steel cells for men, a detention room on the second floor for women, and a room in the rear of the cell room intended for lodgers.

It is reported that only a small number of arrests are made at the present time. No lodgers are housed, and there has been no occasion to detain a woman during the past two years.

This lockup was remodeled in 1915 and was in excellent condition. Since the last inspection the interior has been repainted white as recommended.

Each cell has a steel bunk with good bedding, and the detention room is provided with two cot beds, chairs, toilets, and lavatory. There is a self-flushing toilet and lavatory in each cell. The toilet fixtures were thoroughly clean, and the lockup in general presented a neat appearance, showing that it is receiving good care.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN,  
*Commissioner.*

#### VILLAGE LOCKUP—TICONDEROGA

##### ESSEX COUNTY

Inspected July 7, 1923. L. R. Mead, chief of police; J. V. Connelly, officer on duty.

The population of Ticonderoga is about 3,200.

The lockup is modern, and is located in the rear of the Fire Station, a three-story brick building. Since the last inspection it has been entirely renovated and the two steel cells in the men's department have been equipped with new mattresses with sanitary covers and blankets.

The detention room for women, which is seldom used, was equipped in the same manner.

This lockup is now in satisfactory condition and the janitor should be held responsible for its continued cleanliness.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN,  
*Commissioner.*

#### VILLAGE LOCKUP—WESTPORT

##### ESSEX COUNTY

Inspected September 29, 1923. John Low, village president; H. C. Pattison, village clerk.



This lockup is located in the cellar of the hose house, a frame building. The equipment consists of two steel cells with bunks. There are no sanitary facilities and the lockup is dark, damp and insanitary. The cellar was dirty with rubbish strewn about. In its present condition it is not fit for use as a place of detention.

The lockup was installed without the approval of the State Commission of Prisons, as required by law; in fact, the Commission was not aware, previous to this inspection, that a lockup existed in this place.

If a lockup is needed at Westport, a suitable, sanitary one should be provided. The present one should be closed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN,  
*Commissioner.*

#### TOWN LOCKUP—CHATEAUGAY

##### FRANKLIN COUNTY

Inspected August 11, 1923. Peter H. Powers, supervisor; Elroy Chase, town clerk.

Since the last inspection, May 16, 1922, this lockup has been moved to another part of the basement in the same building. It is now in the front of the building instead of the rear, which is an improvement. There are two latticed steel cells, each equipped with toilet which is flushed by a faucet directly over the toilet. Another faucet furnished water for drinking purposes. New mattresses and blankets have been provided as recommended in the last report of inspection. Light and ventilation are furnished by two windows. The building is heated by steam and lighted by electricity. There is an outside entrance into a hall and through another room into the lockup.

It is recommended that the change in location be approved.

The Commission does not approve toilets flushed by faucets, and it is recommended that a full-flushing toilet be provided with flushometer flush, operated by a push button; or if this is not practicable, that a tank flush be installed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
*Commissioner.*

#### TOWN LOCKUP—DICKINSON CENTER

##### FRANKLIN COUNTY

Inspected July 20, 1923. Arthur Erwin, supervisor; M. W. Dawson, town clerk.

This lockup consists of one latticed steel cell located in a corner of the town hall, which is a one-story wooden building. The room has plenty of light and ventilation.

The cell has one bunk and an old worthless mattress.

Only one or two arrests are reported since the last inspection, August 9, 1922.

The building is used for election and other town purposes. It should always have supervision when occupied. There are no toilet facilities or water as the village has no water system.

It is recommended that a new waterproof mattress be provided, also blankets. These can be secured from the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany, at small expense.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
*Commissioner.*

#### VILLAGE LOCKUP—MALONE

##### FRANKLIN COUNTY

Inspected August 30, 1923. R. Caldwell, president of the village; George Badore, chief of police.

This lockup is located in the fire station, a two-story and basement brick building. There is an entrance from the side of the building. There are two large windows and light also comes through the sash door and the transom over it.

The lockup contains three steel cells which have bunks with waterproof mattresses, toilets, and running water for drinking and washing purposes. The water was shut off from one of the cells and the toilets in the other two were not in working order. There is a sink in the space in front of the cells.

Blankets are used and they were in fair condition.

The lockup is heated by steam and lighted by electricity. It needed sweeping.

##### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the toilets and other plumbing be repaired.
2. That the lockup be kept clean.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
*Commissioner.*

#### TOWN LOCKUP—SANTA CLARA

##### FRANKLIN COUNTY

Inspected July 20, 1923. John Redwood, supervisor, P. O. address Bay Pond; A. A. Collins, deputy sheriff and constable, Santa Clara.

This lockup consists of two latticed steel cells located in the basement of the town hall which is a one-story wooden building, on a stone and concrete basement. There is no bedding in the cells. The place was damp and dirty and unfit for a lockup. The light and ventilation is inadequate, the basement being nearly all below grade.

There have been no detentions since the last inspection, August 9, 1922.

It was recommended in the last report that the town board pass a resolution closing the lockup officially and forwarding a copy to the State Commission of Prisons. This recommendation is renewed and if not complied with at the first meeting of the town board, the officials should be cited to show cause why the lockup should not be closed by the Commission.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
*Commissioner.*

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—SARANAC LAKE

## FRANKLIN COUNTY

Inspected August 6, 1923. D. S. Foster, village president; F. E. Sheldon, chief of police.

This lockup remains the same as when inspected July 12, 1922. The arrests average about the same as at that time. About ten a month are held over night.

There is a department for men and one for women. The men's department contains three cells and the women's, one. The cells are equipped with bunks and waterproof-covered mattresses. There is a toilet in the corridor which appeared last year to have been used by the public, and it was recommended at that time that this be discontinued. It was stated that the recommendation had been complied with, but the janitor said that on account of the place being open all day it was impossible to keep it clean. The recommendation is again renewed, and if not complied with it is recommended that the village authorities be cited to show cause why the lockup should not be closed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
Commissioner.

## TOWN LOCKUP—TUPPER LAKE

## FRANKLIN COUNTY

Inspected August 6, 1923. Leon Demars, supervisor; E. J. Farmer, chief of police.

The population of the town is about 5,000. The arrests average about ten to twelve a month.

The lockup consists of two latticed steel cages located in the rear part of the town hall on the ground floor. Each cage has a toilet, but the force of the water is insufficient to flush them, consequently there is a bad odor in the room and is insanitary. The bedding is old and dirty.

There is also a room for women; it has a faucet with running water but no toilet or lavatory. It was stated that if women are detained over night they are taken to a hotel. The place was dirty.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the water system be put in proper condition to flush the toilets.
2. That new waterproof-covered mattresses be procured from the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany, also new blankets be provided.
3. That the place be cleaned and that someone be made responsible for keeping it clean in the future.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
Commissioner

## CITY JAIL—GLOVERSVILLE

## FULTON COUNTY

Inspected September 25, 1923. Frank Patten, mayor; George R. Smith, chief of police.

There have been no changes in this jail since the last inspection. It



was clean and in order. All departments are furnished with suitable bedding except the mattresses which should be supplied with waterproof covers as a matter of economy and sanitation. It is recommended that as fast as the present supply of mattresses is worn out that waterproof-covered mattresses, such as are furnished by the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany, be provided.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
*Commissioner.*

### CITY JAIL—JOHNSTOWN

#### FULTON COUNTY

Inspected September 25, 1923. Percy A. Riplon, mayor; Peter Joyce, chief of police.

This jail is a wooden shack annexed to the rear of the fire hall. The shack is small, containing three cells one of which is used for lodgers and is supplied with benches for beds. The window in this cell was broken. There is a toilet in this room, but the plumbing was out of order and toilet could not be used. One other cell was in use for the storage of articles, leaving only one cell for the detention of prisoners. The sills of the building are rotted away and I was informed that it is impossible to warm the place in winter.

This place is unfit for use as a jail and should be closed. It is recommended that if the city authorities do not take steps before January 1, 1924, to provide a suitable city jail that they be cited to show cause why the present jail should not be closed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
*Commissioner.*

### CITY JAIL—BATAVIA

#### GENESEE COUNTY

Inspected May 28, 1923. John W. Mullen, mayor; Andy McCulley, chief of police.

This jail remains the same as shown in former reports. It is in connection with police headquarters. The men's department on the ground floor contains six cells with bunks, toilet and lavatory. There is a room for females and one for juveniles on the second floor, each equipped with bed, blankets, sheets, and pillows with slips are furnished in the women's department. Each has toilet and lavatory. There is a lodgers' room on the second floor containing sleeping platforms, toilet, lavatory and shower bath. The mattresses in the men's department are worn and dirty, the blankets are in same condition. At the time of the last inspection a year ago attention was called to the fact that the excellent new mattresses would soon be spoiled if not furnished with waterproof cases, and it was recommended that they be provided. By the use of such cases these mattresses could have been made to last several years and could easily be kept in sanitary condition.

Arrests were as follows: April 47, March 29, February 20, January 34. Five of the arrests were women.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That waterproof cases, which can be secured from the Superintendent of State Prisons. Albany, be provided for the mattresses if

they can be renovated and put in proper condition; otherwise, new waterproof mattresses should be purchased from the same source.

2. That the blankets be washed and kept clean.

3. That the cells and cell room be painted a light color, preferably white enamel.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
Commissioner.

### VILLAGE LOCKUP—LEROY

#### GENESEE COUNTY

Inspected June 9, 1923. H. B. Ward, village president: C. A. Chapman, village clerk.

This lockup remains the same as shown by former reports of inspection. There are two latticed steel cages located in a rear corner of the fire hall, on the ground floor, and in the same room as the fire apparatus. There is a steel bunk in each cell with mattress and blankets. The mattresses will soon be ruined unless protected by waterproof cases. There is a faucet with water in the fire hall, but no toilet facilities, except buckets in the cells. The room is heated by steam and has electric light. The place was fairly clean.

The village of LeRoy has a population of about 5,000 and should have a modern lockup. This the authorities realize, and the partitioning of a part of the village tool house for use as a lockup is still contemplated, and they are aware that plans for such must be submitted to the State Commission of Prisons for approval before proceeding with the work.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That a modern lockup be provided on plans to be approved by the State Commission of Prisons.

2. That the mattresses be provided with waterproof cases which can be obtained from the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
Commissioner.

### VILLAGE LOCKUP—COXSACKIE

#### GREENE COUNTY

Inspected June 15, 1923. W. E. Brady, village clerk.

This lockup occupies a two-story brick building adjacent to the fire station. It is modern, consisting of two good cells with modern toilet facilities for male and detention room with cot bed, toilet and lavatory for females. The interior is well painted and was in good condition.

The lockup is said to be very seldom used during recent years; the justice stated that to his knowledge no one had been locked in it during the past two years. As a consequence, the water is not kept turned on and the mattresses for the bunks were being stored on the second floor. If used, they should be provided with waterproof cases which can be secured from the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany.

This is a satisfactory lockup for the village, being well lighted and ventilated. A coal stove is used for heating and there are electric lights.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
Chief Inspector.

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—HUNTER

## GREENE COUNTY

Inspected June 12, 1923. Willis Baldwin, village president and chief of police; C. F. Chamberlain, village clerk.

This lockup is located in a rear room on the main floor of the village hall, a two-story frame building erected in 1881 and in good condition. The entrance to the lockup is from the front of the building. The room has one unbarred window.

There are two good steel cells with square barred fronts and rears, each provided with steel bunk, mattress, comfortables, and pillow. The cells face a blank wall at right angles with the window. The room has electric light but no facilities for heating except that apparently an oil stove has been used on certain occasions. The adjoining rooms are heated with stoves and the hall on the second floor is heated from a furnace in the basement.

There are no toilet facilities or water in the lockup. The village has no regular sewer system but is said to have a gravity supply of water. There are two dry closets in the cellar.

The cell room is used principally for storage purposes, containing a large amount of combustible and other material. The president of the village stated that the lockup was used but little and that it had never been the practice to keep the building under supervision when the lockup is occupied. This is important on account of the grave danger of fire which would be fatal to persons locked in the cells.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Provide supervision for the lockup when occupied.
2. Discontinue the use of the lockup for storage purposes.
3. Provide waterproof cases for the mattresses; these can be secured from the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN F. TREMAIN,  
*Secretary.*

CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
*Chief Inspector.*

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—TANNERSVILLE

## GREENE COUNTY

Inspected June 15, 1923. O. H. Perry, village president.

This lockup consists of two latticed steel cells in a room in the village hall. The building is wood sheathed with metal. Each cell has a steel bunk furnished with good bedding and the place has electric light and is heated with coal stoves. There is no sanitary toilet, but there is a sink with water in the room adjacent.

The adjoining rooms are used for residence purposes and the lockup is said to receive supervision when occupied. This is very important because of the inflammable interior of the cell room and building in general.

The improvements suggested in the last report have not been complied with, as it is claimed there is very little use for a lockup at this place. If the lockup is to be used, the mattresses should be furnished with waterproof cases which would preserve and keep them more sanitary. These can be secured from the Superintendent of State Prisons, Albany.

This lockup is fairly light and ventilation seemed good, and with pro-



per supervision is adequate for the present needs although not a modern arrangement.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
*Chief Inspector.*

#### VILLAGE LOCKUP—DOLGEVILLE

##### HERKIMER COUNTY

Inspected September 26, 1923. William Spoar, village president; Daniel Gillen, chief of police.

This lockup has been described in former reports and remains the same. It has a department on the ground floor for men, which is supplied with waterproof-covered mattresses and blankets. There is a toilet and lavatory in the room.

There is a department for women on the second floor.

The place was clean.

The arrests are said to average about ten a month.

The place should always have supervision when occupied by a prisoner, as the building is not fireproof.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
*Commissioner.*

#### VILLAGE LOCKUP—HERKIMER

##### HERKIMER COUNTY

Inspected December 7, 1923. Charles Stewart, village president; M. J. Keller, chief of police.

This lockup consists of one room located in the basement of the municipal building, a two-story brick structure centrally located and in very good condition. The room is 10 ft. 2 in. by 18 feet. The only equipment is a board platform across one side of the roof. There are no cells, no toilet facilities, and no bedding of any kind. The room is reached from the main entrance of the building on main floor through a long corridor and down a wooden stairs and through another long hall.

The arrests from March 1st to December 1, 1923, numbered 492, of whom 202 were locked up; eight were women. It was stated that some of the persons under arrest were detained in the office and others were locked in this lockup room in the basement.

These quarters now in use as a lockup have never been approved by the State Commission of Prisons, as required by law. The place, together with its equipment, is utterly inadequate and insanitary. The population of Herkimer is in the neighborhood of 11,000, and for a number of years the village has needed a suitable lockup entirely separate from the county jail. Herkimer is a large progressive village and needs a modern lockup with a sufficient number of cells for men, a detention room for females, and a room for lodgers.

Chapter 162, Laws of 1910, provides for a municipal commission in the village of Herkimer, under which the village has functioned since that time. Section 23 reads as follows:

"The board of trustees of said village shall provide and keep in order such police court-room, police headquarters, station house, lockups, and other necessary accommodations as shall be required for the use of the police department."

The place now in use as a lockup is unfit, and it is recommended that the proper authorities of Herkimer be cited to show cause why it should not be closed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
*Commissioner.*

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—ILION

### HERKIMER COUNTY

Inspected March 19, 1923. Rosco Whiter, village president; George Huck, chief of police.

This lockup is located on the ground floor of the municipal building. It consists of a large room provided with four steel cells and there is a small detention room for women. Toilets and washing facilities are provided and the bunks are furnished with waterproof mattresses. Since the last inspection the lockup has been painted white and is no longer used for storage purposes. It was clean and in good condition.

The number of arrests last year was 240; about 135 were locked in the cells. No females were detained. If a woman is arrested and detention becomes necessary she is usually taken to the county jail in Herkimer.

During the present winter the number of persons applying for lodging was greatly diminished as compared with the previous winter. There is no separate place provided for the care of this class, but the room outside the cells is large and is provided with bunks for this purpose.

A janitor is employed to care for the lockup and the building is under the supervision of officers both day and night.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
*Chief Inspector.*

## CITY JAIL—LITTLE FALLS

### HERKIMER COUNTY

Inspected March 19, 1923. Cornelius Haley, mayor; James J. Long, chief of police.

The population of Little Falls is about 13,000.

This is a modern jail located in the City Hall, which is a splendid building completed in 1918. There is a department with eight modern cells for men, one with two cells for women, and a room with one cell for juveniles. There is also a padded cell and a good-sized room for lodgers.

The cells are equipped with steel bunks, wash basins, and vitreous niche toilets, except that the juvenile cell has no niche but is furnished with a one-piece vitreous china prison toilet. The lodgers' quarters have steel portable bunks, toilet and sink.

Some desirable improvements have been made in the jail, as recommended in the last report of inspection. Waterproof mattresses have been furnished to all but four of the bunks, the broken bowl in the women's department has been replaced, and the whole interior including the steel work has been painted with white enamel paint. The jail has large windows and was light, well ventilated, and in excellent condition. The waterproof mattresses are giving good satisfaction and four additional ones should be ordered from the Superintendent of State Prisons, Albany. The equipment of the jail will then be first-class in every respect.

I regret to report that the barrels of confiscated liquor and other contraband, the removal of which was recommended last June, is still in the cells and corridor of the department for females, making it necessary to use other parts of the jail for the detention of that class. The Mayor informed the State Commission of Prisons under date of November 5, 1922, that "the district attorney, who has control of this liquor, has promised our department that he will arrange for its removal within a very few days." The proper officials should take this matter up seriously and direct the removal of this liquor and other articles forthwith, and in the future the practice of using the jail for such purposes should be discontinued.

Since January 1, 1923, the number of arrests was reported as 139 of which number 16 were women. The number of lodgers housed was considerably less than during the previous winter.

The jail is cared for by the janitor and all fixtures were clean and in excellent condition. This fine structure is a credit to the city of Little Falls.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the liquor be removed and no part of the jail be used for such purpose.
2. That four additional waterproof mattresses be furnished.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
Chief Inspector.

#### VILLAGE LOCKUP—NEWPORT

##### HERKIMER COUNTY

Inspected September 26, 1923. L. C. Foss, village president.

This lockup is constructed of wood in a wooden building used as a fire house. It has plenty of light and ventilation, although it is not fit for a lockup. Some time ago an appropriation of \$1,000 was made to enlarge the building, but this was considered not enough for what is required, consequently nothing has been done.

It was recommended in a report of inspection dated September 26, 1922, that if steps were not taken within a year to improve the lockup the authorities pass a resolution closing it. Neither one of these has been done.

It is now recommended that the authorities pass such a resolution and file same with the State Commission of Prisons before December 1, 1923; otherwise, they be cited to show cause why the place should not be closed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
Commissioner.

#### TOWN LOCKUP—THENDARA

##### HERKIMER COUNTY

Inspected September 27, 1923. E. D. Pullman, supervisor, post office, Old Forge; Albert Brussell, town clerk; Edward Spain, deputy sheriff.

This lockup consists of two latticed steel cells located in the basement of the town hall, a two-story frame building in good condition. The cell room is separated from the rest of the basement by a wooden partition. The room is light, is heated by a furnace, and has electric light. The cells are supplied with mattress and blankets.



This place should be kept cleaner than it was found on day of inspection. The village of Old Forge also uses this lockup.

On account of the danger of fire the place should always have supervision when occupied by a prisoner.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
Commissioner.

#### VILLAGE LOCKUP—WEST WINFIELD

##### HERKIMER COUNTY

Inspected June 29, 1923. Charles Gates, village president.

West Winfield has a population of about 700 people.

The lockup consists of a two-cell latticed steel cage located on the ground floor of the two-story cement block and frame village hall and fire station.

Each cell is 5 feet by 7 feet by 7 feet high and contains two folding steel bunks equipped with new mattresses with waterproof covers. The cell cage is painted and faces three large windows. General condition good. Hot air furnace heat and electric light. Floor concrete with drain. Side walls cement block. Ceilings wood. All in good condition. As there are no toilets or lavatories, buckets are used and these are housed in special corner boxes in each cell. Condition of present bedding good.

##### RECOMMENDATION

1. Provide double blankets in each cell.

2. When present mattresses are replaced, provide mattresses with sanitary waterproof cases, which can be purchased from the Prison Department, Albany.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) WALTER W. NICHOLSON,  
Commissioner.

#### VILLAGE LOCKUP—ALEXANDRIA BAY

##### JEFFERSON COUNTY

Inspected July 28, 1923. J. D. Reid, village president; James H. Crabb, chief of police.

This lockup is modern, the plans for same having been approved by the State Commission of Prisons. It consists of two modern cells with toilet and lavatory in each, also mattresses and blankets. The mattresses should have waterproof cases, such as can be obtained at small expense from the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany.

The place evidently has good care as it was clean and in order.

##### RECOMMENDATION

That the mattresses be provided with waterproof cases.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
Commissioner.

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—ANTWERP

## JEFFERSON COUNTY

Inspected July 5, 1923. W. A. Kinney, village president.

This lockup remains as described in the inspection report of August 4, 1922. It consists of two modern steel cells located in the basement of the fire hall, a substantial brick building on a stone basement. It has a concrete floor which slopes to a drain and can easily be hosed and kept clean. The place is heated by a furnace and has electric light. The broken window spoken of in the last report has been replaced. The floor was dirty and boxes and tubs are still in the room, also some oil cans. These should be removed at once to lessen the danger of fire. This the new President promised would be done. Arrests are very infrequent.

The cells have mattresses and blankets. It would be economy to have waterproof cases for the mattresses; these can be secured from the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
*Commissioner.*

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—BLACK RIVER

## JEFFERSON COUNTY

Inspected November 16, 1923. Mr. Randel, village president; James Simser, chief of police.

This is one of the lockups of which the Commission had no record until recently. It consists of one cage of square steel bars front and back, with steel plate sides. It is located in a two-story wooden building, the exterior being covered with metal. The upper story is used for village board meetings and also for meetings of the firemen; the ground floor for storage of fire apparatus. On this floor is located the lockup. The room is fairly light and well ventilated, is heated by a furnace, and has electric light.

The cage has two steel bunks and one wool blanket. There is no sewer system in the village, consequently no toilet facilities except buckets.

This is not a first class lockup, but arrests are very infrequent and with some improvements could be made to answer present requirements. If the following recommendations are complied with the lockup will be fairly satisfactory, considering its little use:

## RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the trash in the room be removed.
2. That blankets be provided, also waterproof-covered mattresses for the bunks, such as are supplied by the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany.
3. That the place always have supervision when occupied by a prisoner.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
*Commissioner.*

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—CAPE VINCENT

## JEFFERSON COUNTY

Inspected July 27, 1923. M. G. Fitzgerald, village president; Frank W. Wiley, chief of police.

This lockup is on the ground floor in the rear end of the fire hall and contains two cells, each, equipped with integral seat toilet and wash basin. There is a separate room provided for women and juveniles. New blankets have been provided since the last inspection, August 22, 1922, as recommended at that time. The lockup was found in a fairly clean condition. Arrests are very infrequent.

It is recommended that a key be left at the Eagle office or some other convenient place in order to gain an entrance for inspection, without searching all over the whole town to find the officer, who is also the street commissioner.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
Commissioner.

### VILLAGE LOCKUP—CARTHAGE

#### JEFFERSON COUNTY

Inspected July 16, 1923. W. H. Berry, village president; Henry M. Andre, chief of police. There are also 2 patrolmen and a traffic officer.

This lockup was improved in 1919 in accordance with plans approved by the State Commission of Prisons. It has a department for men, one for lodgers on the ground floor, and a women's department on the second floor; all are satisfactorily equipped and sanitary.

The arrests are said to average about 50 per month this summer as against about 40 per month a year ago. In winter the arrests are less.

The major part of the arrests are for intoxication. Five men were being held at the time of inspection.

The place was as clean as could be expected on Monday morning after a batch of drunks over Sunday.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
Commissioner.

### VILLAGE LOCKUP—CHAUMONT

#### JEFFERSON COUNTY

Inspected July 27, 1923. Frank Walrath, village president; Charles Lowe, chief of police.

This lockup is a one-story wooden building and has two built-in wooden cells with latticed doors, in the rear end of the building. The room is also used for election purposes and meetings of the village board. It is well lighted, but contains rubbish of all sorts and is a fire trap at best.

The village has recently appropriated \$4,000 for a new fire hall which should contain as modern a lockup as could be provided in a village of this kind which has no water system.

It is recommended that the village board pass a resolution closing the lockup as a place of detention and send a copy of same to the State Commission of Prisons at Albany. Otherwise, they should be cited to show cause why the lockup should not be closed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
Commissioner.



## VILLAGE LOCKUP—CHAUMONT

## JEFFERSON COUNTY

Inspected December 18, 1923. Frank D. Walrath, village president.

This lockup was inspected July 27, 1923, and remains the same as described at that time. It was recommended at that time that the village board pass a resolution closing the place as a lockup. Otherwise, they should be cited to show cause why it should not be closed. If they have failed to send to the Commission a copy of a resolution closing it, it is now recommended that the proper authorities be cited to show cause why the place should not be closed.

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
*Commissioner.*

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—CLAYTON

## JEFFERSON COUNTY

Inspected July 28, 1923. M. Lintell, village president; William Caselman, chief of police.

This lockup is located on the ground floor of the fire hall, a two-story brick building. There are two steel plate cells with lattice tops and doors. There is a sanitary toilet in each cell and sink with running water in the corridor. The room is heated by a coal stove and has electric light. The interior of the room and the cells have been newly repainted this year and were clean. Mattresses and blankets are provided, also pillows with slips. To protect the mattresses they should be provided with water-proof cases which can be secured from the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany. This is recommended.

Only four arrests have occurred since early spring.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
*Commissioner.*

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—DEFERIET

## JEFFERSON COUNTY

Inspected July 17, 1923. Frank Reynolds, village president; A. L. Myer, village clerk; J. B. Dawson, chief of police.

This lockup was established formerly by the St. Regis Paper Company and consists of a room about 16 x 16 feet in one corner of the large mill operated by the Company. Recently, the village has been incorporated and now controls the lockup.

This lockup is unfit for use, being insanitary through lack of ventilation, light and toilet facilities. There is no bedding in the room.

The entrance to the lockup is down stairs into the basement and thence by a winding way through machine shops, etc. At the time of inspection on August 31, 1922, I was assured that if steps were not taken at that time to close the place that a suitable lockup would be constructed this year. Nothing has been done along this line, consequently it is recommended that the village authorities be cited to show cause why the lockup should not be closed.

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
*Commissioner.*

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—DEXTER

## JEFFERSON COUNTY

Inspected July 27, 1923. B. Foster, village president; C. O. Phalen, village clerk.

There have been no changes in this lockup since the last inspection and arrests are very infrequent. The first story, in which the lockup is located, is stone; the second or top story is wood and is used by the village board for its meetings. The place seems to have better care than formerly as it was fairly clean. Mattresses and blankets are furnished. These are very poor and should be replaced with new.

## RECOMMENDATION

That waterproof mattresses and blankets be purchased from the Superintendent of State Prisons.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
Commissioner.

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—PHILADELPHIA

## JEFFERSON COUNTY

Inspected July 5, 1923. W. S. Hubbard, village president.

This lockup is a two-story wooden building used as a fire hall. It contains two latticed steel cells with plate steel back and floor. The cells have steel bunks with mattresses and blankets. The mattresses should be provided with waterproof cases as a matter of economy and sanitation. The upper story of the building is used by the American Legion and firemen. On account of the fire hazard the place should always have supervision when occupied by a prisoner, which is very infrequent.

The waterproof cases for the mattresses recommended above can be obtained from the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
Commissioner.

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—SACKETT'S HARBOR

## JEFFERSON COUNTY

Inspected July 27, 1923. Ray M. Reeves, village president; Henry Harris, chief of police.

There have been no arrests in the last two years. The building is of wooden construction and should always have supervision should a prisoner be detained here.

There is no water system in the village, consequently there are no toilet facilities.

The lockup was clean.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
Commissioner.

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—THERESA

## JEFFERSON COUNTY

Inspected July 5, 1923. K. H. Snell, village president.

This lockup consists of two modern steel cells painted white, located on the ground floor and in the rear of the town hall which is a substantial brick building.

In the report of inspection dated August 4, 1922, it was stated that the place could be improved by installing toilets and lavatories of an approved type. This has not been done. The only improvement is the placing of a new bucket in one cell. The cells are equipped with some old blankets and quilts which are worn and dirty. There is a faucet in the cell room but the water was turned off.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the cell room walls be painted with white enamel paint that can be washed.

2. That waterproof-covered mattresses, also blankets, be provided. The mattresses can be obtained from the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany.

As stated before, toilets and lavatories would be a great improvement.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
Commissioner

## CITY JAIL—WATERTOWN

## JEFFERSON COUNTY

Inspected July 11, 1923. Robert E. Cahill, mayor; C. Walter Ackerman, city manager; Edward J. Singleton, chief of police.

Five hundred fifty-four males and 51 females were arrested during 1922, and 220 lodgers were housed during the same period.

The jail is in the basement of the City Hall, a brick and stone building. There are two cells for men, one for women, and a room for lodgers. One of the rooms for men contains four cells; the other, two regular cells and a padded cell. There are benches along the wall of this room. The women's room contains two cells and there are benches by the walls.

In the main men's room there is a toilet in one cell and a toilet outside the cells. The women's room also has a toilet in one cell and a toilet and lavatory outside the cells. The other room for men has a lavatory and toilet outside the cells. The lodgers' room also has toilet facilities.

All the cells have steel bunks and there are sleeping benches in the lodgers' room. The two cells in one section of the men's department have blankets on the bunks and the bunks in the women's department have mattresses, sheets, pillows and blankets.

The janitor's wife acts as matron.

Meals are furnished when necessary from a neighboring restaurant.

This jail is poorly lighted, dark and dingy, and poorly ventilated. It was fairly clean.

It has been recommended in former reports that the interior of this jail be painted with white enamel paint. This has not been done. We interviewed the City Manager, who stated he would have this work done.

What Watertown really needs is a new, adequate and sanitary jail.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
Commissioner.  
PHILIP G. ROOSA,  
Chief Clerk.



## VILLAGE LOCKUP—COPENHAGEN

## LEWIS COUNTY

Inspected July 17, 1923. L. Ryel, village president; F. D. Allen, chief of police.

There has been no change in this lockup since the last inspection, August, 30, 1922. It was fairly clean. Arrests are very infrequent.

The lockup consists of one built-in wooden cell with latticed steel door and a small barred opening in one side of the cell. It is located in one corner of the fire hall which is a wooden building. The floor is concrete. There is a water faucet in the fire hall. It is heated by a coal stove and has electric light. The lockup should always have supervision when occupied by a prisoner.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,

Commissioner.

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—CROGHAN

## LEWIS COUNTY

Inspected July 17, 1923. F. H. Radigan, village, president.

This lockup consists of one latticed steel cell with good bedding, located in the basement of the municipal building which is of brick construction. This basement is mostly above grade and is light and well ventilated. It has an entrance from the outside. There is a sanitary toilet in the room.

There is very little use for a lockup at this place. However, the windows should be barred to make it more secure in case of a prisoner being detained.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,

Commissioner.

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—LYONS FALLS

## LEWIS COUNTY

Inspected September 20, 1923. William Gaffney, village president.

There has been no change in this lockup since last inspection. It consists of two latticed steel cells located in the basement of the opera house, which is a large wooden building, the basement being above ground with plenty of light and ventilation. It has electric light and is heated by a furnace and coal stove. The room is also used for village meetings and storing fire apparatus. Mattresses and blankets are provided. It was stated that only two arrests have been made the past year and that supervision is always provided when the place is occupied by a prisoner. On account of the danger of fire this is important and should not be neglected.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,

Commissioner.

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—PORT LEYDEN

## LEWIS COUNTY

Inspected September 20, 1923. Dr. F. D. Bigarel, village president.

This lockup is located in the fire hall at the rear end of the room on the ground floor. The room is also used for election purposes and for band practice. There are two latticed steel cells with steel bunks and some old dirty bedding but no mattresses.

I was told that no arrests have occurred in several years, which would seem to obviate the necessity of a lockup, but if a lockup is to be maintained it should be put in proper shape and kept clean; otherwise it should be closed.

It is recommended that the village board pass a resolution officially closing the lockup as a place of detention and file copy of same with the State Commission of Prisons.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
Commissioner.

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—AVON

## LIVINGSTON COUNTY

Inspected May 11, 1923. W. J. Weed, village president.

The population of the village of Avon is about 2800.

The lockup is situated in a room in the rear of the fire house, a two-story brick building. There are two good steel cells which enter into a cage to the front. The cage is generally used for lodgers. Each cell is provided with a steel bunk furnished with waterproof mattresses and blankets. The whole interior is painted with white enamel and the lockup was clean and in order.

The cells face the rear of the building in which fair-sized windows have been placed. The room is somewhat darkened by another building nearby.

An officer is on duty until midnight and when the lockup is occupied during the night an employe of a neighboring garage has supervision of the building and is connected with the officer's house by phone.

The hot water heating system is located in the cell room and the lockup is said to be always warm. It is furnished with electric lights. Inmates are provided with food if detained any length of time.

The officer stated that very few arrests were made where detention was required, and during cold weather a few lodgers were housed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG, .  
Chief Inspector.

## VILLAGE LOCKUP — DANSVILLE

## LIVINGSTON COUNTY

Inspected May 8, 1923. Charles H. Grant, village president.

This lockup consists of a one-story frame building attached to the rear of the fire house and has separate entrance. There are three steel cells with latticed fronts. Each cell has a steel bunk provided with mattress with waterproof cover and blankets in good condition. The floor is cement and was clean. There are two small windows and tran-

som, and the whole interior is painted white, so that the cells are not very dark.

There are a toilet and lavatory in the room. At the time of inspection the toilet was out of order, but the officer stated that arrangements had been made for its immediate repair.

The room is heated with a coal stove and lighted by electricity.

In the fall of 1921 the officials of Dansville appeared before the Commission to show cause why the lockup should not be closed. Thereafter some minor improvements were made and plans prepared for a new municipal building which, it was claimed, when erected would take care of the lockup. This project is still held in abeyance.

It was estimated that 100 persons per year were detained in the lockup. It is said to be under supervision during the night.

The attention of the village authorities should again be directed to the fact that when the proposed municipal building is constructed the plans for the lockup portion will first require the approval of the State Commission of Prisons, as provided by law.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG.

*Chief Inspector.*

## TOWN AND VILLAGE LOCKUP — LIMA

### LIVINGSTON COUNTY

Inspected October 19, 1923. W. A. O'Neill, supervisor, town of Lima; H. A. Sylvester, president of village; Eugene Corkendall, chief of police. Population of town, 1800; village, 1000

The lockup occupies a room on the first floor in the rear of the town hall, a fine brick building, erected in 1907. It is not fireproof.

The cell room, 21 x 15 feet, has one window about 3 feet square. It contains two latticed steel cells, each 5 x 7 x 7 feet. Each cell is equipped with two sleeping bunks and a covered bucket. One bunk in each cell has a waterproof mattress and blankets. The room is heated by a small gas stove and lighted by an electric light.

The village has a water system and the toilet room of the town hall, equipped with sanitary toilet and lavatory, is close by the lockup room.

The room outside of the cells is used for storage purposes. Wooden election screens, ladders and other stuff are piled around. A lockup should not be a place of storage. It adds to fire hazard and is disorderly. The room had an unpleasant odor and should be occasionally ventilated.

Few detentions are reported—only 3 so far this year. Lodging accommodations were given to four persons. The small usage would hardly justify the expense of installing sanitary toilets and lavatories in the cells at the present time.

It is recommended:

1. That the wooden screens, ladders and other things stored in the cell room be removed and the lockup used solely for the purpose intended.

2. That when not in use the window be raised and the room occasionally ventilated.

3. That a watchman remain constantly on guard when anyone is locked up in the cells. That lodgers be not locked in the cells, and the outside entrance be left unlocked.

4. That the room be kept clean and the blankets washed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE.

*Commissioner.*



## VILLAGE LOCKUP—MOUNT MORRIS

## LIVINGSTON COUNTY

Inspected May 7, 1923. James Gilbride, village president.

The population of this village is about 4,000.

This lockup consists of a one-story detached building of nearly fire-proof construction, provided with three good steel cells for men and a detention room for women or juveniles. Each cell has an iron enamel toilet with pushbutton flush, lavatory, and steel bunk with mattress and blankets. The detention room has not been used for detention purposes for several years and at present some firewood is stored there.

The cells face three windows and the room is light and well ventilated. The whole interior is painted with white enamel and the place is lighted by electricity and heated with a gas and coal stove. At the time of inspection the lockup was clean and in order.

The justice stated that during the past four months 28 persons had been detained in the lockup, about one-half of whom were tramps. No females or children are detained in the lockup.

Since the last inspection a night watchman has been employed from ten in the evening until seven in the morning. He is required to look after the lockup during the night and keep it under supervision when occupied.

The mattresses are entirely too wide for the bunks and are not sanitary. When new ones are purchased the order should be placed with the Superintendent of State Prisons, Albany, for sanitary waterproof mattresses of proper dimensions.

## RECOMMENDATION

That the bunks be provided with waterproof mattresses.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
Chief Inspector

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—CANASTOTA

## MADISON COUNTY

Inspected March 20, 1923. Frank Butler, chief of police.

This lockup occupies quarters in one corner on the first floor of the village hall which is an excellent building, nearly fireproof.

The men's cell room contains three cells with open barred fronts; adjoining is a detention room with one cell. These rooms have independent entrances at the side of the building and the lockup is also connected with the main portion of the building.

The equipment of this lockup has been fully described in former reports. It was in good condition except that a very bad odor was present; probably due to lack of toilet trap vents or otherwise defective plumbing. This matter should be looked after at once and the proper remedy applied, as this odor permeates the building and is deleterious to the health of persons employed in the building as well as inmates.

A new mattress has been provided for the cot in the department for females. This should be provided with a waterproof covering for its protection. The cell bunks should be furnished with waterproof mattresses as recommended in the last report of inspection. These mattresses can be supplied by the Superintendent of State Prisons, Albany.

The lockup was clean and in generally good condition. It is used for the care of lodgers as well as persons under arrest. There is a lodg-

ers' room in the basement, but when there are no prisoners the lodgers' are allowed to occupy the cells. Only a few persons are detained under arrest.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the difficulty with the plumbing be corrected.
2. That waterproof mattresses be provided.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
*Chief Inspector.*

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—CAZENOVIA

## MADISON COUNTY

Inspected September 29, 1923.

Population about 1,500.

Frank Richardson, village president.

John McCullough officer in charge.

Lockup is located in one-story brick building in rear of frame business blocks and known as the "Jail".

A large cell room with ample light and ventilation contains a two-cell sheet steel and square iron bar cage, with modern toilet and lavatory in each cell. Cells are about 5 x 8 x 7 feet high and each contains two folding steel bunks with mattress, blankets and pillows. Floor is of concrete with drain and walls are of brick and plaster painted. Heated by coal stove, lighted by electricity.

Sanitary condition good.

At time of inspection water pipe leading to one of the lavatories was broken. Officers in charge said repairs would be promptly made.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) WALTER W. NICHOLSON,  
*Commissioner.*

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—HAMILTON

## MADISON COUNTY

Inspected June 20, 1923. Dr. H. P. Wells, village president; Gus. Anderson, officer in charge.

Population of Hamilton about 1,600.

This lockup is located in the two-story brick village hall and fire station. It consists of a two-cell steel cage located in the rear of the building on the ground floor. Each is equipped with two folding wooden bunks, and one contains a blanket and mattress. Cells are about 5 x 7 x 7 feet high. The cell cage is of rather better construction than is usually found in villages. The front is constructed with large size hexagonal steel bars. The cell cage is painted with white enamel. There is one good-sized window on the side of cell corridor. Heat is provided from the village hall hot air furnace. Electric light; good ventilation. Floor, side walls and ceiling are of wood construction. There is an automatic flushing toilet and basin in corridor. The toilet was not in operating condition. Day and night attendance is provided.

Officer in charge advised there were about three detained persons per year and about six lodgers accommodated each winter.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

1. General cleanup.
2. Repair toilet.
3. Provide sanitary waterproof-covered mattresses and double blankets for each cell. These can be secured from the Superintendent of State Prisons, Albany.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) WALTER W. NICHOLSON,  
*Commissioner.*

## CITY JAIL—ONEIDA

## MADISON COUNTY

Inspected March 22, 1923. Harry J. Scheifele, mayor; Henry Smith, chief of police.

The population of Oneida is about 10,500.

The number of persons arrested in the city thus far this year was 70 of whom 6 were females, and 70 lodgers were housed.

The jail was fully described in the last report of inspection. At the time of inspection it was undergoing thorough renovation, all cracks were pointed up, and the Chief stated that painting would be in progress within a few days. White enamel paint of a non-absorbent kind should be used which can be washed. The jail is interior and consequently none too light; practically the only means of sunlight is through the skylight above the second story. White paint will very materially brighten the interior.

Waterproof mattresses should be supplied to the cell bunks. These can be furnished by the Superintendent of State Prisons, Albany. Such mattresses are being used in many city jails and lockups and are giving excellent results.

The rooms on the second floor used for the detention of females and juveniles are provided with cot beds supplied with mattresses, blankets, pillows, sheets, and pillow cases. The probation officer acts as matron when females are detained.

The jail is equipped with modern toilet facilities, and with the added improvements suggested in this report it will be sanitary and adequate for the present needs of Oneida.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the interior of the jail be painted with white enameled paint.
2. That the cell bunks be supplied with waterproof mattresses.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG.  
*Chief Inspector.*

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—BROCKPORT

## MONROE COUNTY

Inspected May 17, 1923. W. E. Cook, village president; Albert Avery, village clerk.

The population of Brockport in 1920 was approximately 3,000.

The lockup consists of four wooden cells with doors of latticed steel in a large room to the rear of the first floor of the village building, a three-story brick structure with wooden interior. In addition, there is



a padded cell in a room on this floor which is used as a workshop by the local water company.

The cell room is about 22x15 feet with a 12-foot ceiling. There are three windows, each about 3x4 feet, in the wall in front of the cells. The floor is concrete pitched to a drain, the ceiling wood, and the side walls plastered over brick. The building is heated by steam and lighted by electricity. Toilet facilities consist of an enameled iron self-flushing toilet and enameled lavatory in the corridor.

The cells are made of two-inch lumber, the pieces being laid one above the other. Two cells have one wooden bunk and there are three similar bunks in the other cells. Blankets are provided, but no mattresses.

The padded cell is intended to be used for women, but none has ever been held here in recent times. This cell, located as it is in a room littered with tools and material, is not at all adapted for the purpose for which is intended. The State Commission of Prisons has consistently condemned the practice of using the cell rooms or detention rooms for storage, and to put a cell in a room which is used for workshop purposes is equally bad. This cell should be moved to another part of the building, the location to be approved by the Commission before changes are made; or if there is no need for the cell it should be dismantled.

This lockup is almost the last, if not the last, of its type in the State. The cells are dark and the cracks in the wooden sides afford a lodgment and breeding place for vermin. It was suggested in the last report of inspection that the village modernize the lockup by removing the wooden cells, replacing them with one or two steel cells with modern toilet facilities. The matter was discussed with the village president who stated that it had been considered by the village board and it had been concluded that because of its little use—only 15 prisoners and 27 lodgers held there in 1922—the village could not afford to make the changes because of the expense involved.

Sooner or later Brockport must install a lockup with modern equipment and the authorities should again give serious consideration to the subject. It would be possible to sub-divide this room into two departments, providing a cell room with two steel cells for men and a room for lodgers. In the meantime, the present quarters should be improved as follows: Remove the extra bunks in the two cells to prevent "doubling up" of prisoners, which practice leads to abuses; repaint the interior of the cells with light colored paint, preferably white enamel which can be washed; and supply waterproof-covered mattresses which can be obtained from the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany.

It was stated that there was a night janitor on duty at all times to answer calls for the police and fire departments, who supervises the lockup when it is occupied at night. It is important that the matter of supervision be not overlooked, as the building is of quick-burning type.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the authorities give consideration to the matter of modernizing the lockup as indicated above, and that plans for the same be submitted to the State Commission of Prisons for approval, as required by law, before proceeding with the work.
2. That the detention quarters for females be removed to another section of the building to be approved by the State Commission of Prisons.
3. That pending the installation of a modern lockup the present quarters be cleaned and painted and mattresses provided as suggested in a foregoing paragraph.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

Inspector.

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—CHURCHVILLE

## MONROE COUNTY

Inspected October 20, 1923. N. J. Bruton, village president; Theobald Miller, chief of police.

Population 570.

The lockup, situated in the rear part of the village hall and engine house, is maintained by the village and also used by the town of Riga. It consists of two small rooms or cells partitioned off from the main room of the engine house.

One cell, 6 x 7 feet, is entered by a wooden door leading from the hallway. It has a small outside barred window. Two barred apertures, each about 3 x 2 feet, one near the ceiling and the other half way above the floor, open into the engine room. A smaller cell, 4 x 7 feet, with similar outside window and barred apertures, has a wooden door opening into engine room.

The cells are equipped with wooden bunks, cloth mattresses, quilts, and buckets. The mattresses and quilts looked dirty from a distance.

All the partitions, doors, floor and fittings are wood. No sanitary toilets and lavatories are in the cells or anywhere available to persons detained. The cells receive their heat from a coal stove in the engine room, the heat entering through the barred apertures; whether it is sufficient I could not determine. A small electric light in the engine room gives the only light through the barred apertures in the cells.

A work bench is in the engine room close to the cells. It was saturated with oil; a bottle of sulphuric acid, cases of paint and oil, other receptacles, and odds and ends were piled around. Conditions looked highly inflammable and indicated careless management.

I could not find a key to open the cells. The policeman could not be found and no one else had a key. I interviewed the village president and street commissioner, but neither had a duplicate key.

A water system is soon to be installed in the village.

About one detention a month is reported.

It is recommended:

1. That when the water system is installed a sanitary toilet and lavatory available for persons under detention be furnished. Plans for the toilet and lavatory must be filed with the State Commission of Prisons for approval.

2. That the rear part of the engine room be cleaned up, and oils, inflammatory paints, acids and rubbish removed. That the outside room and cell room be cleaned and kept clean.

3. That care be taken to sufficiently heat the cells.

4. That the cells be reasonably lighted.

5. That waterproof mattresses, which can be secured from the Superintendent of State Prisons, Albany, be substituted for the cloth mattresses when they are discarded, and blankets substituted for the dirty quilts.

6. That when a prisoner is locked up in a cell a watchman be constantly on guard, as the fire hazard is great.

7. That a duplicate key be left in charge of the village president or other official.

A modern lockup is needed to replace the wooden box-like cells. The detentions, however, are few, and if the village authorities desire to retain this lockup for the present they should make the indicated improvements and maintain a more careful oversight.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,

Commissioner.

## TOWN LOCKUP—FAIRPORT

## MONROE COUNTY

Inspected May 16, 1923. E. W. Butler, supervisor; A. W. Palmer, town clerk.

This lockup consists of two latticed steel cells in a large room in the basement of the town hall, a two-story and basement brick building. The room is well lighted and ventilated by means of four small windows. The floor is concrete, pitching to a drain, and the side walls and ceiling are of tile and concrete, making the room fireproof. The lockup is entered by a stairway leading from the main hall.

The cells are each equipped with a vitreous toilet, enamel lavatory, two steel bunks, waterproof-covered mattress, and blankets. The waterproof-covered mattresses and blankets were supplied in compliance with a recommendation in the last report of inspection. It is a commendable improvement.

The plumbing which was out of order has been repaired and the lockup was in good condition.

Figures showing the number of prisoners held at the lockup were not available, but it was stated that but few persons were held here. Some lodgers are permitted to use the cells during cold weather. The night officer on patrol is said to stop at the lockup several times during the night when it is occupied.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

*Inspector.*

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—HILTON

## MONROE COUNTY

Inspected October 20, 1923. William V. Newcomb, village president; Lloyd Burrett, chief of police.

Population about 1000.

The lockup is discreditable to the village. It is claimed, however, to be used only on rare occasions. It is located in a room 15 x 12 feet, containing a large barred window in the rear part of the village hall, a two-story brick building. It contains two diminutive cages, each only large enough to hold a cot bed. Rusty padlocks are on the cell doors. Each cot has a dirty cloth mattress and quilts.

No sanitary toilet, lavatory, or even a bucket is in the room. No heat of any kind is provided. One electric light is in use. The lock on the wooden door to the cell room is smashed. The floor is wood, the walls rough plaster broken in places, and the ceiling metal. The room and cells are dirty and badly cared for. The village has a water system and a furnace is in the village hall.

Hilton is a prosperous village and can afford a decent and sanitary lockup. It is evidently needed, as during the fruit raising season there is a large influx of laborers. It would be unwise not to take proper precautions. Plans for a new lockup or changes in present lockup must be filed with the State Commission of Prisons for approval.

It is recommended that in case the cell room is to be retained:

1. That two modern steel cells containing sanitary toilets and lavatories be installed.
2. That the wall be repaired and interior of room painted.
3. That the floor be cement or composition.



4. That the entrance door be repaired and made secure.
5. That the room be sufficiently heated.
6. That waterproof mattresses, which can be secured from the Superintendent of State Prisons, Albany, be substituted for the cloth mattresses, and blankets for the quilts.
7. That a watchman be kept on guard when anyone is locked in the cells.
8. That unless the village authorities make the lockup decent, adequate and sanitary before January 1, 1924, a citation be issued to show cause why it should not be closed. In the meantime, no one should be detained in it without sufficient heat and sanitary conveniences.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,  
*Commissioner.*

#### VILLAGE LOCKUP—HONEOYE FALLS

##### MONROE COUNTY

Inspected October 19, 1923. James Heath, village president; O. B. Courtney, chief of police.

Population of village 1200; town of Mendon 2000.

The lockup is maintained by the village and used by the town.

Two latticed steel cells, each 5 x 7 x 7 feet, are in a corner of a large room about 40 x 20 feet, on the ground floor of the village hall. The room is used for registration and other general purposes. The cells are carefully screened behind canvas curtains.

The room has four large windows and is heated by steam and lighted by electricity. Covered buckets are used in the cells. One of the bunks is equipped with a waterproof mattress. The village has a water system. The village hall is not fireproof.

Few detentions are reported. No one was said to be locked up in 1923, and only 2 in 1922. No lodgers are given accommodations. The small usage will not justify a recommendation for installing sanitary toilets and lavatories in the cells at the present time.

It is recommended:

1. That when anyone is locked up in the cells a watchman remain constantly on guard because of the danger of fire.
2. Whenever a cell is used, the canvas covering be removed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,  
*Commissioner.*

#### TOWN LOCKUP—MUMFORD

##### MONROE COUNTY

Inspected June 9, 1923. H. G. Harvey, supervisor.

This is a two-story woden building and contains two built-in wooden cells with flat iron bars on the inner side of cells and wood doors on the outside. There is a wooden bunk with new mattress in each cell. A small barred window in the rear of the cells furnishes sunlight. The room is heated by a stove and lighted with gas. The place is also used for election purposes. It was fairly clean.

It was stated that the lockup always has supervision when occupied, which is very seldom. This should not be neglected as there is always

danger of fire in a building of this kind. Waterproof cases should be provided for the mattresses and is recommended. These can be secured from the Superintendent of State Prisons, Albany.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,

*Commissioner.*

### CITY JAIL

#### POLICE HEADQUARTERS—ROCHESTER

##### MONROE COUNTY

Inspected May 15, 1923. Joseph Crane, city clerk; Harry J. Bareham, commissioner of public safety; Joseph M. Quigley, chief of police; W. A. Le Bar, acting captain.

This jail is located at 137 Exchange street and is the central station of the city. There are two departments—a cell room containing 21 steel cells for men and detention quarters for women on the third floor. The floor of the cell room is concrete, pitched to a drain. Four large windows admit sunlight and ventilation. The room has been recently painted—the walls and ceiling with a light colored paint and the cells with white enamel. New electric lights have been installed and the room presented a very creditable appearance. The cells are arranged in three rows of seven each, two of the rows facing each other.

Each cell is furnished with an enameled iron toilet, which is automatically flushed every two minutes, and steel bunk without bedding. The bunks are made of strips of steel, latticed, with an outer edge which extends upward one and one-half inches, making it almost impossible for a person to sit down, as the sharp edge cuts into the flesh so as to interfere with the circulation of blood. It is not humane to require prisoners to sit or lie down on bunks of this type unless mattresses are supplied. This is a matter which has been repeatedly criticised in reports of inspection of this station and the other precinct stations in the city, but apparently nothing has been done toward supplying the mattresses as recommended. Durable mattresses with waterproof covers can be obtained at a nominal figure from the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany. They can be washed and scrubbed, and the argument that the mattresses become filthy and vermin infested no longer prevails. It is strange that Rochester, one of the most progressive cities of the State, has not long since provided these mattresses for the bunks. They are now giving satisfactory service in many of the jails and lockups in the State and are in keeping with modern jail management.

The department for females is in charge of a matron at all hours of the day. There are three rooms containing cot beds and suitable bedding, and two rooms with wooden platforms and toilets. An excellent bath is located at the end of the corridor. It was stated that the rooms with the wooden bunks are only used for the detention of women who are in a disorderly condition. All the rooms in this department are well lighted by full-sized windows and were in very good order. It was stated that this department would be repainted with light colored paint in the near future.

The record shows that 398 males, 37 females and 12 juveniles were arrested at this station since January 1, 1923, not all of whom were locked up. Juveniles are not held here but are sent to the City Shelter. During the same period 447 lodgers were accommodated, they being permitted to use the cells as there is no lodgers' room. In former years there was a room set apart for lodgers, but it is now used for other purposes. The Commission has consistently condemned the practice of permitting

prisoners to use the cells, and practically all the large cities and many of the smaller ones have separate rooms for lodgers. Experience has shown that persons of this class are as a rule dirty, vermin-infested, and frequently diseased, and it is not fair to cause persons held in the jails to expose themselves to filth or disease. The large number of lodgers held here and in the other stations seems to warrant a City Lodging House where these persons could be housed and bathed, and it is a matter which should receive careful consideration on the part of city officials.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That mattresses with sanitary waterproof covers, obtainable from the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany, be supplied for a reasonable number of cells.

2. That lodgers be provided with quarters elsewhere and that they be kept out of the cells.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

*Inspector.*

#### SECOND PRECINCT POLICE STATION—ROCHESTER

##### MONROE COUNTY

Located at 213 Franklin Street.

Inspected May 15, 1923. W. J. McDonald captain.

The precinct police stations in the City of Rochester, with the exception of Headquarters and the branch station at Charlotte, were all built according to one plan. They are of brick construction, three stories high, with a one-story fireproof extension at the rear in which the cells are located.

The cell room is about 20 feet square, has a concrete floor pitched to a drain, two windows in the wall in front of each row of cells, steam heat, and electric light. There are two entrances, one from the office and one from the side of the cell room. There are six cells arranged on the central block plan, each furnished with an enameled iron toilet, and steel bunk without bedding. There is water in the corridor.

The records show that there were 315 males and 31 females arrested in this precinct since January 1, 1923, not all of whom were locked up. Females are sent to Headquarters where there is a matron. During the same period 333 lodgers were permitted to use the cells.

This is a busy station, and it was stated that if there are more prisoners than can be accommodated in the cells they are sent to Headquarters which is not far distant. It was stated that prisoners are not "doubled up" in the cells except in instances where young men traveling together and arrested for train riding are held in the same cell for short periods. The practice of "doubling up" leads to abuses—in one known case even to murder—and it should be avoided at all times.

Prisoners held at meal time receive their meals from a nearby restaurant. The cell room was clean and in good order.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

*Inspector.*

#### THIRD PRECINCT POLICE STATION—ROCHESTER

##### MONROE COUNTY

Located at 740 University Avenue, in a residential section.



Inspected May 1., 1923. Herman Russ, captain.

The record shows that 75 males and 5 females were arrested in this precinct since January 1, 1923, and that 40 lodgers were housed here during the same period. Many of the arrests in this precinct are for traffic violations, which cases rarely necessitate detention.

Prisoners held at meal time receive their meals from a nearby restaurant.

This jail is similar to the others in the city—six cells in the rear of the station with toilet, bunk without bedding, and lavatory with hot and cold water in the corridor. It was clean and in good order.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

*Inspector.*

#### FOURTH PRECINCT POLICE STATION—ROCHESTER

##### MONROE COUNTY

Located at 480 Joseph Avenue.

Inspected May 15, 1923. James McD. Ellis, captain.

The record shows that 168 males and 27 females were arrested in this precinct since January 1, 1923, and that 37 lodgers were housed during the same period. The greatest number of prisoners at this station at one time was said to have been three.

Prisoners held at meal time receive their meals from a citizen residing near the station.

The jail was clean and in good order.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

*Inspector.*

#### FIFTH PRECINCT POLICE STATION—ROCHESTER

##### MONROE COUNTY

Located at 464 Lyell Avenue.

Arthur S. Barry, captain. Inspected May 15, 1923.

Arrests in this precinct during the present year were 152 males and 10 females. During the same period 32 lodgers were permitted to use the cells. The greatest number of prisoners at one time was said to have been 3. Prisoners held at meal time receive their meals from a nearby restaurant.

The cells most used in this station were more or less marked up and in need of repainting. Two of the toilets were found to be out of order and the captain stated that he would immediately advise the proper authorities to have the necessary repairs made. In other respects the jail was clean and in good condition.

##### RECOMMENDATION

That the cells be repainted.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

*Inspector.*

## BRANCH OF FIFTH PRECINCT POLICE STATION—ROCHESTER

## MONROE COUNTY

Inspected May 15, 1923.

This station is located in what was formerly the village of Charlotte. It is known as the First Inspection District of the Fifth Precinct. Captain Barry is in charge, assisted by three sergeants.

The jail section consists of six steel cells in a well lighted and ventilated room to the rear of the first floor of the station, a two-story brick building of fireproof construction.

Each cell has a one-piece enameled iron toilet, lavatory, and bunk without bedding. There is a shower bath in the utility corridor, intended mainly for the use of the officers.

Arrests in this district are infrequent except during the summer when the number increases, due to the traffic violations. Figures showing the number arrested were included in the total given for the Fifth precinct station.

The jail was clean and in good order.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

*Inspector*

## SIXTH PRECINCT POLICE STATION—ROCHESTER

## MONROE COUNTY

Located at 140 Bronson Avenue.

Inspected May 15, 1923. H. F. McAlester, captain.

During the period from January 1, 1923 to April 30, 1923, 94 males and 13 females were arrested in this precinct, and 25 lodgers were housed. The greatest number of prisoners at one time was said to have been 2.

The city has no contract with anyone near the station for providing meals for prisoners and they are taken to Headquarters if held at meal time.

The jail was found clean and in good order.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

*Inspector.*

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—SCOTTSVILLE

## MONROE COUNTY

Inspected June 9, 1923. William Dunn, village president; Edwin Jenkins, deputy sheriff.

This is a one-story wooden building in the rear of the fire hall. There are three built-in wooden cells with flat iron bars for the doors. There is a cot bed in each cell. Two cells have old mattresses and blankets. There was one new mattress in the building but not yet in use. There is a coal stove for heating and the building is lighted by electricity. The cells should all be provided with new mattresses with waterproof cases, which can be obtained from the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany.

In the last report of inspection attention was called to a broken window in the lockup. This had not been repaired and should be attended to at once.

The lockup should always have supervision when occupied on account of the danger of fire. It was stated that this matter was never neglected and that a man remains at the lockup through the night when prisoners are detained.

The village is installing water and sewer systems and it is probable that the water will be extended to the lockup, permitting installation of toilet facilities. The village president is aware that the type of toilet to be installed must be approved by the State Commission of Prisons before installation.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That mattresses with waterproof cases be provided.
2. That the broken window be repaired.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,

Commissioner.

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—SPENCERPORT

## MONROE COUNTY

Inspected October 19, 1923. W. R. Barrett, village president; William Barker, chief of police.

Population 1200.

The lockup is maintained by the village and is also used by the town of Ogden. It is in a small room, 15 x 14 feet, on the ground floor in the rear of the village hall. The room has one window 3 x 2 feet.

The cell room contains 2 steel barred cells, each 5 x 7 x 7 feet. Each cell has two bunks equipped with canvas mattresses and quilts. The mattresses are none too clean and the quilts are dirty.

A sanitary toilet and lavatory are in the cell room outside of the cells; they are available, as the prisoners are not locked in the cells. The room is heated by steam and lighted by electricity. The walls are tile, the floor cement, the ceiling metal, the window barred, and the strong entrance door sheathed in tin. The cell room is reasonably secure and fire-resisting, although the building is not fireproof.

There are about 2 detentions a month. About 25 lodgers are given accommodations during the year.

It is recommended:

1. That when the canvas mattresses are discarded waterproof mattresses, which can be secured from the Superintendent of State Prisons, Albany, be substituted, and blankets be substituted for the dirty quilts, and kept washed.

2. That the building be under surveillance when anyone is locked up in the cell room, because of the danger of fire.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,

Commissioner.

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—WEBSTER

## MONROE COUNTY

Inspected May 18, 1923. E. E. Smith, village president; L. J. Van Alstyne, village clerk.



The lockup consists of three steel cells, with latticed fronts and tops, in a large well-lighted room to the rear of the first floor of the village hall, a two-story brick building of modern construction. The room in which the lockup is located is practically fireproof.

Each cell is equipped with two steel bunks, mattresses with waterproof covers, pillow and blanket. There is a lavatory in the room and a bucket in each cell. The mattresses were supplied in compliance with a recommendation in the last report of inspection and are a commendable improvement.

Except that the lavatory was out of order, the lockup was in excellent condition. It was stated that the drain leading from the lavatory was too small and that work would soon be started to install a larger drain, and that a toilet and floor drain would be installed in the room at the same time. The village clerk is aware that the toilet must not be installed until the State Commission of Prisons has approved specifications for same.

The lockup is said to be but little used for prisoners, not more than five having been held here during the present year. A few lodgers are permitted to use the cells.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

*Inspector.*

#### CITY JAIL—AMSTERDAM

##### MONTGOMERY COUNTY

Inspected September 22, 1923. Theron Aiken, mayor; John J. Riley, commissioner of public safety; A. J. Burns, chief of police.

There have been no changes in this jail since the last inspection, May 9, 1922, except the interior has been repainted white and shows a very clean appearance. There are cots in two of the cells; the others still have the objectionable hammocks which have been condemned in former reports of inspection.

Arrests average not more than five a week. Lodgers are accommodated on the second floor directly over the jail. A detention room is provided for women at police headquarters and is satisfactorily equipped with toilet, cot and bed clothing.

It is recommended that bunks or cots be provided to replace the hammocks now in use in the cells and that waterproof covered mattresses be provided. These can be obtained from the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,

*Commissioner.*

#### TOWN LOCKUP—CANAJOHARIE

##### MONTGOMERY COUNTY

Inspected June 19, 1923. C. L. Young, supervisor.

This lockup was closed by order of the State Commission of Prisons January 13, 1922. Since that time it has been remodeled. The work was completed and the lockup made ready for use April 5, 1923. The work was done in accordance with the plans approved by the Commission and the improvement is commendable.

The cells have been turned about to make more room, fireproof par-

tition installed, separating the cells from the lodgers' room, and the whole interior lined with galvanized iron. A modern vitreous integral seat toilet and washbasin were installed in one cell and the bunks supplied with mattresses and blankets. The mattresses should be furnished with waterproof cases which can be secured from the Superintendent of State Prisons, Albany. These will preserve the mattresses and keep them more sanitary. The cells have been painted white and with the two large windows the lockup is light and was found in excellent condition.

The lodgers' quarters consists of a good-sized room equipped with six wooden bunks, toilet, and sink with water.

The lockup has electric light and is heated by hot air from the furnace during cold weather.

In view of the fact that the lockup has been improved in accordance with the plans, and that it is now satisfactory, it is recommended that the order closing the lockup be rescinded and the proceedings discontinued.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Chief Inspector.

## VILLAGE AND TOWN LOCKUP—FORT PLAIN

### MONTGOMERY COUNTY

Inspected June 19, 1923. Roland Hoffman, supervisor; John Rickard, village president.

This lockup consists of two rooms on the main floor of the town hall, used respectively for prisoners and lodgers; in addition there is a detention room on the second floor which can be used, if needed, for the detention of females. There has been no occasion to use the latter for this purpose and it is in practically an abandoned condition. The lockup has two good steel cells.

Since the last inspection the interior of the lockup has been painted white and had been given a thorough cleaning. The floor in the rear of the cells needed sweeping and the windows had not been washed recently. Good mattresses are furnished, but they have not been equipped with waterproof cases as recommended in the last report. Such waterproof mattress cases can be secured from the Superintendent of State Prisons, Albany, and should be supplied without further delay. These will preserve the mattresses and keep them more sanitary, as they can be washed off when soiled. Blankets should be supplied to arrested persons during cold weather.

The lodgers room was clean and in order.

The chief of police stated that the lockup was used on an average about eight times per month. A considerable number of lodgers are housed during the winter.

The lockup is practically fireproof, has electric light, hot air heat, toilet, and sink with water.

### RECOMMENDATION

That the cell mattresses be provided with waterproof cases.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Chief Inspector.

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—ST. JOHNSVILLE

## MONTGOMERY COUNTY

Inspected June 19, 1923. Frederick J. Kornbrust, village president.

This lockup consists of two massive iron cells located in the apparatus room of the fire house, which is a two-story brick building. There is also a good detention room on the second floor.

In October, 1922, the State Commission of Prisons instituted show-cause proceedings against the village officials because of the insanitary condition of the lockup. The proceedings were adjourned to August 1, 1923, in order to give the authorities opportunity to make substantial improvements in the sanitary conditions of the fire house or provide a new lockup.

After conferring with the village president and corporation counsel, and making an inspection of the building, it was agreed that the work of installing windows in the north wall would be undertaken in a very short time with a view to correcting the insanitary condition of the apparatus room and lockup. The work of renovation and painting was in progress and the furnace had been enclosed to prevent the dust from penetrating to all parts of the building. White paint has been used and the bedding was in fair condition. The regular waterproof mattresses, such as are furnished by the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany, would be much more satisfactory, as they can be washed and hosed off when soiled. They are also vermin-proof.

The officials of the village should be requested to notify the Commission as soon as the work has been completed. The installation of modern jail toilets of a type approved by the Commission, located in the cells, would be a desirable improvement and should be given consideration while other improvements are in progress.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
Chief Inspector.

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—ST. JOHNSVILLE

## MONTGOMERY COUNTY

Inspected September 21, 1923. Frederick J. Kornbrust, village president.

In October, 1922, the officials of St. Johnsville were cited to show cause why the lockup should not be closed because of its insanitary condition. The proceedings have been adjourned from time to time in order to allow sufficient time for making the improvements recommended. By order of the Commission the lockup was closed, to become effective September 1, 1923.

The lockup has been improved as follows: Windows have been installed in the north wall of the fire house, the interior painted a light color, and the furnace enclosed to prevent dust from penetrating the building. New waterproof mattresses are to be ordered at once in place of the partially waterproof mattresses now in use.

The installation of modern toilet facilities in the cells was suggested in the last report, but these the officials do not consider necessary in view of the fact that the lockup is little used and there is a toilet and water in the room.

On the second floor is a detention room, which is in satisfactory condition.

In view of the improvements which have been made, it is recommended that as soon as the Commission is informed that the waterproof



mattresses, which should be secured from the Superintendent of State Prisons, have been provided, the closing order be rescinded and proceedings discontinued.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
*Commissioner.*

### TOWN LOCKUP—BELLMORE

#### NASSAU COUNTY

Inspected October 26, 1923. Hiram R. Smith, supervisor; Wilber Southhard, resident justice.

This is an unincorporated village, being part of the town of Hempstead, the population being about 1,500.

The lockup is located in the rear of the firemen's hall. There are two old-type steel cells with bunks, waterproof mattresses, and buckets. There is also a room which is used if it is necessary to confine women. One of the cells was used for storage. The justice of the peace has promised that articles stored there will be removed at once.

From January 1, to date, six males were detained here for a short time; none more than two hours. It is the rule of the town to send all prisoners detained for the night to the Town Hall lockup at Hempstead, which is a modern and up-to-date lockup.

On account of the fact that this lockup is used so unfrequently and for such a short time, no recommendation is made at this time.

The Justice has promised to take up the matter of providing a toilet in one cell, with the Town Board. The question of whether a toilet should be required can be left over for consideration next year.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
*Commissioner*

### VILLAGE LOCKUP—FREEPORT

#### NASSAU COUNTY

Inspected October 26, 1923. Hilbert Johnson, village president; John Hartman, chief of police.

The police force consists of 21 officers.

The population of the village is about 20,000.

The lockup has two cells, with toilets and wash basins in the corridor, and was found in a cleanly and orderly condition.

Since January 1, 1923, 15 males have been confined here. No women have been held at any time.

Since the last inspection of the Commission mattresses with waterproof coverings have been secured, as recommended.

The cell room and one cell were being used for storage of confiscated liquors and other articles. Arrangements should be made to find some other place for storage and this cell room should be used entirely for the confinement of prisoners. The village president should be asked to advise if this will be done.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
*Commissioner.*

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—GARDEN CITY

## NASSAU COUNTY

Inspected October 8, 1923. George L. Hubbell, village president; A. T. Couran, chief of police.

The village had a population of about 3,000. The police force consists of 17 officers.

The lockup at this place is situated in the village building, in connection with police headquarters, where it has existed for three or four years. The attention of the Commission has just been called to the fact that the village conducts a lockup.

The plans were not submitted to the Commission, as required by law. It was found that there was one large room, about 8 feet square, with a bench for prisoners to sit on during the day which can also be used for a bunk at night. Adjoining the room is a well equipped toilet and wash room. There are good sized windows on both the detention and toilet rooms, which are guarded by bars and heavy wire mesh screening. The door leading to the room is of open steel bar construction.

The detention quarters were in excellent condition, clean, well heated, and worthy of commendation from the Commission.

About a dozen men have been confined here since January 1, 1923. No children are ever held here. If it is necessary to keep them any length of time they are turned over to the Brooklyn Children's Society. One woman was confined in this room for several hours but was alone at the time.

The department has two cots which can be used for prisoners held over night.

The attention of the chief of police was called to the fact that mattresses with waterproof casings can be obtained from the Superintendent of State Prisons, and he agreed to take care of the matter.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

LEON C. WEINSTOCK,

*Commissioners.*

## CITY JAIL—GLEN COVE

## NASSAU COUNTY

Inspected October 26, 1923. James E. Burns, mayor; John Donahue, chief of police.

The population of the city is about 10,000 to 12,000. The jail is located in a brick annex to the City Hall and has five good cells, one of which is used for women. There is good light and ventilation.

From January 1, 1923, to date prisoners were confined as follows: 59 males and 1 female. There were no minors or tramps confined in the lockup.

Since the last inspection the recommendation for sanitary toilets in the cells has been carried out and the work is satisfactory.

The women's cell is in the same corridor as that for men. It should be distinctly understood that men and women should not be detained here at the same time, and whenever women are in confinement a matron should be in charge.

Two prisoners had been locked up here prior to the inspection and the place was not clean. Arrangements should be made so that the place receives a thorough cleaning every day.

It is recommended that waterproof coverings for the mattresses be secured from the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
*Commissioner.*

### TOWN LOCKUP—HEMPSTEAD

#### NASSAU COUNTY

Inspected July 27, 1923. Hiram R. Smith and G. Wilber Doughty, supervisors. Phineas Seaman, chief of police of village. Frederick Baldwin, village president. Alfred P. Cayselle, custodian.

The town of Hempstead has a population of 80,000, the village of Hempstead about 10,000.

The town several years ago erected a splendid new building for town purposes and placed the lockup in a semi-basement in the rear part of the building. It is used jointly by the town and village.

The lockup consists of two cell rooms, one for men and one for women, separated by a wide corridor. The men's cell room is a large room 25 x 20 feet containing four windows, each 3 x 4 feet, above ground. The room has three modern steel cells, 5 x 7 x 7 feet, with two steel bunks one above the other. Each cell is equipped with sanitary toilet and lavatory.

The women's cell room is 12 x 13 feet with one double window 4 x 4 feet. It contains two cells similar to the cells in the men's room. No matron is provided when women are detained.

The floors of the cell room are cement. The building is heated by steam and lighted by electricity. There is no lodgers' room, and it is reported that no lodgers are received.

Blankets and no mattresses are furnished for the bunks. Waterproof mattresses should be provided. They can be procured from the State Prison Department at Albany.

About 100 persons were confined in the lockup last year, 10 of whom were women. Since January 1st 55 men and one woman have been detained in the cells. The cell rooms and cells were in a cleanly condition.

The village of Hempstead has its police headquarters in a separate building several blocks away from the town hall. The police force is composed of a chief and 18 patrolmen. Most of the arrests are for traffic offenses. It is recommended:

1. That waterproof mattresses which can be purchased from the Superintendent of State Prisons, be procured for the bunks.
2. That the blankets be kept clean.
3. That whenever a woman is detained she be in custody of a matron.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,  
*Commissioner.*

### TOWN LOCKUP—HICKSVILLE

#### NASSAU COUNTY

Inspected July 27, 1923. Chester Painter, supervisor; Edward J. Conlon, town clerk; August Fasbender, constable and custodian.

The lockup is under the jurisdiction and supervision of the Town of Oyster Bay. Hicksville is an unincorporated village with a population of about 4,000. The lockup is a fireproof brick building in the rear of the Town Hall. The Town Hall is a large wooden structure, but the lockup is separated by a cement corridor.



The men's cell room contains 2 steel cells 5 x 7 x 7 feet, equipped with sanitary niche toilets and lavatories. The room has two windows, each 2½ x 4 feet. Each cell contains two bunks, one above the other, and is furnished with waterproof mattresses and quilts.

The women's room is 6 x 7 x 7 feet with a separate entrance. It has one window 2½ x 4 feet. Both cell rooms have cement floors and rough plaster walls. The interior of all cells are painted with white enamel paint. The rooms are heated by coal stoves and lighted by electricity.

Lodgers are given accommodations in the cells.

This is a good lockup and should be kept clean. The quilts particularly were dirty and should be replaced by clean bedding.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,  
Commissioner.

### TOWN LOCKUP—LAWRENCE

#### NASSAU COUNTY

Inspected October 26, 1923. Joseph Fried, village president; Hiram R. Smith, supervisor, Hempstead; William Ryan, chief of police.

This lockup is the property and under the jurisdiction of the town of Hempstead. Prisoners arrested in Inwood, Lawrence, Cedarhurst, Valley Stream and Woodmere are detained here.

It was stated that 200 male prisoners were confined here since January 1, 1923,—50 of these over night. Three women were also confined in this lockup, but not at the same time that men were held here. It should be understood that at no time should women be locked up here at the same time that men are in the cells, or at any time without the supervision of a woman matron.

Attention has been called in previous reports to the bad cell arrangement here. The time has come when, with the large number of people confined and the wide territory which sends prisoners here, a suitable lockup should be provided.

It is recommended:

1. That the partition on the side toward police headquarters be moved to the north side of the window.
2. That both windows be barred with tool-proof steel.
3. That sanitary toilets and wash basins of a type approved by the Commission be installed in each cell.
4. That the cells be placed adjoining each other and all four facing the windows.
5. That a utility corridor for plumbing be placed in the rear.
6. That new mattresses, which can be secured from the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany, be provided.
7. That steel sheeting be placed between the two cells so that when prisoners are placed alongside of each other they cannot communicate.

The material stored in cells should be removed and put in some place other than the cell room.

The Supervisor should be asked to advise the Commission on or before January 1, 1924, if all of these recommendations will be complied with. Otherwise, the town should be cited to show cause why the lockup should not be made adequate and sanitary.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
Commissioner.

## CITY JAIL—LONG BEACH

## NASSAU COUNTY

Inspected August 4, 1923. William H. Reynolds, mayor; P. J. Tracy, chief of police. The police force consists of 38 men.

The resident population runs from eight to ten thousand. In the summer season, at times, as many as 300,000 people spend the day at this resort.

From January 1st to date, the number of men confined here was about 100. Two prisoners were confined on the date of inspection. No women have been held here over night. The jail is a new one, being opened about May 1st, and has three old type cells formerly used in the old lockup. There are good toilets and wash basins. The plans were approved by the Commission. The room originally intended for women has been taken for other purposes. There is another small room equipped with couch, toilet and wash basin, which it is proposed to use for women. This is a satisfactory place, provided bars are placed on the windows. Women should never be held here unless a matron is in charge.

One of the requirements of the Commission was that the windows should be of translucent glass, to prevent looking in by outsiders. This should be promptly attended to.

This jail is located in an attractive group of the city buildings, which now serve as a City Hall and police headquarters. It is not fireproof, but the jail located at the rear of police headquarters always has an officer on hand.

With the rapid growth of this city it will not be long before larger quarters will be necessary. At that time the jail should be located in fireproof quarters.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

LEON C. WEINSTOCK,

*Commissioners.*

## TOWN LOCKUP—LYNBROOK

## NASSAU COUNTY

Inspected October 26, 1923. Hiram R. Smith, supervisor. Hempstead; Philip Stauderman, village president; Lester Chadwick, captain of police.

The population of the village is approximately 9,000.

The police force consists of 125 officers and a police reserve of 15.

Since the last inspection the lockup has been moved from the second floor of a building on Main Street to a rented frame building at 23 Broadway, ground floor. The lockup is in the rear of police headquarters, a room approximately 20 x 20 feet. There is a large window in the rear and two on the side. The two cells from the old lockup have been transferred here without the authority of the State Commission of Prisons.

It was stated that 50 males were detained in the lockup since January 1, 1923. Last Saturday night there were four, with only two cells. No women should be detained here at any time. In addition to the village prisoners, those arrested in East Rockaway are also brought here.

If this place is finally to be a village lockup, the room should be finished and painted throughout; bars of tool-proof steel should be placed on both windows; toilets and wash basins of a type approved by the Commission should be installed in each cell and mattresses with waterproof coverings should be secured from the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany. These recommendations should be sent to the Supervisor and

Village President, and if advice is not received on or before January 1, 1924, that all of them will be carried out, the town and village officers should be cited to appear before the Commission to show cause why the lockup should not be made sanitary.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
*Commissioner.*

### VILLAGE LOCKUP—MINEOLA

#### NASSAU COUNTY

Inspected December 8, 1923. Daniel J. Helme, village president; John McCormick, captain of police.

This lockup was established about April 1, 1923, without having submitted plans to this Commission, as required by law.

It consists of a small room, about 4 x 10 feet, with stationary benches on two sides, one large window with outside bars and inside wire screens. There is no toilet in the room.

The village president states that this lockup, or detention room as called by the village officials, is used for male prisoners only arrested between the hours of midnight and 9 A. M.

Ten men have been held here since it was opened. Women should not be detained here at any time.

This is not a satisfactory lockup. Mineola had a population in 1920 of 3,016 and is rapidly growing. The county jail is too congested to hold local village prisoners, and a satisfactory place should be provided by the village. There is much danger in locking two or more people in such a place at one time because of danger of attacking each other, as has occurred elsewhere. Until a modern village lockup is established, a waterproof-covered mattress, which can be obtained from the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany, should be provided.

The village officials should be asked to submit to the Commission by April 1, 1924, a proposition for furnishing an adequate and sanitary lockup.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
LEON C. WEINSTOCK,  
*Commissioners.*

### TOWN LOCKUP—OYSTER BAY

#### NASSAU COUNTY

Inspected October 26, 1923. C. Chester Painter, supervisor; Augustus Morey, justice of the peace; Edward J. Conlin, town clerk.

This lockup has three good cells and is located in the rear of the town hall. Each cell is provided with toilet and lavatory and there is an additional toilet in the corridor. The place is heated by steam and is provided with electric lights. Each cell has two steel bunks with mattresses and blankets.

The place was clean and in good order.

It was stated that from 35 to 40 prisoners were detained here from January 1, 1923, to date. One woman was detained in the cell room during that period. It should be understood that at no time should a woman and man be detained in this cell room at the same time, and that a matron should be in charge during the time that a woman is being detained.



It is recommended that new mattresses with waterproof cases be purchased from the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
*Commissioner.*

### TOWN LOCKUP—PORT WASHINGTON

#### NASSAU COUNTY

Inspected October 26, 1923. C. E. Remsen, supervisor, P. O., Roslyn; Fred J. Snow, chief of police.

Port Washington, which is an unincorporated village, has a population of between 8,000 and 9,000.

The police force consists of a chief and seven officers.

A new town lockup has been built during the year after conference with members of the Commission. There are two old cells, formerly used in the town, which are furnished with good toilets and wash basins. Two windows, barred and screened, are recommended. Mattresses with waterproof coverings have been provided.

It was stated that detentions here run from 12 to 15 males each month. At one time there were three held over night. No women are detained here.

The officers should give the closest supervision to the lockup when more than one prisoner is detained in the cell, as this is a dangerous practice generally.

The lockup is reasonably satisfactory for the town needs and was clean and orderly.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
*Commissioner.*

### VILLAGE LOCKUP—ROCKVILLE CENTER

#### NASSAU COUNTY

Inspected October 26, 1923. B. G. Lattimer, village president; T. G. Bacon, captain of police.

The police force consists of 14 men.

The population of the village is about 9,000.

The only lockup in this village is a large latticed cell in a room at the rear of police headquarters. The room in which the cell is located is also used as a storeroom for police supplies.

From January 1, 1923, to date, about 30 males have been confined here. At no time have any women been locked up here and, under no circumstances, should this be used for female prisoners.

It is stated that a mattress with waterproof covering had been ordered from the Superintendent of State Prisons, but has not as yet been supplied. This matter should be checked up by the Secretary of the Commission.

It is needless to say that this place is thoroughly unsatisfactory for a village of the size and importance of Rockville Center. A suitable place of detention should be provided within a reasonable time. The Secretary should be instructed to take this matter up with the Village President and ascertain what, if any, plans are in prospect for an adequate and sanitary lockup for this village.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
*Commissioner.*

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—SEA CLIFF

## NASSAU COUNTY

Inspected October 26, 1923. Fred H. Maidment, village president and chief of police.

The police force consists of three officers besides the Chief.

The lockup is located in a section of the basement of the village hall. There are two cells with toilets and wash basins. The cells are equipped with blankets, mattresses and pillows.

The number of males confined here since January 1, 1923, was nine. There was one woman confined here during that time.

It is now understood that no minors or women are to be confined here.

The plaster on the walls has fallen off in several places and should be repaired. The cells which are also badly marked up need repainting, and these two improvements are recommended.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
Commissioner.

## TOWN LOCKUP—LA SALLE

## NIAGARA COUNTY

Inspected July 9, 1923. A. W. Binkley, supervisor; Fred Brooks, president of the village of La Salle.

A complaint was filed with the Commission that the lockup in the village of La Salle was inadequate and insanitary. This inspection report is based upon an investigation of the complaint. I interviewed the President of the village, the health physician, the chief of police, the police justice of the village, the jailer, and the complainant. The complaint, in my judgement, is justified by the facts.

The village of La Salle has a population of about 6,000 and is contiguous to the industrial district of Niagara Falls. The town of Niagara has a population of about 7,000. The village of La Salle maintains a day and night policeman and a chief of police.

A good many arrests are made by the police officers of the village and the prisoners are confined in the lockup, most of them over night. The town of Niagara owns and supports the lockup and grants its use to the village of La Salle. The docket of the village justice of the peace who is practically a police justice, showed 70 arrests for June, 50 for May, and 17 for April.

The lockup is a small room, 12 x 14 feet, on the first floor of the town hall, a large frame building. It contains only one cell, 6½ x 7 x 7 feet. The cell room has two large windows which give good light and ventilation. An old style toilet, which is defective and more or less out of order, is in a closet off the cell room. The cell contains no toilet. It has two wooden bunks and two blankets. The room is heated by a coal stove and lighted by electricity. The floor is wood. The building is inflammable. A jailer is on guard at night when men are confined in the cells.

The cell accommodations are inadequate for the town and village. Several times this year, it is reported, six men have been confined in the cell over night. While I was making the inspection two men were locked in the cell and the policemen brought in three more, all young men, to be put in the cell, but the police justice directed that they be taken to the police station at Niagara Falls. If I had not been there I have no doubt but the whole five would have been locked up together over night in the cell.

No accommodations are provided for women. I was informed that women who would otherwise be held, have been released because no place

was available. If a woman is especially bad she is taken to police station at Niagara Falls.

The situation urgently demands that the village of La Salle establish a separate lockup. The present lockup can continue for the town of Niagara solely, if made sanitary. The insanitary toilet should be taken out and a modern toilet of the type approved by the State Commission of Prisons placed in the cell. The bunks should have waterproof mattresses, which can be secured from the Superintendent of State Prisons.

The president of the village stated that a site was owned by the village and plans were under discussion for a new village hall which will contain a lockup, and that the proposition could be voted on within a few months. If the village of La Salle does not take the necessary action within three months to establish a separate lockup, the town must exclude village prisoners or be cited to show cause why the lockup should not be closed as inadequate and insanitary.

It is recommended:

1. That unless the proposition to establish a separate lockup be affirmatively adopted by the village of La Salle within three months the town exclude all village prisoners from its lockup or be cited to show cause why the lockup should not be closed.

2. That a modern toilet, approved by the Commission, be installed in the cell.

3. That waterproof mattresses be provided for the bunks in the cell.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,  
*Commissioner.*

#### CITY JAIL—LOCKPORT

##### NIAGARA COUNTY

Inspected June 4, 1923. Ernest B. Crosby, mayor; Roy H. McCoy, desk sergeant; Thomas F. Moran, chief of police.

There has been no change in this jail since it was improved under plans approved by the State Commission of Prisons. The building is practically fireproof.

The cells are modern and equipped with toilets, lavatory, and one bunk in each cell. There appears to be plenty of light. No bed clothing is provided. There are two detention rooms on the second floor for women and juveniles, each room containing cot bed, mattress, blankets, toilet and lavatory. There is a room in the basement for lodgers, equipped with sleeping bunks, toilet and lavatory.

The arrests for January, 1923, were 59; February, 67; March 42; April, 77; May, 157. Many of the later arrests were for violating the city traffic ordinances.

The whole place was clean, showing good care.

Waterproof-covered mattresses should be provided. These can be procured from the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
*Commissioner.*

#### VILLAGE LOCKUP—MIDDLEPORT

##### NIAGARA COUNTY

Inspected June 8, 1923. Frank E. Snell, village president and chief of police.



This lockup is on the ground floor of the village hall and located in the rear of the building which is a substantial brick structure. There are two modern steel cells with steel bunk, mattress and blankets in each. There are two enclosed toilets and sink in the room adjacent. The room and cells have been painted white since the last inspection, as recommended. There are steam heat and electric light.

Very few arrests are made. The lockup was clean and in order.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

That the mattresses be furnished with waterproof cases which can be obtained from the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany. These will preserve the mattresses and keep them more sanitary.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
Commissioner.

### CITY JAIL—NIAGARA FALLS

#### NIAGARA COUNTY

Inspected June 6, 1923. Maxwell Thompson, mayor; E. J. Fort, city manager; John A. Curry, superintendent of police; George Bickert, city clerk.

There have been no changes in this jail since the last inspection. The detective quarters are to be moved to a building which was formerly a garage and the assistant superintendent is to occupy the present detective quarters.

This jail is practically fireproof and its equipment is modern.

There were more arrests this year than last year, the excess being mostly for violating traffic regulations. No juveniles are detained here. The place was clean, but paint throughout most of the institution would be a decided improvement.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
Commissioner.

### TOWN LOCKUP—RANSOMVILLE

#### NIAGARA COUNTY

Inspected June 6, 1923. Bert Eaton, supervisor, P. O., Youngstown; Richard Neumann, town clerk, Ransomville.

This lockup is a one-story wooden building with plenty of light by day and no light at night. It has a coal stove for heating.

There are two latticed steel cages in the rear end of the building, and two bunks in each cell with no bedding of any kind.

The place was found very dirty. The outside of the building has recently been painted. Very few arrests are made.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Waterproof-covered mattresses, such as are furnished by the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany, should be provided, also blankets.

2. Install electric light.

3. Clean up and make someone responsible for keeping it clean and always give the place supervision when occupied, as the building is in constant danger of fire.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
*Commissioner.*

## TOWN AND VILLAGE LOCKUP—WILSON

### NIAGARA COUNTY

Inspected June 7, 1923. Frank Campbell, supervisor; Arthur Dobbs, town clerk.

The building containing the lockup has been moved to another part of the village since the last inspection.

It is a one-story wooden building, about 8 x 30 feet, containing a cell in either end of the building. One is of plate steel and the other a built-in wooden cell. The steel cell has a latticed front and the wooden cell a latticed door. Each cell is supplied with mattress and quilts. The building is heated with a coal stove and kerosene lamps are used for lighting. Sunlight and ventilation are ample.

Very few arrests are made.

The lockup was fairly clean.

### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That blankets instead of quilts be provided, and that mattresses be furnished with waterproof cases which can be secured from the Superintendent of State Prisons, Albany.

2. That electric light be installed.

3. That a foundation wall be put under the building.

4. That the lockup be given supervision at all times when occupied by a prisoner.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
*Commissioner.*

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—BOONVILLE

### ONEIDA COUNTY

Inspected September 20, 1923. William A. Baker, village president.

This lockup is located on the second floor of a brick building with plenty of light and ventilation in the room. Underneath this room on the ground floor is the office of the superintendent of lights and water. The other part of the building on the ground floor is the fire hall. The room over the fire hall is now being used as a school room and is immediately across the hall from the lockup.

This bad state of affairs was caused by a fire which destroyed the school building, which is being rebuilt and will soon be ready for use. The lockup was littered with tools and electric light wire, etc., which belong to the village. It was stated that as soon as the school room is vacated there will be room for the trash now in the lockup in other parts of the building and then the lockup will be cleaned up and put in order.

This lockup has not been kept in very good condition for the past few years and it is hoped that better conditions will prevail after the school room is vacated. The lockup should be inspected again later on and if

not cleaned up and put in order the village authorities should be cited to show cause why the place should not be closed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
Commissioner.

## TOWN LOCKUP—CAMDEN

### ONEIDA COUNTY

Inspected July 11, 1923. George J. Skinner, supervisor and police justice.

The population of the village is about 2,000 and of the township about 3,000.

The lockup is located in the cellar of the town hall. The top of the cellar is about 2 feet above grade. There are two steel cells, somewhat smaller than the regulation size, with a small corridor in front enclosed with steel bars. The cells have plate fronts with small openings and open barred rears. There are two steel bunks in each cell. Buckets are used and there is a sink with running water in the small corridor in front of the cells. The cells are painted gray and are located with their backs near the furnace which heats the building. There is also a stove in the cellar which can be used when the furnace is not in operation. The floor is concrete, the side walls are the foundation of the building, and the ceiling the timbers of the floor above. There are two small windows and the interior of the cells cannot be seen without artificial light. The ventilation is very poor.

The lockup is reached through the main entrance of the building down a steep wooden stairway.

The bedding consists of mattresses, blankets and quilts. The janitor said that it was aired twice a year. From its appearance this statement is accepted with reasonable doubt.

The cellar was in very bad condition. In the immediate vicinity of the cells were ashes, wood, old papers, boxes, old heater pipes. Most of the rubbish was very inflammable and constituted a grave fire risk. Everything about the cells was very dirty. To sum up briefly, almost everything about the lockup was what it should not be.

The justice was not in the village and we were not able to ascertain the number of arrests made during the past year, but we learned that tramps have been accommodated and allowed to sleep in the cells. Last year the supervisor stated that but few prisoners are kept over night. Those detained were most unfortunate.

There is no excuse for the condition found. The place could at least be kept clean. Conditions are, if anything, a little worse than they were at the time of the inspection last year. The report made at that time (May 31, 1922) said:

"The condition of the present lockup cannot be tolerated. It might at least be kept clean. It should be immediately cleaned, the windows opened, and someone made responsible for its cleanliness at all times and be kept under supervision when occupied, on account of the danger of fire. If steps are not taken this year to provide a suitable place for this lockup, elsewhere than in the cellar of the present building, I recommend that it be closed."

The objections to the location of this lockup are:

1. It is difficult of access, as it can be reached only by an inside wooden stairway.



2. A cellar is no place for a lockup. It is poorly lighted and ventilated.

3. The public library is located on the first floor of the building and prisoners and tramps must be brought through the same door used by the patrons of the library, many of whom are children.

The present cells could be placed in another location and make a fairly satisfactory lockup.

It is recommended that the authorities of the town of Camden, Oneida county, be cited to show cause at the September meeting of the Commission why the lockup should not be closed in accordance with the provisions of subdivision 8 of section 46 of the Prison Law.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
*Commissioner.*

PHILIP G. ROOSA,  
*Chief Clerk.*

#### VILLAGE LOCKUP—CLAYVILLE

##### ONEIDA COUNTY

Inspected June 29, 1923. J. Stewart Grant, village president; James Murphy, special policeman.

Population of village about 1,200.

Reference is made to my special report under date of September 26, 1922, for description and recommendations. All recommendations therein made have been complied with.

Now recommend:

That a sanitary self-flushing toilet be installed in cell room.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) WALTER W. NICHOLSON,  
*Commissioner.*

#### VILLAGE LOCKUP—FORESTPORT

##### ONEIDA COUNTY

Inspected September 27, 1923. Harry Barber, village president; F. S. Little, deputy sheriff in charge.

This lockup consists of two good steel cells with bunks and mattresses and blankets. It is located in the basement of a wooden building which is light and well ventilated.

Since the last inspection a new stove has been installed as recommended at that time. The place should always have supervision when occupied by a prisoner to guard against the danger of fire.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
*Commissioner.*

#### VILLAGE LOCKUP—NEW HARTFORD

##### ONEIDA COUNTY

Inspected July 7, 1923. Ellis Morris, village president; John A. Sears, police officer.

Population of New Hartford is about 1,800. The village is a prosperous suburb of the City of Utica. It maintains a part-time police officer who has a part-time assistant.

The lockup is in the basement of the village hall, a large brick structure which also houses the post office. A wooden stairway leads to the cell room which is mostly underground. It is about 25 x 18 feet, containing five small windows around the top of the room.

There are two cells, each  $4\frac{1}{2}$  x 7 x 7 feet, in a corner of the room. The room was littered with rubbish and broken boards. Ten bales of waste paper were piled against the cells; back of the cells was more rubbish; several garbage cans were standing close by; a pile of splintered boards was in a corner. The room presented a discreditable appearance. It smelt mouldy and damp.

The cells have two steel bunks with mattresses and one dirty blanket. No toilets are in the cells; the insanitary bucket is in use. The building is connected with water and sewer and toilets can be installed without much trouble or expense.

The furnace of the building is in front of the cells. The room is supposed to have electric light, but the bulbs are missing. Floors and partitions are wood; the food and rubbish make it very inflammable.

It is reported that only a few prisoners are locked in the cells but that they are taken to Utica and never locked up over night. Nevertheless, if this prosperous village wishes to maintain a lockup, it should be decent and sanitary or otherwise should be closed. The cell room should be cleaned up, sanitary toilets of a type approved by the Commission placed in the cells, the rubbish removed, and the place kept clean. Waterproof mattresses should be substituted for the present mattresses when they are discarded.

It is recommended that the authorities of the village be requested to notify the Commission within thirty days after receipt of this report whether they wish to continue the lockup and will clean it up, install sanitary toilets in the cells, and make the cell room sanitary.

If they do not consent to the proposed improvements, that a citation to show cause why the lockup should not be closed be issued.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,  
Commissioner.

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—ORISKANY FALLS ,

### ONEIDA COUNTY

Inspected June 30, 1923. Charles Hathaway, village president; Clinton Oliver, constable.

The population of Oriskany Falls is about 1,100.

The lockup is located in the two-story frame village hall and fire station. It consists of a two-cell round-barred steel cage. Each cell is 5 feet by 5 feet by 7 feet high and is equipped with two hammock bunks and blankets. One cell contains a sanitary flushing toilet and water tap. The steel work is painted, but the cells were in general dirty condition. There is one window in the cell room at the rear and on one side of the cell cage. Stove for heat, and electric light. Ventilation is poor. Floors, side walls and ceiling are wood and in dirty condition.

The constable reports very little use of lockup. Estimates about three detentions per year. If detained person is kept over night, a guard is in attendance. He also stated that fire apparatus would soon be removed to new fire station and present building used solely for lockup purposes.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

When fire apparatus is removed, present place be thoroughly renovated and cleaned. Additional windows be placed, and new modern bunks be installed with sanitary waterproof-covered mattresses and double blankets in each cell.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) WALTER W. NICHOLSON,  
*Commissioner.*

## CITY JAIL—ROME

## ONEIDA COUNTY

Inspected July 5, 1923. William J. Keating, chief of police.

The police department is composed of a chief of police, assistant chief, a night captain, 2 station house keepers, 8 day patrolmen, 8 night patrolmen, and 2 chauffeurs. It has an automobile patrol wagon and an ambulance. The ambulance is used for public purposes and on emergency calls.

Police headquarters is on the first floor of the city building, on North James street. The officers and reserve and locker rooms are in reasonably good condition. The jail is in the rear part of the building.

The men's cell room is about 45 x 40 feet. It has ten small windows near the ceiling, about 8 feet from the floor. A skylight over the cell room has 14 additional small windows.

There are 8 large cells in a block, 4 on each side. Each cell is 8 x 7 x 7 feet and has two steel bunks without mattresses or blankets. The floor of the cell room is cement. A wash basin is in a corner of the room. The south side of the cell room has no electric light.

The toilets in the cells are old iron boxes which sit on a large pipe running through the cells, flushed from the corridor whenever anyone is so disposed. This style of toilet has been condemned in other places by the Commission as insanitary. It creates insanitary conditions and ought to be no longer tolerated in Rome. For a number of years past the Commission has recommended that these toilets be replaced with modern vitreous toilets of a type to be approved by the Commission.

The women's cell room, 25 x 30 feet, is a smaller replica of the men's room. It has 8 small windows near the ceiling and a skylight. It contains two cells, back to back, each 8 x 7 x 7 feet, with the insanitary pipe toilet.

For more than a year the women's cell room has been used as a storage place for confiscated liquor. Women under arrest have been held in the Rome county jail. A large quantity of moonshine whiskey, beer and other liquor, and a number of stills, fill up the corridors and cells. The room smells like a distillery. A city the size of Rome should not be permitted by the county authorities to use the county jail for a women's police station. Women under arrest, many of them drunken and dissolute characters, should not be mingled with the inmates of the county jail. Moreover, the cell room of a city police station is an unfit storage place for liquor. It is reported that the courts have been slow in disposing of the liquor and an order is daily expected. The liquor should be removed at once and the cell made available for the detention of women. Provisions for storage of liquor should be made elsewhere. The cell room and cells need a thorough cleaning, painting, and general renovation and sanitary toilets before the women are placed in them.

No police matron has ever been regularly appointed. Rome has a population of about 27,000 and sections 90 to 96 of the General City Law should be complied with. It provides that in cities containing a popula-



tion of 25,000 or more, one or more police matrons shall be appointed at the city jail designated for the care of female prisoners under arrest, and it shall be the duty of such matron to remain constantly thereat so long as any woman is detained, and shall have care and charge of all women held under arrest in the jail or station to which she is attached.

A separate room, about 40 x 20 feet, is furnished for lodgers and tramps. It has 8 large windows. The lodgers sleep on wooden benches. The room is heated by a large coal stove.

A feature of this jail to be commended is a first-aid room equipped for medical treatment in cases not serious enough to be taken to the hospital.

The records show that 700 men and 34 women were held under detention last year. No record is kept of the lodgers. During the cold weather a large number were given accommodation.

The building is heated by steam and lighted by electricity. It is kept in as good condition as the insanitary toilets and storage of liquor will permit.

It is recommended:

1. That in case the authorities of the city of Rome do not consent within thirty days after receipt of this report to install sanitary toilets in the cells having the pipe toilets, and remove the liquor from the women's cell room, a citation be issued to show cause why the jail should not be closed.
2. That a police matron be appointed, in accordance with the provisions of the General City Law.
3. That the women's cell room be renovated and painted throughout, and the men's cells be repainted.
4. That waterproof mattresses be provided for the cells.
5. That electric light be placed on the south side in the men's cell room.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,  
Commissioner.

## TOWN LOCKUP--SYLVAN BEACH

### ONEIDA COUNTY

Inspected July 8, 1923. A. S. Annis, supervisor; W. A. Palans, chief of police.

Sylvan Beach is a popular summer resort on Lake Oneida. On Sundays and holidays great crowds variously estimated from 3,000 to 20,000 visit the beach. There is a large summer colony who have cottages along the lake and in the grove.

The lockup was originally maintained by the village, which also operated the beach. It was a financial failure and the village corporation was dissolved and the operation of the beach taken over by the town of Vienna. The property of the village corporation is managed by three trustees, or park commissioners, appointed by the Court, who receive the income and must first apply it to maintenance and improvements.

The town rents the police headquarters from the commissioners; the chief of police is appointed by the town board. The beach is open as a pleasure resort from May 1st to October 1st, during which time the lockup is in use. The Chief has four assistants—1 day and 3 night patrolmen, he has the authority to swear in as many extra police as he needs. On Sundays and holidays he has an extra force. The population ranges from 150 in winter to 1,500 or more in summer, aside from the day summer visitors.

Police headquarters is a large two-story frame building. The desk room and Chief's office are on the first floor. In the rear of the desk room is the men's cell room, 30 x 25 feet, lighted and ventilated by four large windows.

There are six cells in a block, three on a side facing the windows. The cells have flat steel bars, and all 5 x 7 x 7 feet each. Each cell contains two steel bunks equipped with mattress and blankets; a bucket is in each cell. An old-style toilet is in a little room adjoining the cell room. It is not in good working order, gives out an odor, and is not sanitary. It should be replaced at once. The income of the beach is reported available for such purposes. Specifications for the new toilet must be submitted to the Commission for approval. When the present mattresses are discarded, waterproof mattresses, to be secured from the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany, should be substituted. A wash basin is in the cell room.

Accommodations for the detention of women are on the second floor. Two small rooms, each 5 x 8 x 7 feet, with an outside window are provided for them. A cot with bed clothing is placed in a room when in use.

Last season 30 men and 3 women were detained. So far this year 9 men have been confined in the cells, and no women. During last season 18 men were given accommodations over night; they were practically all men who missed conveyance busses.

The lockup was clean and well kept and presented a better appearance than the average village lockup.

It is recommended:

1. That a modern toilet be installed in place of the insanitary toilet now in use.
2. That when the present mattresses are discarded, waterproof mattresses be substituted.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,  
*Commissioner.*

#### CITY JAIL—UTICA

##### ONEIDA COUNTY

Inspected July 7, 1923. Fred J. Douglas, mayor; Timothy McCarthy, chief of police. The police force consists of 125 officers, including the Chief, deputy chief, a detective sergeant, 3 lieutenants, 8 sergeants, 10 detectives, 80 patrolmen, 6 motor cycle patrolmen, a fingerprint man, doorman, clerks and assistants. A patrol wagon and an automobile are operated in connection with the department.

During the year ending January 30, 1923, 3,562 persons were arrested of whom 3,311 were male and 251 females. Three hundred and fifty lodgers and tramps were mingled in the cells with men under arrest. This over-crowding creates insanitary conditions which will make the jail subject to a closing order.

Police headquarters are in an old brick building, corner of Washington and Pearl streets. It is combustible, and if burned, valuable records and electrical apparatus would be destroyed.

Utica has outgrown its police accommodations by many years; they are hardly adequate for a city half its size, and are certainly inadequate and unfit for a prosperous city of 100,000 population.

It has for years been the practice to send police prisoners to the county jail in Utica if necessary to detain them over twelve hours. The county jail is inadequate and such prisoners cannot be legally separated.

They are usually housed with men serving sentence, which is contrary to law.

The men's cell room is on the first floor; it is about 50 x 18 feet, containing ten flat-barred steel cells, each  $4\frac{1}{2}$  x 7 x 7 feet. It is lighted and ventilated by 12 windows. Each cell has two steel bunks, one above the other; no mattresses are furnished; there is also a toilet in each cell which are obsolete and have iron tops, many of which are rusted into holes and badly defaced. A wash basin is in the corner of the cell room.

The cells are often overcrowded. In cold weather lodgers and tramps are placed in the cells with men under arrest. This is a reprehensible practice. Most large cities have municipal lodging houses; small cities, and even some villages, have a lodging room connected with the police station.

A room between the first and second floors contains two cells similar to those in the men's cell room. These are used for minors and the better class of prisoners. They are provided with waterproof mattresses.

The women's detention room is on the second floor. It is about 18 x 15 feet and has two large windows. It contains two clean beds furnished with white sheets and pillow cases. A matron is constantly in charge; her room adjoins the detention room. A bath room equipped with a tub, toilet and lavatory is available to the women.

An assembly hall for the police is on the third floor. The police receive their daily orders and instructions in this room; it also contains their lockers and is a general utility room for the patrolmen.

The detective bureau has an office on the second floor; small rooms are used for finger print purposes and the electric signal system. All the rooms are congested and the building is years behind the needs of the department and impedes efficient administration.

It is recommended:

1. That a new fireproof centrally-located police headquarters and jail be erected without unreasonable delay which will be adequate for the number of prisoners detained and the efficiency of the department.

2. That no lodgers and tramps be mingled in the cells with men under arrest. If this practice is continued a citation should be issued to show cause why the jail should not be closed.

3. That waterproof mattresses, which can be secured from the Superintendent of State Prisons, be furnished in the cells.

4. That the tops of the toilets be repaired.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,

Commissioner.

## TOWN LOCKUP—VERNON

### ONEIDA COUNTY

Inspected July 7, 1923. C. F. Youngs, supervisor; Lyle Jones, town clerk.

Population of the village of Vernon is about 700.

The Vernon lockup is maintained by the town and used when necessary by the village. The village has no police officer. Andrew Jacob, constable and deputy sheriff, is the only officer; he also has charge of the lockup. Few arrests are reported and not many lodgers housed.

The lockup is in an old wooden one and one-half story building on Peterborough street in the village of Vernon. The building is about 25 x 18 feet, containing 7 large windows on the first floor. It is heated by a coal stove and lighted by electric lights. The room outside of the cell



is fitted up as a court room, and town board meetings are sometimes held there.

The cell is a flat latticed steel cage, 5 x 7 x 7 feet, in a corner of the room; it has two steel bunks; no sanitary toilet or water is in the building; a bucket is in the cell. The village is said to have no water or sewerage system. The bunks are equipped with mattresses and quilts. When the present mattresses are discarded, waterproof mattresses should be substituted, which can be secured from the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany.

Wooden boards and a box were piled on top of the cell; these should be removed and the cell kept clear. No lock was on the cell door. I could not learn whether the lock was lost; if it has been, it should be replaced at once.

The room was clean and bright; the building is inflammable and when anyone is detained a guard should always be at hand.

It is recommended:

1. That a lock be secured for the cell.
2. That the boards and box be removed from the top of cell and cell kept clean.
3. That when the present mattresses are discarded waterproof mattresses be secured.
4. That someone remain on guard when a prisoner is detained, on account of the danger of fire.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,

Commissioner.

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—WATERVILLE

### ONEIDA COUNTY

Inspected July 6, 1923. J. R. Tyler, village president; James Templeton, chief of police.

Population of Waterville is about 1,600.

The police force consists of the Chief and a night policeman.

The lockup is in the basement of the village fire house, an old brick building on the main street; a separate entrance opens into the lockup. The basement room is about 30 x 20 feet, lighted and ventilated by six windows, each 4½ feet square. Three cells are across one end of the basement, each 7 x 10 x 8 feet. The fronts and partitions are wooden, lined on the inside with metal, and connected by bars in front and having barred doors. A window opens into each end cell; the middle cell is dark and unfit for use; it is reported never used except for storage.

Each cell has a wooden bunk, and one blanket is provided. At least one of the cells should have a mattress. A waterproof mattress used generally throughout the State can be purchased from the Superintendent of State Prisons. A wash basin is in the outside room and an old sanitary toilet is in a little room at the foot of the staircase. The room is heated by a coal stove and lighted by electricity.

Few arrests are reported.

When a person is locked up the night man is reported to "come and go." He should not go. The building is not fireproof and needs someone constantly on guard.

It is recommended:

1. That at least one waterproof mattress be supplied for a bunk.

2. That when anyone is in the lockup at night the night watchman stay in the lockup continually.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,  
*Commissioner.*

### VILLAGE LOCKUP—BALDWINSVILLE

#### ONONDAGA COUNTY

Inspected August 22, 1923. William R. Sullivan, village president; Edward McCarthy, chief of police.

The population of Baldwinsville is about 3,700.

This lockup is located in a two-story brick and stone building known as the village hall, West Genesee street. The building was erected about twelve years ago and is a substantial one. The lockup occupies a large room in the rear with three cells of plate steel with square barred fronts. Each cell is equipped with one bunk with waterproof-covered mattress and one self-flushing toilet. The corridor is roomy and has three high outside windows, each covered on the outside with heavy iron gratings. The lockup is heated during the cold weather by a large sheet-iron coal stove. Electric lights used.

The lockup was used about fifty times during the past year. Women prisoners, if detained over night, are always sent to the county jail at Syracuse.

Contract has been let for new toilets, as approved by the State Commission of Prisons.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

That there be constant attendance when prisoners are kept over night.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) WALTER W. NICHOLSON,  
*Commissioner.*

### TOWN LOCKUP—CAMILLUS

#### ONONDAGA COUNTY

Inspected August 22, 1923. George I. Champlain, village president. Population of village about 1,200.

This lockup consists of two latticed steel cells in a room on the main floor of the town hall and fire house which is a two-story brick building. Each cell is provided with bunk and bedding and a self-flushing toilet with wooden seat. There is a lavatory and urinal in the corridor, also electric light, and the cells face a sash door and transom and are fairly light.

Cells have been painted a white enamel as recommended in last inspection. New mattresses have been furnished, covered with brown denim, and two blankets provided for each cell.

The lockup is well kept and is said to be very little used.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) WALTER W. NICHOLSON,  
*Commissioner.*

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—EAST SYRACUSE

## ONONDAGA COUNTY

Inspected August 30, 1923.

Population about 4,000.

Charles Hughes, village president.

This lockup remains as described in previous reports of April 10, 1922 and November 28, 1922.

The plumbing work involved in the installation of toilets and lavatories is finished and the lockup presents a clean and modern appearance.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) WALTER W. NICHOLSON,

Commissioner.

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—ELBRIDGE

## ONONDAGA COUNTY

Inspected August 22, 1923. Harold O. Clark, village president.

This lockup remains the same as described in the last report of inspection. It consists of two wooden cells in a one-story wing at the side of of the village hall, which is a small frame structure in a poor state of repair. The room has two windows, electric and oil light, and a coal stove. The cells have flat barred doors, wooden bunks, and some bedding in poor condition.

The village clerk stated that the lockup was not used.

Most lockups of this description have gone out of existence in New York State and if this one is no longer needed it would be well for the village board to pass a resolution officially closing it and file a copy of same with the State Commission of Prisons. Whenever used, it should be kept under careful supervision on account of the danger of fire.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) WALTER W. NICHOLSON,

Commissioner.

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—FABIUS

## ONONDAGA COUNTY

Inspected December 10, 1923. Lyman Rogers, village president; J. B. Hills, village clerk.

Population of village about 400.

This so-called lockup is located in a two-story wooden building, known as a fire house. It consists of one wooden barred cell, about 5 feet by 7 feet by 9 feet high, unpainted and in very poor condition. It looks more like an animal pen than anything intended for human use. There is no heat in the building and if used at night is lighted by oil lamps. No human being should be confined in this lockup unless there is someone in constant attendance, as the fire hazard is very bad.

I recommend that the village authorities pass an appropriate resolution closing the lockup, filing a copy with the Commission. The lockup should then be dismantled and removed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) WALTER W. NICHOLSON,

Commissioner.



## VILLAGE LOCKUP—JORDAN

## ONONDAGA COUNTY

Inspected August 22, 1923. A. I. Rising, village president.

Population about 1,000.

Lockup is located in rear of ground floor of village hall, a two-story brick structure which houses village trustees' offices, village library, and fire department. Steam heat and electric lights.

Large cell room contains two cell cages of iron bar construction. Each cell about 5 x 6 x 7 feet high, equipped with two folding latticed steel bunks with mattresses and blankets, and automatic flush toilets and wash basin. Cell room contains two large windows.

Cell room and cage have recently been painted with white enamel, as recommended in a previous report of the Commission. Ample light and air from outside windows. Concrete floor pitched to drain. Sanitary condition very good.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) WALTER W. NICHOLSON,

Commissioner.

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—LIVERPOOL

## ONONDAGA COUNTY

Inspected August 30, 1923.

Irving Fairchild, village president.

Lockup in care of George Wiegand, street commissioner.

No detentions since last inspection. Lockup remains same as when last reported.

Sanitary conditions good.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) WALTER W. NICHOLSON,

Commissioner.

## LOCKUP—LONG BRANCH PARK

## ONONDAGA COUNTY

Inspected August 30, 1923.

This lockup is in exactly the same condition and situation as described in the report of last visitation—September 7, 1922.

It is substantial, well cared for, and entirely suitable for the occasional use required in the preservation of order at this day resort.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) WALTER W. NICHOLSON,

Commissioner.

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—MANLIUS

## ONONDAGA COUNTY

Inspected September 29, 1923. James Littler, village president.

Population 1,500.

Officer in charge, William Blackman.

Lockup is located at rear of ground floor of two-story frame Village Hall.

Large cell room well lighted and ventilated. Contains three strong wooden cells with iron barred doors. Each cell contains a small iron-barred window.

Hot air furnace heat and electric lights.

Sanitary toilet and sink with running water located in cell room outside of cells.

Each cell equipped with iron cot, mattress, blankets and pillow.

Sanitary condition good.

When this lockup is occupied constant supervision should be provided, as the type of construction involves considerable fire risk.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) WALTER W. NICHOLSON,

Commissioner.

### VILLAGE LOCKUP—MARCELLUS

#### ONONDAGA COUNTY

Inspected August 28, 1923. James McNair, village president.

Population of village about 1,000.

This village has no police officers and of course the lockup is seldom used except that an occasional arrest is made by the town constables or state police.

The lockup consists of two steel cells of square bars located in a rear corner on the main floor of the fire house. There are five full-sized windows, electric light, and coal stove. The floor, ceiling and walls, like the rest of the building, are entirely of wood, making the cells a fire trap unless carefully guarded when occupied.

The village has no sewerage system, but there is a sink with water in the fire house. Buckets are provided in each cell.

Each bunk was provided with mattress and blankets.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the lockup receive careful supervision at all times when occupied.

2. That bedding be renovated.

3. That stored carpets, etc., be removed from cells.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) WALTER W. NICHOLSON,

Commissioner.

### VILLAGE LOCKUP—SKANEATELES

#### ONONDAGA COUNTY

Inspected August 28, 1923. S. A. Kane, village president.

Population of village 1,500.

Detentions average about twelve a year.

This lockup is located in the village hall and fire station, a two-story substantial brick structure. It occupies a good-sized room with separate entrance and is provided with modern equipment and was found in good condition.

There are two good steel cells with round bar fronts, each provided with steel bunk, modern toilet and wash basin. The room is well lighted and ventilated and has steam heat and electric light. The floor is of smooth composition flooring and is provided with an extra faucet for hosing out.

It is recommended that mattresses with waterproof cases and blankets, such as can be obtained from the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany, be provided for each cell.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) WALTER W. NICHOLSON,  
*Commissioner.*

### VILLAGE LOCKUP—SOLVAY

#### ONONDAGA COUNTY

Inspected August 28, 1923. Francis Worth, village president; H. J. Hunt, chief of police.

Population about 8,000.

This is a modern police station and lockup, located in the village hall, a substantial two-story and basement brick building.

The lockup contains a department with four good cells for men and a room with two cells for women. Each department is light, well equipped, and is cared for by the janitor who apparently is doing excellent work, as the lockup, including fixtures, was thoroughly clean.

The interior is painted and was in fine condition.

The total number of arrests during 1922 was 536, of which number 38 were females and 29 were juveniles.

#### RECOMMENDATION

That mattresses with waterproof cases such as can be secured from the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany, and blankets, be provided.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) WALTER W. NICHOLSON,  
*Commissioner.*

### LOCKUP—STATE FAIR GROUNDS—SYRACUSE

#### ONONDAGA COUNTY

Inspected August 30, 1923.

This lockup is used only during State Fair week, early in September each year.

It is antiquated and insecure; located in Police Headquarters, an old two-story wooden building; consists of two wooden cells. In case of fire there would be great danger to any occupant of the lockup. This type of lockup is obsolete, even in very small villages, and cannot be recognized by the Prison Commission as a suitable or safe place in which to detain persons charged with violations.

As it is maintained by a coordinate branch of the State Government—the State Fair Commission—it is not unreasonable to ask the Fair Commission to observe the law of the State of New York with regard to the lockup and its equipment.

A great opportunity for educational work for the benefit of towns and villages is being ignored.

It is recommended that the State Fair Commission be again requested to provide a modern and suitable lockup on the State Fair Grounds at Syracuse.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) WALTER W. NICHOLSON,  
*Commissioner.*



## VILLAGE LOCKUP—TULLY

## ONONDAGA COUNTY

Inspected December 10, 1923. Dr. H. C. Padget, village president; Mr. Parks, constable.

Population of village about 800.

This lockup is located in one end of a frame building operated by the village as a power station. It is said that the village will soon abandon the power station. It consists of a single steel barred cage about 6 x 8 x 7 feet high, placed in a room only a little larger than the cage.

There are no toilet facilities. Steam heat and electric light are furnished from the power station. There is water supply and a sewer system in the village.

No bunks or bedding are furnished. There are four narrow hinged planks attached to the inner side of the cage, but it is impossible to see how they could be successfully used as bunks.

On the day of inspection all of the floor space within the cell room was used for storing a large quantity of pipes, pipe fitting, valves, etc.

This lockup in its present condition is not a fit place in which to detain any human being.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That a new and modern lockup be constructed.
2. That until a new lockup is built the present lockup be cleaned up and kept clean.
3. That constant attendance be provided whenever anyone may be detained in present lockup.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) WALTER W. NICHOLSON,  
*Commissioner.*

## CITY JAIL—CANANDAIGUA

## ONTARIO COUNTY

Inspected March 21, 1923. Henry C. Beeman chief of police.

This jail occupies the basement floor of the City Hall. It has been fully described in former reports of inspection. The jail was remodeled in 1916 and the plans were approved by the State Commission of Prisons. The basement is largely above grade with areaways at the sides and the interior construction is fairly modern and was in good condition.

The cells in the men's department are in need of repainting and the bunks should be furnished with waterproof mattresses. These can be secured from the Superintendent of State Prisons, Albany, and are being used with satisfaction in many city jails and lockups.

This jail was provided with separate quarters for females and juveniles and a room for lodgers. The lodgers' room has been turned into a comfort station and the lodgers allowed to occupy the men's cell room. The detention room is not used for jail purposes. This room is available for lodgers, as females are usually taken at once to the county jail a few blocks distant. When this jail was remodeled it was the understanding that lodgers would be excluded from the cell rooms. This should be adhered to, as there is plenty of room for this class in the detention room which is only used for storage purposes. Appropriating two departments of the city jail for other purposes renders the jail inadequate and is open to severe criticism.

This is a very good city jail, light, well heated and ventilated, and is equipped with good sanitary facilities. Prisoners are provided with food from a nearby restaurant if detained over meal time.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That lodgers be excluded from the cell rooms.
2. That the cell bunks be furnished with waterproof mattresses.
3. That the interior of the men's cell room and cells be painted with white enamel paint.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
*Chief Inspector.*

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—CLIFTON SPRINGS

## ONTARIO COUNTY

Inspected June 11, 1923. John Sheehan, village president.

This lockup is in the rear end of the village hall and contains two modern steel cells with toilet and lavatory in each, also bunk with mattress and blankets. The lockup has steam heat and electric light. There is also a detention room for females; it contains a cot bed, mattress, blankets, toilet and lavatory.

Only a few arrests are made. Lodgers are allowed to sleep in the cells. This practice should be stopped and if lodgers are to be cared for a separate place should be provided.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That waterproof cases for the mattresses be provided. These can be secured from the Superintendent of State Prisons, Albany.
2. That lodgers be excluded from the lockup.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
*Commissioner.*

## CITY JAIL—GENEVA

## ONTARIO COUNTY

Inspected March 22, 1923. Daniel Kane, chief of police.

The city jail and police headquarters are located in the basement of the Municipal Building. The basement is well above grade and large windows afford satisfactory means of sunlight and ventilation.

There is a room with twelve cells for men, a room with four cells for females, and another with two cells for juveniles or other classes of inmates whom it is desired to detain separately. The cells are all provided with steel bunks, mattresses with covers, blankets, and toilet facilities. Waterproof cases for the mattresses, such as are furnished by the Superintendent of State Prisons, would be a desirable improvement, as they are vermin-proof and can be easily washed.

The jail was clean and in good condition throughout. It is cared for by the janitor and is under supervision of officers both day and night.

About 500 arrests per year are made, including traffic violations. When females are detained it is claimed that a matron is in charge.

When this jail was installed, a ward for the insane was fitted up in quarters adjacent to the jail, but it has never been used, as the authorities of Geneva understand that it does not comply with certain requirements of the State Hospital Commission. On different occasions recently four insane persons were held in the jail cells. This has been held by the Attorney-General to be in violation of the Insanity Law and the city

officials and State Hospital Commission have been notified of the matter at different times, but so far as information is available nothing has been done about it. Certainly, the jail cells are not as suitable for this purpose as the quarters intended for such use, and it would seem that the matter should be adjusted with the State Hospital Commission without further delay.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
*Chief Inspector*

### TOWN LOCKUP—PHELPS

#### ONTARIO COUNTY

Inspected June 9, 1923. J. L. Salisbury, supervisor; Charles H. Burk, town clerk.

This is a very good lockup, located in the town hall on the ground floor. It has two modern cells with bunks and toilets in the cells and lavatory in the corridor. The building has steam heat and electric light. The bunks are provided with blankets but no mattresses. Waterproof covered mattresses should be provided. These were recommended in the last report of inspection, and in the correspondence which followed the town clerk agreed to furnish waterproof mattresses.

The place was clean.

#### RECOMMENDATION

That waterproof mattresses be ordered from the Superintendent of State Prisons without further delay.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
*Commissioner.*

### TOWN LOCKUP—VICTOR

#### ONTARIO COUNTY

Inspected June 9, 1923. C. A. Phillips, supervisor.

There is no change in this lockup; it remains the same as previously reported. There are two latticed steel cages in a room in the rear end of the town hall, on the ground floor. There are in each cell a toilet, lavatory and two steel bunks with blankets but no mattresses. The building is brick, has steam heat and electric light. One window furnishes all the day light which is not very ample. The place was fairly clean.

It is recommended that waterproof covered mattresses be provided. These can be secured from the Superintendent of State Prisons, Albany, at a nominal cost. This was recommended in the last report of inspection but the town board has declined to take any action concerning the matter. Supervision of the lockup when occupied should not be neglected.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
*Commissioner.*

### TOWN LOCKUP—CENTRAL VALLEY

#### ORANGE COUNTY

Inspected May 24, 1923. W. A. McClellan, supervisor.

Central Valley has a population of about 800 in the hamlet which



is not incorporated. The lockup is located in a rear room on the main floor of the town hall and fire station which is an excellent two-story stucco building. The room has a separate rear entrance and is equipped with two cells of round steel barred tops and fronts.

Each cell has a toilet, lavatory, bunk and mattress with comfortables. Waterproof mattresses and blankets should be provided. Such mattresses can be secured from the Superintendent of State Prisons and are desirable for lockup purposes. They are easy to keep clean and free from vermin.

The lockup has electric light, steam heat, and is fairly well lighted and ventilated.

The officer in charge stated that the lockup was used approximately a dozen times a year for detention purposes. As the room is practically fireproof it is without supervision at night except that a portion of the building is otherwise used for residential purposes and there is usually someone present.

#### RECOMMENDATION

That waterproof mattresses and blankets be provided.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

*Chief Inspector.*

#### VILLAGE LOCKUP—CHESTER

##### ORANGE COUNTY

Inspected May 24, 1923. J. S. Murray, village president; H. W. Wood, trustee.

This village has a population of about 1200.

The lockup has been fully described in previous reports of inspections and was found to be practically the same. It is said to be very little used.

Originally there were two concrete cells or rooms with barred fronts facing a small corridor at the end of which there is one small window. Since the last inspection the smaller cell has been abandoned for lockup purposes and is used for storage. The lockup is in the basement of the fire station but at this point is entirely above grade. The interior of the cell is plastered and kept whitewashed and the cell equipment consists of wooden bunks, blankets, self-flushing toilet, and wash basin.

This lockup is far from modern and because of its location any extensive alteration which would render it very much better is a difficult matter. It would be possible however, to remove the interior and install one steel cell with modern sanitary facilities. This cell could be set facing the outer wall in which two good sized or one double window could be installed. The principal objection to the present lockup is lack of sunlight and ventilation to keep it habitable. The only heating facilities provided are a small section of steam pipe near the ceiling, which of course is useless when the main heating system is not in operation.

If necessary to maintain a lockup at Chester, it would seem that something more modern could be worked out. To meet the immediate needs at least one waterproof mattress should be provided, the interior kept clean, and painted. Supervision during the night when occupied should not be neglected. I was assured that this was already provided for and would be carefully observed in the future.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

*Chief Inspector.*

## TOWN LOCKUP—HIGHLAND FALLS

## ORANGE COUNTY

Inspected May 24, 1923. Chester Weyant, supervisor.

This lockup was recently installed in a room on the ground floor of the fire station. The matter was presented to the Commission for approval and apparently the details as planned have been worked out in the construction.

There are two new steel cells of round bar construction, placed on cement. The rest of the floor is wood, the walls and ceiling of plaster which should be kept painted a light color. There are two good-sized windows which are not barred; they are in the rear of the building and at a considerable height from the ground so that translucent glass will probably not be necessary.

There is one toilet which is located in the room in front of the cells. This is an ordinary toilet with wooden seat and was already installed in the room before the quarters were taken over for lockup purposes. Modern integral seat toilets in the cells would have been better.

No mattresses have as yet been furnished. Comfortables are used. Sanitary waterproof mattresses should at once be ordered from the Superintendent of State Prisons, Albany, and blankets are more satisfactory than comfortables for use in lockups.

The chief estimated the number of arrests to be about 90 to 100 per year, including traffic violations, and that probably the number detained would not exceed 30 during the same period. Lodgers are not permitted to use the lockup.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the windows be barred.
2. That waterproof mattresses be provided at once.
3. That the interior be painted a light color, preferably white enamel.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Chief Inspector.

## CITY JAIL—MIDDLETOWN

## ORANGE COUNTY

Inspected April 11, 1923. Robert Lawrence, mayor; John D. McCoach, chief of police. There are also 15 officers and a police matron is employed, subject to call when her services are required.

The jail is located in the basement of the city hall underneath police headquarters, and consists of eight modern cells for men and a separate room with two cells for women. The cells generally used for persons under arrest are on the sides facing windows and are light. They are kept locked and the cells on the opposite side, facing a brick wall are used for the housing of lodgers. The cell equipment consists of toilet, lavatory, steel bunk provided with mattress and blanket. The toilets are self-flushing with wooden seats. Modern vitreous, one-piece toilets with flushometers would be a great improvement, although the present ones are in working order. There is a shower bath in each department.

The jail quarters are of fireproof construction, connected with the first floor by an iron stairway. The building is heated by steam and lighted by electricity.

A janitor is employed to care for the cleanliness of the jail and at the time of inspection it was in a clean condition.

The number of arrests during 1922 was 543, and 677 lodgers were cared for in the cell room. This should not be tolerated as there is an extra room originally intended for this purpose and could easily be fitted up for use. This has been recommended in several previous reports of inspection. Cells are not required for lodgers and there is no good reason why the jail which is intended for arrested persons should be turned into a lodging house for so many of this class.

It has also been recommended in former reports that the mattresses be provided with waterproof cases or new waterproof mattresses purchased. These can now be secured through the Superintendent of State Prisons in Albany and are being used with excellent results in many city jails and lockups throughout the State.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That a separate room for lodgers be provided.
2. That waterproof mattresses be provided for the cells.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
Chief Inspector.

#### VILLAGE LOCKUP—MONROE

##### ORANGE COUNTY

Inspected May 24, 1923. H. A. Newbury, village president; Henry Osterhout, chief of police.

The population of Monroe is about 1,600.

The lockup consists of a one-story building of concrete blocks, owned by the firemen and leased to the village. It is situated in the rear of the village hall, near the central portion of the town.

There is a room with two good steel cells for men and a detention room with separate entrance intended for females and juveniles. The cells are furnished with toilets, lavatories, mattresses and comfortables. The detention room has a cot bed and enclosed toilet facilities. The floor is cement, ceiling metal, and sidewalls concrete. The building is provided with steam heat and electric light. Sunlight and ventilation are by means of several good-sized windows.

This is a modern lockup, but its lack of care is to be regretted. The floor needed sweeping, the toilets were unclean, and the mattresses and quilts wet and soggy. The mattresses should have been provided with waterproof cases for their protection; now they are ruined and new ones will be required. The steel work was dirty.

This matter was discussed in a report dated April 20, 1922, which stated as follows: "It is a matter of regret that public money should be expended for a good building and that it should then be allowed to lapse into such a condition."

The care of this lockup would be a simple matter if someone were employed and made responsible for its cleanliness. There is a janitor in charge of the village hall but not the lockup.

The Chief stated that the lockup was only occasionally used for detention purposes.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the lockup be cleaned and someone made responsible for its cleanliness in the future.
2. That waterproof mattresses be purchased from the Superintendent of State Prisons, Albany.



3. That blankets instead of comfortables be supplied. If this lockup is not kept clean it should be closed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
Chief Inspector.

### VILLAGE LOCKUP—MONTGOMERY

#### ORANGE COUNTY

Inspected May 25, 1923. Harry Crabtree, village president.

The population of the village is about 900.

The lockup consists of two large concrete cells in a room in the basement of the fire house, which is an excellent two story pressed brick building. The room is largely below grade, has three small basement windows, and consequently some dampness is present when there is no fire. The walls are whitewashed; paint should be used. The wall and floor in front of the cells were wet, which seemed to be due to the water running in over the window sills. This should be remedied and could probably be accomplished by the use of drain tile, cinders or gravel.

Each cell has a barred door, toilet, wash basin, iron cot bed, and blankets. Waterproof mattresses should be provided and the blankets kept hanging up when not in use. Such mattresses can be secured from the Superintendent of State Prisons, Albany. The janitor should be employed to look after the matter of cleanliness of the lockup; otherwise, it is liable to become unfit for use.

The constable stated that no lodgers were housed and that the lock-up was used about six times during the year. The building is said to be under supervision during the night when any one is locked in the place.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Provide proper drainage outside of windows.
2. Secure waterproof mattresses and keep blankets hanging up when not in use.
3. Employ some one regularly as caretaker of the lockup.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
Chief Inspector.

### CITY JAIL—NEWBURGH

#### ORANGE COUNTY

Inspected April 13, 1923. Henry M. Leonard, mayor; William J. McKay, city manager; Fred G. Brown, chief of police.

The population of Newburgh is said to be about 31,000.

The city jail is situated adjacent to police headquarters and the justice's court room in the City Hall, and consists of a two-story annex of nearly fireproof construction. There are five steel cells for men on the first floor, each provided with wooden bunk, toilet, and wash basin. This room has a skylight, three windows, good cement floor, electric light, and steam heat.

On the second floor are two rooms for the detention of females, juveniles, or other persons whom it is desired to detain separately. The small room is used temporarily for storage purposes. As it is liable to be needed at any time for the purposes for which it was constructed, its use for storage should be discontinued. The jail is none too large for

the needs of the city and every part should be kept available for detention purposes. These detention rooms have composition flooring, steel ceiling, toilets and lavatories, steam heat, and electric light. Ventilation and sunlight are fairly satisfactory. The interior is kept well painted. The stairs are of fireproof material.

Total number of arrests, including traffic violations, etc., during 1922 was 617, of which 21 were juveniles and 38 women. Five of the juveniles and eight of the women were detained. A police matron is employed, subject to call when her services are required. Some arrangement should be made for the proper care of juveniles detained in some place other than a jail, in accordance with the provisions of the new Children's Court law.

During 1922 some 749 lodgers were housed in the tramp room in the basement of the City Hall. The basement is not finished off, the lodgers' quarters simply consisting of a wooden partition enclosing one corner of the space and fitted up with wooden benches, toilet and lavatory. The room has three small windows, electric light, and steam heat. There were four lodgers at the time of inspection and the place was very foul-smelling. It would seem that odors from this room would permeate the entire building. If the city is to continue housing this class, better ventilated and more sanitary quarters are needed.

The jail is cared for by the janitor who is subject to direction from the chief of police, and was clean and in order.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That every part of the jail be kept available for detention purposes.
  2. That an improved lodgers' quarters be provided.
  3. That waterproof mattresses be provided for the men's cells.
- These can be secured from the Superintendent of State Prisons, Albany.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
Chief Inspector.

#### CITY JAIL—PORT JERVIS

##### ORANGE COUNTY

Inspected April 12, 1923. Peter C. Rutan, mayor; Edward V. Moorehead, chief of police.

Since about March 15th this city has experienced serious trouble with its sewerage system and after considerable investigation and excavation in the streets it is claimed that the difficulty was found to be caused by the breaking or crushing of the principal sewer main at a certain point, practically putting the system out of commission. The trunk discharges into the Delaware river and is said to carry no storm water, there being separate mains for that purpose.

When the river is high a pumping station has been provided for the purpose of expelling sewage from the mains and preventing backflow.

The city jail is located in the basement of the city hall, which is an old three-story and basement brick building with a wooden interior, originally used as a hotel and not especially adapted for municipal purposes. The jail equipment consists of three latticed steel cells for men, and on the third floor is a similar cell for the detention of females. There is a separate room in the basement, adjacent to the jail, which is provided with a wooden platform and used for the care of lodgers.

Each cell and the lodgers' room were equipped with a trapped one-piece short hopper closet connected through the back of the cell to a cast iron riser. The flush of these toilets was always insufficient. Re-

cently, by order of Dr. G. Otto Pobe, health officer, the jail was condemned and its use discontinued for the present. The toilets were all disconnected and the outlets plugged. I was credibly informed that sewage had backed up into the jail, covering the floor to a considerable depth. While this had receded at the time of my visit, there was still some sewage on the floor and a foul odor was present. The local health authorities are to be commended for their prompt action in the premises.

This jail has never been satisfactory and has been the source of considerable criticism in the past. In 1918 the city officials were cited before the Commission to show cause why the jail should not be closed. This was the result of a similar insanitary condition, and at that time a minor change was made in the sewer piping from the building to the street main and it was thought the difficulty had been overcome. It is now claimed that this did not have the desired effect and that the piping has been dug up and changed several times but without satisfactory results. In 1918 a fire escape was also installed on one side of the building connecting with the detention room on the third floor. This room has a wooden interior, unbarred windows, and no toilet facilities in the cells. There is a bathroom adjoining. At present this small room with one cell without toilet facilities is being made to suffice for the city jail. It is utterly inadequate and not suitable for such use. The records show that during the past year 394 arrests were made, of which number 28 were females. It was stated that approximately fifty per cent. were detained in the jail. During the same period 678 lodgers were cared for.

As the State Commission of Prisons is authorized by law to close any city jail or lockup which becomes inadequate or insanitary, it might be advisable to institute the necessary proceedings in accordance with the provisions of subdivision 8 of section 46 of the Prison Law. However, it seems obvious that a new, adequate and sanitary jail is needed in Port Jervis which will be free from the objectionable conditions so frequently complained of in connection with the present one.

The city owns a strip of land adjacent to the City Hall and a two-story fireproof jail which would be satisfactory might be constructed on this site, on plans approved by the Commission of Prisons. It would seem imperative, to meet the immediate needs, that a temporary jail be provided, either in rented quarters or other city property. I inspected rooms in the old fire house which, it was stated, were the only ones available in the public buildings. These are not well adapted to jail purposes, but as a mere temporary expedient it might be possible to fit up one of these rooms without extensive alteration. It would be necessary to first submit a sketch plan and specifications to the Commission for approval.

#### RECOMMENDATION

That the city officials take prompt action to provide a new modern jail and also a temporary jail, and that plans be submitted to the State Commission of Prisons for approval; otherwise, the authorities should be cited at the next meeting to show cause why the present city jail should not be closed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Chief Inspector.

#### CITY JAIL—PORT JERVIS

#### ORANGE COUNTY

Inspected October 31, 1923. Peter C. Rutan, mayor; Edward V. Moorehead, chief of police.



At the last inspection in April, 1923, this jail had been condemned by the health officer, the toilets removed, and the outlets plugged because sewage had backed up into the jail. In the report of inspection made at that time it was stated as follows:

"This jail has never been satisfactory and has been the source of considerable criticism in the past. In 1918 the city officials were cited before the Commission to show cause why the jail should not be closed. This was the result of a similar insanitary condition, and at that time a minor change was made in the sewer piping from the building to the street main and it was thought the difficulty had been overcome. It is now claimed that this did not have the desired effect and that the piping has been dug up and changed several times but without satisfactory results. \* \* \* \* \* However, it seems obvious that a new, adequate and sanitary jail is needed in Port Jervis which will be free from the objectionable conditions so frequently complained of in connection with the present one."

During the past spring a new sewer main was laid through the lower part of the city to the river, the jail was renovated, thoroughly painted white, and the old toilets restored. The jail was also furnished with waterproof mattresses and it has since been in use for the detention of prisoners, which average in the neighborhood of fifty per month. A considerable number of lodgers are housed in the tramp room during the winter.

The jail is located in the basement of the City Hall, which is an old building formerly a hotel. The whole building is said to be inadequate for the needs of the city. It is a three-story brick structure with an interior of wood, is far from modern, and in no respect a credit to the city.

On the third floor is a small room with one cell used for the detention of women, juveniles and insane persons. The cell is equipped with a steel bunk, waterproof mattress and blankets, but no toilet, water or heating facilities, except there is a bath room with a very small radiator, toilet and bath tub adjacent. It is extremely doubtful if this detention room can be heated at all in cold weather with the very limited facilities provided, considering the fact that it is a corner room and so remote from the heating plant. Although there is a fire escape leading to this room, the danger to prisoners locked in the cell is great, because the room is practically without supervision during the night and two stories above the police offices. The door to the fire escape could not be opened on this occasion, as was the case at the time of inspection in April.

No matron is employed, but it was stated that a representative from the Charities Department was present occasionally when women prisoners were held in the lockup.

At the time of inspection the men's jail was not clean and showed lack of care generally. The new paint was badly marred in places, everything was covered with black dust, and the floor was in need of hosing out. One of the toilets was out of order.

An unusual condition exists here in that the chief of police, who is responsible for the proper care of prisoners and conduct of the jail, has no authority over the janitor or caretaker in the direction of his work. This matter should be corrected at once and the jail kept clean.

After conferring with members of the board of health, no assurance could be given that the back-flow of sewage would not occur again in times of freshet and render the jail useless.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That a new city jail be provided on plans approved by the State Commission of Prisons.

2. That the present jail be given proper care at all times, and the toilet now out of commission be repaired.

3. That the room on the third floor be properly heated and guarded when occupied, and the door to the fire escape be made operative.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

*Chief Inspector.*

### LOCKUP—TUXEDO

#### ORANGE COUNTY

Inspected October 31, 1923. G. O. Bush, chief of the Tuxedo Park Association Police.

This lockup and police headquarters are the property of the Park Association of which Albert Manville is Secretary. The lockup is also used by the township.

The lockup is located in a one-story stone annex to the rear of the gate house in which is located the police offices. The equipment consists of three latticed steel cells, each furnished with a steel and wooden bunk and there is a flushing toilet in one cell. The toilet is the old hopper type with wooden seat which was broken. The toilet should be replaced with a modern vitreous toilet with integral seat, operated by flushometer. The water mains are apparently filled with corrosion, so that considerable time is required to fill the present tank. New mains are doubtless badly needed and would be necessary in order to operate a flushometer, as considerable pressure is required. There is a wash basin in the office and there is practically no pressure at the faucet. A modern lavatory or wash basin with faucet should be furnished to the cells.

The cells face windows and the room is light and fairly well ventilated when the windows are open. The cells are of open bar construction, permitting a circulation of heat and air. There is one hot water radiator in the room. The cells are painted black instead of white, or a light color. White enamel which can be washed is preferable.

The records show that 14 persons were detained under arrest during the present year, and during the winter about 10 lodgers per month are housed. The building is said to be under supervision at all times. A good state of cleanliness prevailed.

#### RECOMMENDATION

1. That waterproof mattresses and blankets be secured from the Superintendent of State Prisons, Albany, for the cell bunks.

2. That a modern toilet of approved type be installed, and the trouble with the water system corrected.

3. That the interior of the jail, including the cells, be kept well painted with white enameled paint.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

*Chief Inspector.*

### VILLAGE LOCKUP—WALDEN

#### ORANGE COUNTY

Inspected May 25, 1923. Edgar C. Mullen, village president.

The population of this village is about 5,500.

The lockup occupies a rear room on the main floor of a wooden building, formerly a residence but now owned by the corporation and at present the street commissioner lives in the building. There are two steel cages, each equipped with two wooden bunks, ordinary toilet, and wash basin. The bedding consists of comfortables. The room is heated by steam and has electric light.

The floor is wood with metal cell bottoms; ceilings and sidewalls are plastered. The cells are painted white. There are three good-sized windows and an outside and inside entrance. Ventilation seems fair, but the room is darkened by the use of paint on the window glass. If necessary to prevent observation, translucent glass should be used which will not obstruct the sunlight.

It was stated that the women's section was not needed for detention purposes and has been taken over by the Red Cross.

No one is employed to attend regularly to the matter of cleanliness of the lockup and at the time of inspection it was not as clean as it should have been and three dirty cuspidors were standing near the cells. These conditions should not be tolerated. It should be made the duty of some one to take care of this lockup. It is claimed that the street commissioner has a key and gives some supervision to the place, and a fire extinguisher is available in case of fire.

When the lockup was installed in this building it was approved by the State Commission of Prisons as a temporary affair pending the construction of a fireproof building at some future time. The place has an excellent town hall and is an enterprising village and there is no excuse why the lockup should not be kept clean, light, and well painted.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That waterproof mattresses, such as are supplied by the Superintendent of State Prisons, be provided. Blankets are better than comfortables.
2. That someone be made responsible for the matter of cleanliness and the lockup kept clean.
3. That the interior be painted with white oil paint and translucent glass put in the windows instead of paint, if necessary to prevent observation.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
Chief Inspector.

#### VILLAGE LOCKUP—WARWICK

##### ORANGE COUNTY

Inspected July 12, 1923. John M. Deming, president of the village; G. William Clark, chief of police.

The population of the village is about 2,500.

The Chief stated that most of the arrests made were quickly arraigned before the police magistrate and not more than five men had been confined here over night since the last inspection in September, 1922. No women have been detained here since then and only about a dozen tramps have been given lodging.

This lockup is in the basement of the village fire house and is practically below grade. It has a concrete floor, is heated by steam, and has electric light. There is a closet in the corridor, also a sink.

With the small number of arrests the place is satisfactory for the present, but would not do for a large number of confinements.

There are three cells, two of which have doors with round bars, and one has a grated door.



The bunks are provided with mattresses, blankets and rubber sheets. The bedding was all in good condition.

The place was clean and in good order.

Last year it was stated that a new lockup was under consideration, but nothing has been done because of the high cost of road construction now under way.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
*Commissioner.*

## VILLAGE AND TOWN LOCKUP—WASHINGTONVILLE

### ORANGE COUNTY

Inspected May 25, 1923. Isaac Nicoll, village president; Hamlet S. Roe, supervisor, Chester, N. Y.

The population of the village is about 650.

This lockup consists of two steel cells in the cellar or basement of the fire house which is a two-story brick building. The floor is cement, the side walls and ceiling plastered. The cells have latticed fronts and are equipped with steel bunks and some blankets, but no toilets or wash basins. There is a toilet in a small closet adjacent and a lavatory on the first floor. There are three small cellar windows which afford the only means of sunlight and ventilation. The building is heated by steam and lighted by electricity.

This is not a modern and sanitary lockup although installed in comparatively recent years. The cells do not face the windows and are dark; they are placed at one side of the cellar and the room is otherwise used for storage purposes and a large amount of firewood was piled within a few feet of the cells. The proper place for the toilet facilities and water is in the cells. The blankets were not clean and in poor condition. They should be kept hanging up when not in use.

It is claimed that the lockup is seldom used for purposes of detention. If it is no longer needed it might be closed by resolution of the village and town boards and filing a copy with the State Commission of Prisons. If it is needed, it should be kept clean and sanitary and the beds supplied with waterproof mattresses which can be washed and kept sanitary and free from vermin. The lockup should never be left alone when occupied, on account of the danger of fire, largely due to the combustible material stored in the basement.

### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the lockup be kept clean and under supervision when occupied.
2. That waterproof mattresses and blankets be provided.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
*Chief Inspector.*

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—ALBION

### ORLEANS COUNTY

Inspected May 17, 1923. Fred Rhodey, village president; Eugene Mahany, village clerk.

This lockup consists of a large well-lighted fireproof room in the basement of the county jail. The village pays rent for the use of the lockup and the sheriff attends to its maintenance.

There are five steel bunks with mattresses and blankets, enameled iron toilet, shower bath, and sink. The mattresses are not protected by waterproof covers, which can be obtained from the Superintendent of State Prisons. They should be supplied for these mattresses; otherwise the mattresses will soon become fouled by the police prisoners and lodgers who are brought here by the local police and it will be necessary for the county to provide others in their stead.

There seems to be some question as to whether the contract between the village and the county provides that the county should provide such articles or that they should be supplied by the village. The covers are durable and can be obtained for a reasonable sum and the matter should be discussed by the county and village officials and some agreement arrived at whereby the covers will be immediately supplied.

The record showed that 16 prisoners, including lodgers who are classed as vagrants, have been held here since January 1, 1923. Prisoners receive their meals from the jail kitchen and are a charge against the village.

Since the last inspection the lockup has been painted and was clean and in good order.

#### RECOMMENDATION

That waterproof covers be supplied for the mattresses.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

*Inspector.*

### TOWN AND VILLAGE LOCKUP— HOLLEY

#### ORLEANS COUNTY

Inspected May 17, 1923. Mrs. Lena Lynch, town clerk; Robert Bissell, village clerk.

This lockup consists of three latticed steel cages in a room in the cellar of the village hall, a two-story brick building. Two full-size windows admit plenty of sunlight. Entrance is through the hallway and down a wooden stairway or through a rear entrance at grade. The building is owned by the village and the cells and mattresses are the property of the town. It was stated that the arrangement between the town and village provides that the village shall maintain the lockup in proper order but that the town had paid one-half the cost of installing the toilet fixtures in the cells. The town officials feel that any other permanent improvements, such as the metal ceiling recommended in the last report of inspection, should be installed by the village.

The cells are equipped with steel bunk with waterproof mattress and blankets. Two cells have vitreous toilets and enameled iron lavatory.

The number of prisoners held here since January 1, 1923, was estimated to be about 25, which includes lodgers, it being the practice to charge such persons with vagrancy and arraign them before the justice in the morning. The night officer is supposed to supervise the lockup when it is occupied by prisoners during the night. It was stated that his post is near the lockup and that he drops in occasionally. It is important that supervision be not neglected, as the building is highly inflammable.

The lockup had been cleaned since the last inspection and the door is now kept locked so that the general public does not have access to the place. The toilets were stained and should be cleaned with acid. The metal ceiling has not been installed as recommended. This should be attended to as soon as possible.

## RECOMMENDATION

That a metal ceiling be installed in the lockup.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

*Inspector.*

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—MEDINA

## ORLEANS COUNTY

Inspected May 17, 1923 Howard H. Pettis, village president; Charles A. Arnold, village clerk; J. S. Brainard, chief of police.

The lockup consists of two rooms on the first floor of the village hall, a three-story stone building of modern construction. There is a cell room containing four steel cells for men and a detention room with one steel cell for women. The floor is concrete, pitched to a drain. In each room is a small window. It is unfortunate that when the lockup was constructed provision was not made for windows sufficiently large to permit sunlight to enter the cells and corridors.

Each cell in the cell room is furnished with a one-piece enameled iron toilet with push button flush, and wooden sleeping bunks. No bedding of any description is furnished. There is a lavatory in the corridor. The cell in the detention room is furnished with similar equipment and in addition there is a mattress and blanket. Waterproof-covered mattresses of the durable type which can be obtained from the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany at small expense should be installed in at least two of the cells in the main cell room.

The record showed that twenty-seven males and three females had been arrested here during the present year, not all of whom were locked up. The greatest number at one time during this period was four. Since the first of the year thirteen lodgers were accommodated. Supervision is provided by the officer on duty at headquarters until midnight, after which the night officer is supposed to stop at the lockup at least hourly when prisoners are detained.

The contraband liquor which was stored in the lockup at the time of the last inspection has been removed and the practice of using the lockup for this purpose was said to have been discontinued. The fire department is charged with the duty of keeping the place clean and it was found in good order.

## RECOMMENDATION

That the mattresses with waterproof covers be supplied for at least two of the cells in the main cell room.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

*Inspector.*

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—CLEVELAND

## OSWEGO COUNTY

Inspected July 11, 1923. Harvey Saltsman, president of the village.

The lockup is on the main floor of the village fire house, a two-story wooden building.

It contains two steel cells. Each of these contains two steel bunks. The bedding consists of mattresses with oilcloth covers, and quilts. Buck-



ets are used. There is running water in the room adjoining the cell room. There are two good sized windows, the glass in which is painted white. Some of the panes were cracked and broken and should be replaced. Heat is furnished by a stove and kerosene lamps are used at night.

With the exception noted, the lockup was in good condition, it is infrequently used. When a prisoner is detained over night an officer remains with him on account of the fire risk.

It is recommended that the windows be repaired.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
*Commissioner.*

#### CITY JAIL—FULTON

##### OSWEGO COUNTY

Inspected February 16, 1923. J. W. Stevenson, mayor.

I visited Fulton on the above date and with Officer Fanning and Janitor Youngs looked over the new work in the jail and found it entirely finished. The separate toilets in each cell are in good working order and the wash basin in the cell room is also working properly. The jail was clean and sanitary and seems to me satisfactory until such time as a new municipal building is provided.

Mattress covers have been ordered and as soon as received they will be installed; when this is done it would appear that everything has been done that could be reasonably expected in the present jail at this time.

The jail has been used for detention purposes only four times since the repair work was finished, about two months ago.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) WALTER W. NICHOLSON,  
*Commissioner.*

#### CITY JAIL—FULTON

##### OSWEGO COUNTY

Inspected May 22, 1923. John W. Stevenson, mayor; E. J. Dyer, chief of police, assisted by eleven patrolmen.

The men's department of this jail has been improved as per agreement between the city representatives and the State Commission of Prisons. This agreement permitted temporary improvements with the understanding that such agreement would lapse after one year.

The same old fire trap building still remains and is a disgrace to the city. The department for females has not been changed in any way. It is claimed that women or boys, when detained, are held either at police headquarters or a hotel.

There were thirty arrests during the month of April, of which twenty were for intoxication.

The city having a population of over 13,000 should have a modern jail and it is expected that this will materialize in the near future. The jail was clean.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
*Commissioner.*

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—LACONA

## OSWEGO COUNTY

Inspected July 9, 1923. Harvey Nutting, village president; H. F. Pratt, deputy sheriff.

This lockup is a small one-story wooden building, 14 ft. x 24 ft. It has two built-in cells with gas pipe fronts from floor to ceiling. The cells are lined with metal, and each has a cot bed and mattress. The room is heated by a wood stove and is lighted by natural gas. There are plenty of windows which afford good sunlight and ventilation.

Since the last inspection water has been installed in the room as recommended at that time.

Arrests are very few.

The place was fairly clean and is said to have supervision when occupied. This should not be neglected on account of the danger of fire.

Respectfully submitted,

• (Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,

Commissioner.

## CITY JAIL—OSWEGO

## OSWEGO COUNTY

Inspected April 11, 1923. M. P. Neal, mayor; W. J. Dempsey, commissioner of public safety; Thomas Mowatt, chief of police.

One man was detained at the time of inspection.

Two hundred and four males and 11 females were arrested and 310 lodgers housed in 1922. During the same period 63 boys and 18 girls were summoned for the children's court. No children are held in this jail. The children's court is supervised by the county judge.

The jail is located in the basement of the City Hall, a two-story and basement building constructed of stone. There are six steel cells for men in two sections, three cells for women, and a room for lodgers. Each cell has a toilet and lavatory. The bunks in the women's section are provided with waterproof mattresses. There are wooden sleeping platforms in the lodgers' room.

The jail is heated by steam and lighted by electricity.

Prisoners are provided with food from a restaurant, when necessary.

A matron is subject to call, but women are very rarely locked in the cells.

Since the last inspection some repairs have been made to the plumbing, but one cell in the men's section cannot be used until the plumbing, which was destroyed by a prisoner, has been put in good condition. The steel work near the bottom of the cells has rusted away in several places.

One cell in the women's department is used for the storage of liquor.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the steel work of the cells be repaired.
2. That the plumbing be replaced where broken.
3. That waterproof mattresses be provided for the bunks in the men's section.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) PHILIP G. ROOSA,

Chief Clerk.

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—PARISH

## OSWEGO COUNTY

Inspected July 9, 1923. Ernest Pond, village president; F. L. Wightman, chief of police and deputy sheriff.

This lockup is located in a wooden building at the rear of the fire house and has a separate entrance. It has a steel cage supplied with fairly good bedding. The building is now being repaired and painted.

There were only a few arrests during the past year.

On account of the fire hazard this building should have supervision when occupied by a prisoner.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
Commissioner.

## CITY JAIL—ONEONTA

## OTSEGO COUNTY

Inspected June 20, 1923. Clarence C. Miller, mayor; Frank M. Horton, chief of police.

The population of Oneonta is about 12,000.

This jail is in all respects the same as noted in the last report of inspection, except that the detention room for women, which was being used for a time for storage of records, has been renovated and is again ready for use.

Last fall it was planned to provide detention rooms for juveniles and women on the upper floor of the City Hall, also a lodgers' room in the basement. This has not materialized and the Chief stated that there had been no occasion to use additional detention rooms and it was expected the Children's Court law would obviate the necessity of detaining children.

The necessity for a lodgers' quarters still exists and it is urgently recommended that some place be fitted up so that this class can be kept out of the jail.

Waterproof mattresses have also been recommended but have not yet been provided. These can be secured from the Superintendent of State Prisons, Albany.

The jail was clean and in order.

## RECOMMENDATION

1. That a room for lodgers be provided, separate from the jail.
2. That the cell bunks be furnished with waterproof mattresses purchased from the Superintendent of State Prisons.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
Chief Inspector.

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—RICHFIELD SPRINGS

## OTSEGO COUNTY

Inspected June 20, 1923. George D. Caney, village president.

This is a wooden lockup and has been fully described in previous reports of inspection. At the time of inspection it was in good condition and is said to be very little used.



The interior has been painted white, the cells furnished with plenty of bedding, and there is a sanitary toilet, wash basin with water, coal stove, and electric light.

The mattresses should be furnished with waterproof cases which will preserve and keep the mattresses in a much more sanitary condition, as they can be washed off when soiled. Such waterproof cases can be supplied by the Superintendent of State Prisons, Albany.

The lockup is said to be under careful supervision when occupied. This is a serious matter and should not be neglected, as this structure is entirely inflammable.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
Chief Inspector.

## TOWN AND VILLAGE LOCKUP—BREWSTER

### PUTNAM COUNTY

Inspected May 4, 1923. J. E. Pugsley, town clerk; Richard Mitchell, village clerk; C. H. Scott, chief of police.

This lockup is a one-story stone and brick structure to the rear of the town hall. It is well lighted, ventilated, and heated.

There are two steel cells furnished with enameled iron toilet and cot bed with a number of quilts. A lavatory is located in the corridor. It was suggested in the last report of inspection that waterproof-covered mattresses be provided. This has not been done. These mattresses can be obtained from the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany at nominal expense, and being durable will be found to be more economical than quilts which are now used as mattresses and which, upon becoming soiled, are destroyed.

It was stated that about six or eight prisoners had been held during the winter and that a few lodgers had been housed. Women are not held in the lockup but are said to be taken to the county jail where there is a matron. Juveniles are committed to a children's home in a neighboring county.

The lockup was clean and in good order, showing excellent care.

### RECOMMENDATION

That mattresses with waterproof covers of the type obtainable from the Superintendent of State Prisons be provided for the cells.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,  
Inspector.

## TOWN LOCKUP—COLD SPRING

### PUTNAM COUNTY

Inspected May 3, 1923. Wentworth Cowell, supervisor; Felix Neagle, town clerk; Mrs. J. Miller, caretaker.

The lockup consists of three cells in a room about 15 x 25 feet to the rear of the first floor of the town hall, a two-story frame structure located in the hill section of the village. The floor is of composition and the ceiling and side walls are plastered. The building is heated by steam and lighted by electricity. There are three large windows glazed with plain glass and there is a small ventilator in the top of each cell. There is a separate outside entrance to the lockup but it is not used, it being the practice to bring prisoners and lodgers through the kitchen of the

caretaker and to the cell room through the entrance connecting with her apartment. The caretaker is entitled to the privacy of her home and the practice of taking prisoners through her apartment should not be countenanced by the officials. The bar which is used to bar the entrance door should be removed and the entrance made available for officers who place prisoners in the lockup.

The cells are approximately 8 ft. x 4 ft. 6 in. x 9 ft. with fronts of steel bars. One cell is metal lined, and the others are plastered. Each cell is furnished with an enameled iron toilet, cot bed, mattress, and blanket. A sink is located in the corridor. The toilets are stained as is usual with this type of fixture and one was in an insanitary condition. They should be cleaned with acid.

It was recommended in the last report of inspection "that new bedding be provided and mattresses furnished with waterproof covers". The bedding is in the same condition as at that time except that it is perhaps more soiled. Mattresses with waterproof covers, which can be obtained from the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany at a nominal cost, are durable and easily washed if soiled. These should be provided and the blankets should be frequently laundered.

The walls of the two cells most frequently used were badly marked up and should be repainted with a light colored paint, preferably white enamel which can be washed. All pencils should be taken from lodgers and prisoners to prevent them defacing the walls.

It was stated that trouble has been experienced with boys and others who gaze through the windows when prisoners are detained, and heavy green shades are used to obstruct the view from the outside. It would be better to replace the glass in the lower sash with translucent glass or cover them with a transparent material which will permit the sunlight to enter the room.

It was said that there had been about eight prisoners, including two thirteen-year-old boys held here since January 1, 1923. During the winter about 25 lodgers were permitted to use the cells. The supervisor stated that orders had been issued prohibiting the detention of juveniles in the lockup but the two boys mentioned were said to have been arrested for breaking into a store and held for twenty-four hours while awaiting transportation to their homes. Prisoners held at meal time receive their meals from the caretaker who also supervises the place when it is occupied.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That mattresses with waterproof covers of the type obtainable from the Superintendent of State Prisons be provided for the cells and that the blankets be sterilized.
2. That the walls be repainted with white enamel.
3. That the toilets be kept in clean and sanitary condition.
4. That the lower sash of the windows be made translucent.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

*Inspector.*

#### TOWN LOCKUP—COLD SPRING

##### PUTNAM COUNTY

Inspected July 13, 1923. Wentworth S. Colwell, supervisor; Mrs. J. Miller, caretaker.

I inspected the lockup to see if the recommendations in an inspection report of May 3, 1923, had been complied with and to confer with Super-

visor Colwell who seemed disposed to question the need of the improvements suggested.

I found conditions described in that report unchanged. I also learned that the blankets and mattresses had not been washed in more than two years. The mattresses were dirty and the blankets filthy. The interior of the cells, one especially, was defaced. I talked over the recommendations in the report of May 3rd with Supervisor Colwell. He promised to have the interior of one cell repainted, and would consider painting the other; to have the blankets washed and kept clean; the mattresses replaced; the toilets cleaned; and the windows fixed against outsiders looking into the cells. He would not agree to buy the waterproof mattresses but may try one of them. Our conference was pleasant and the Supervisor seemed interested in maintaining a sanitary lockup. If the recommendations of the report of May 3rd are adopted, the lockup will be better than the average town lockup.

I pointed out to the caretaker that she should not permit prisoners to be taken through her living room. The lockup room has a door barred inside. When the officer brings in a prisoner she should remove the bar and make the officer and prisoner enter through the jail door. If the bar were removed it would not be necessary to disturb the caretaker. There does not seem to be use for the bar and its removal is recommended.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,  
*Commissioner.*

#### VILLAGE LOCKUP—CASTLETON

##### RENSSELAER COUNTY

Inspected March 2, 1923. Christian Peters, village president.

This inspection was made for the purpose of ascertaining what progress had been made toward compliance with the recommendations contained in a report of inspection dated October 19, 1922.

The lockup was found to in the same condition as it was at that time.

I was informed that the village board had voted to comply with all the recommendations of the Commission and that a toilet had been ordered and that new bunks to be made of steel pipe, and arranged in tiers, are now under construction. It was the belief of the authorities that the man who was making the bunks had ordered the mattresses and blankets, but upon investigation I found that he had made inquiry regarding the same but had given no order for them.

The toilet which has been ordered is of the same type as is used in homes—vitreous, with hinged seat and cover and low-down tank. While this toilet would be an improvement over the present equipment it is not of a type which is approved by the Commission, and I advised the authorities to that effect. The installation of a one-piece vitreous toilet would entail considerable expense, and for reasons which will be outlined later in this report I believe that the matter may be deferred for another year.

As soon as I learned that the mattresses and blankets had not been ordered I advised the authorities that jail mattresses and blankets could be obtained from the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany. The authorities, I was assured, would order both the mattresses and blankets.

It was stated that the work of installing the additional window, as recommended, would begin as soon as the weather moderated, and that at the same time the cement floor and steel ceiling would be provided.

The record of the justice of the peace showed that since January 1, 1922, but 13 arrests had been made in both the town and village, and only 3 of these had been detained in the lockup, they being held at the same time on a charge of public intoxication. It will be seen, therefore, that



the number of arrests is very small and that the number of prisoners detained in the lockup is much less.

Many lodgers are accommodated, as many as 6 or 7 having been permitted to use the lockup at one time on several occasions during the past winter. It is quite common to have one or two of this class. I was informed that when it is necessary to hold a prisoner, lodgers are excluded and the constable remains in the building to provide supervision.

The school district, of which the village is a part, recently voted a bond issue to erect a modern school building to replace those used at present and which is too small for the growing population of the community. It is expected that the new school will be completed within the year and it is the intention of the authorities to purchase the old school building and remodel it and use it for town and village offices, a lockup and a room for lodgers to be included. This matter, of course, would require a vote of the people in the village, but the feeling among those with whom I spoke seemed to be that the people generally favored it, especially as the price quoted for the old school is attractive.

Inasmuch as there seems to be so little use for a lockup here, and in view of the fact that there is a possibility of a new town and village building being provided for in the near future, I believe that the outlay of money for structural changes in the old lockup at this time might be ill advised.

The erection of new bunks provided with waterproof-covered mattresses and blankets will greatly improve the cleanliness of the lockup. As stated previously, the toilet which the authorities intended to install is not a type approved by the Commission, but it would be an improvement over the one now in use, and with proper attention on the part of the janitor could be kept clean and in order.

It is recommended, therefore, that if the authorities install the new bunks equipped as above stated and provide the toilet which they have ordered, and continue to provide supervision when the place is occupied by prisoners, the structural changes—new cement floor, metal ceiling and additional window—be deferred for one year with the distinct understanding that this is only a temporary arrangement and that if the Municipal Building proposition does not materialize, the changes and improvements as recommended in the report of inspection dated October, 19, 1922, must be made.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

*Inspector.*

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—HOOSICK FALLS

### RENSSELAER COUNTY

Inspected April 9, 1923. Salem H. White, village president; Martin A. Murphy, village clerk; Byron Willis, chief of police.

This lockup is located in the basement of the municipal building, a two-story and basement brick structure. Entrance to the lockup is by a stairway in the center of the building. There are three departments—a cell room for males, a detention room for females, and a room for lodgers. The floors are cement pitched to drains and the side walls of brick. The building is heated by steam and lighted by electricity.

The cell room is about 25 feet square and contains four steel cells with barred fronts and tops, each equipped with a steel bunk without bedding, and an enameled iron toilet. Two of the cells face large windows, the others facing the rear wall of the cell room. There is a lavatory in the corridor. The detention room is about 10 feet square and is fur-

nished with vitreous toilet, enameled lavatory, and two cot beds with blankets. This room has one large window. The lodgers' room is equipped with wooden sleeping platforms and toilet facilities. The cells and the detention room should be supplied with sanitary waterproof-covered mattresses of the type furnished by the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany.

The building is looked after by a janitor who is also a special police officer. Except that the cells are marked up and one bunk was broken the lockup was in good condition. The cells should be repainted with white enamel paint which can be washed.

The record shows that there have been 24 arrests since January 1, 1923, all males, one of whom was a juvenile held in the detention room over night while awaiting money to pay his transportation to his home. It was stated that the practice is to send children to another institution in the village and it is rarely that such cases are held in the lockup. Prisoners are seldom detained longer than over night, but any held at meal time receive meals from a nearby restaurant, the sum of 40 cents a meal being allowed.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That mattresses with waterproof covers be provided for the cells and detention room.
2. That the cell be painted and broken bunk be repaired.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

*Inspector.*

#### CITY JAIL—RENSSELAER

##### RENSSELAER COUNTY

Inspected March 9, 1923. Harvey C. Younghans, mayor; Thomas J. Fahey, chief of police.

In 1922, 260 arrests were made. Only one of these was a woman. It was stated that she was arraigned, but not detained in the jail. No juveniles are detained, but if they are to be held, are taken to the Humane Society in Albany.

There are three cells for men and a detention room for women. Two of the cells are provided with toilets and lavatories of vitreous ware. The detention room contains a lavatory and toilet. The toilet in this room needed some slight repairs as it would not flush properly.

The cot in the detention room has a sanitary mattress and pillow and the steel bunks in the cells are furnished with mattresses of the same kind.

The glass in the sash of the windows in the men's cell room has been made translucent.

The detention room is kept locked at all times and the toilet facilities are no longer used by city employees.

Much difficulty is experienced in keeping the jail clean, owing to the use of soft coal. The caretaker was ill and there was considerable coal dust in both sections, particularly in the men's room; otherwise, the jail was in good condition.

#### RECOMMENDATION

That the toilet in the detention room be repaired.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN,

*Commissioner.*

## FIRST PRECINCT POLICE STATION—TROY

## RENSSELAER COUNTY

Inspected July 26, 1923. Daniel J. Keenahan, captain.

This station occupies a brick building situated in the south end of city. The jail portion is a one-story annex and consists of eight concrete cells with flat barred doors. The cells face a central corridor and are very dark. There is one window at the end of the corridor also small sink and radiator. Each cell has a wooden bunk and a range toilet with wooden tops.

There is a large room on the same floor used for lodgers. It is furnished with sleeping boards, toilet and sink.

The building is in a poor state of repair and has been deteriorating for several years. Its abandonment is anticipated as soon as the new central station and jail are erected in the Second Precinct, which will result in the consolidation of precincts and probably the closing of three of the present jails.

The building was fairly clean. If it is to be continued in use for any length of time the interior should be renovated and painted.

The number of arrests in this precinct and the total lodgers housed are reported to be about the same as last year.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN,  
*Commissioner.*

CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
*Chief Inspector.*

## SECOND PRECINCT POLICE STATION—TROY

## RENSSELAER COUNTY

Inspected July 26, 1923. Charles A. Goerold, chief of police.

This is the principal station house and jail of the city, and is situated on the basement floor of a large brick building otherwise used as a fire station and police court. Plans for a new central station and jail in this precinct have been prepared and the work of razing the old buildings on the site is in progress. When the new jail is ready for occupancy the present unsatisfactory jail in this precinct, as well as those of the First and Third, we understand, will be abolished.

In 1919 the old dungeon cells in the present building were abandoned and a room with four good steel cells provided for men and a detention room with several cot beds fitted up for women. These rooms have outside windows, cement floor and gas light, and the cells and detention room have modern toilets and lavatories.

The department for females is said to be in charge of a police matron when women are detained.

At the time of inspection the jail was clean and in order.

An inmate recently destroyed the toilet fixtures in one of the cells. These should be replaced, as later all these toilet facilities can probably be used in the new jail when ready for their installation.

The passing of this old station house and jail will be looked forward to with interest on the part of everyone concerned.

It is reported that the number of arrests have been running about the same as last year.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN,  
*Commissioner.*

CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
*Chief Inspector.*



## THIRD PRECINCT POLICE STATION—TROY

## RENSSELAER COUNTY

Inspected July 26, 1923. Michael H. Powers, captain.

This station consists of an old brick building, and the jail occupies a small two-story brick structure in the rear, a few rods from the main building.

The jail has six good steel cells, each furnished with a wooden bunk without bedding and an iron toilet in poor condition. One of the cells is used for the storage of contraband liquor which has been there for several years. It should be destroyed. There are a lavatory and coal stove in the corridor. Gas is used for lighting as no electric lights have ever been installed in this or any of the station houses, except in the Fourth precinct.

The jail has several windows and was light, fairly well ventilated and in a reasonably clean condition. It was stated that the number of prisoners detained here was comparatively small.

On the second floor are quarters for lodgers but it is claimed that in recent years lodgers have not been cared for here. Women arrested in this precinct are taken at once to the Second, where a matron is in charge.

The abandonment of this station is anticipated as soon as the new central station and jail in the Second precinct are completed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN,  
*Commissioner.*

CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
*Chief Inspector.*

## FOURTH PRECINCT POLICE STATION—TROY

## RENSSELAER COUNTY

Inspected July 26, 1923. James N. O'Brien, captain.

This station is located in the north end of the city and is known as the "Lansingburgh precinct." It is more modern and in better condition than any of the other station houses of the city.

The jail occupies a well-lighted room in the rear of the main office, and is equipped with four latticed steel cells, steam heat and electric light. Each cell is provided with a full-flushing toilet and two steel bunks with wooden tops. No bedding is furnished. Waterproof mattresses, such as are supplied by the Superintendent of State Prisons, should be purchased, as they are easy to keep clean and are giving excellent satisfaction in city jails and lockups throughout the State.

At the time of inspection the jail was clean and in order.

Lodgers are housed in a room in the basement. If necessary to detain a woman she is taken at once to the Second precinct station where a matron is in charge.

We were informed that it is the purpose of the city officials to continue this station house after the completion of the new headquarters in the Second precinct.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That at least four waterproof mattresses be provided.

2. That the cells and side walls be painted with white enameled paint.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN  
*Commissioner.*

CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
*Chief Inspector.*

## TOWN AND VILLAGE LOCKUP—HAVERSTRAW

### ROCKLAND COUNTY

Inspected October 30, 1923. W. J. Springstead, village president; Heman M. Purdy, supervisor.

This lockup, which is owned jointly by the village and town of Haverstraw, was closed by order of the State Commission of Prisons February 22, 1921, because of lack of proper sanitary conditions. Recently, some improvements were made and the lockup opened by joint resolution of the town and village boards, and is being used by the police for the detention of prisoners.

The Commission was not consulted with regard to the matter and the lockup was not approved by the Commission or the closing order rescinded. Its use for the detention of prisoners is therefore plainly in violation of the provisions of subdivision 8 of section 46 of the Prison Law.

This lockup was built about 16 years ago and some improvements and additions have since been made, but no plans for same were ever submitted to the Commission for approval as the law directs. It consists of a two-story brick structure near the corporation building, a short distance from the main business street of the village. The lockup contains no cells. There is a room on the first floor which contains four iron bunks, steam radiator, window, and toilet with tank flush. The toilet was out of order. The floor of this room is concrete, about eight inches below grade, and the room is generally damp. In cold weather the building is heated by steam.

Above this room is a room for lodgers, which is practically the same as the one described except it has no bunks, but there is one cot bed and the place was strewn with newspapers, no bedding of any kind being provided in any department.

On the second floor over the furnace room are two rooms intended for females or minors. These rooms have concrete floor and each has a toilet, wash basin and two windows. There is also a radiator in each room. No bed or bunk of any kind, not even a chair, is provided for these quarters. All the windows are barred.

The recent improvements made consist of a new concrete floor in one of the upper rooms where the floor had previously settled and become dangerous; a massive concrete stairway outside the building leading to the upper rooms has been constructed; and the interior of the lockup has been whitewashed instead of painted. There is an electric light in the lower room and one outside the lockup at the entrance.

The population of Haverstraw is about 6,000, with a large brick-yard element which is the cause of some trouble. Doubtless, a lockup is needed here, but since the lockup was closed it has been the practice of the local authorities to take prisoners to the county jail at New City. The police officer stated that the lockup is now being used nearly every night.

The lockup is not modern and is not now, nor has it been in the

past, properly equipped and maintained in a sanitary manner. Its illegal use should not be tolerated and appropriate action should be taken to enforce the closing order of the Commission. If a lockup is required at Haverstraw, legal methods should be pursued in securing one.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
*Chief Inspector.*

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—HILLBURN

### ROCKLAND COUNTY

Inspected April 13, 1923. John Creelman, village president; William D. Sibley, chief of police.

This lockup consists of a massive steel cage containing two cells in a small room just large enough to contain the cage, which room was constructed in one end of a long one-story frame building which is said to be village property. Entrance from the street is directly into the cage, there being no front room and no windows in the front of the building. There are only two small windows on either side and one is entirely obscured by an adjacent building, so that the lockup is dark and poorly ventilated. The cell bottoms are of steel and in rusted condition because of the lack of sunlight.

The cell equipment consists of wooden bunks and there are a coal stove, lavatory and electric light in the cell corridor. No toilets have been installed because the village has no sewerage system. If persons under arrest are detained in the cells over night, waterproof mattresses should be provided for the bunks in the cells.

The Chief stated that approximately 20 arrests per year were made and that the lockup was used to some extent for the housing of lodgers. He said that when a person is locked in the building an officer remains in charge during the night. Supervision of this lockup when occupied is very important as it is a dangerous fire trap.

Windows in the front of the building, or a skylight would seem to be the only way of improving the sunlight and ventilation. The steel corridor in front of the cells is unusual in lockups and it might be feasible to remove it and place two barred windows in the front of the building, glazed with translucent glass. If possible, it is recommended that this be done, as the lockup in its present condition is damp and the air very foul.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
*Chief Inspector.*

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—HILLBURN

### ROCKLAND COUNTY

Inspected October 31, 1923. John Creelman, village president.

This lockup was recently transferred from the village storage building to new quarters on the lot in the rear. The president stated that through a misunderstanding the plans were not submitted for approval before the work was nearly finished, although communications from the Commission regarding the matter were mailed on August 6th and 15th. The plans and specifications were received October 10, 1923. The president stated that he was under the impression that approval of plans



was not necessary, because the lockup was being restored to its former arrangement some fifteen years ago, before it was moved to the storehouse.

The lockup consists of a small building of corrugated iron just large enough to contain the cells. These cells with front corridor are of substantial plate steel construction; in fact, the whole interior is box-like with solid steel entrance door and open bars across the cell fronts as indicated on plans.

The building has been placed on a concrete foundation with cinder fill underneath and vent pipes through the foundation walls. There are two barred windows on each end of the front corridor at right angles with the cell fronts. These windows are 4 ft. 1½ in. by 21½ inches, over all. There is also a ventilator in the roof, so that light and ventilation will be fairly good. The whole interior has been given two coats of flat white paint and is to be finished with white enamel which can be washed and kept clean.

A lavatory has been installed in one cell and the lockup will be heated with a coal stove and have electric light. The water connections and wiring into the building are not quite completed. Each cell has two wooden bunks and a wooden seat in each end of the corridor is provided for lodgers.

The lockup is fireproof and is a great improvement over the former arrangement. It is claimed that it is not used over five or six times a year.

If this plan is approved, it should be with the understanding that two waterproof mattresses be provided; and in the future should the village have a sewer system, that sanitary toilets will be installed in the lockup.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Chief Inspector.

#### VILLAGE LOCKUP—NYACK

##### ROCKLAND COUNTY

Inspected April 13, 1923. Thomas F. Odell, village president; William P. Bugbee, village clerk; Michael Furey, chief of police.

Since the last inspection this lockup has been greatly improved. Two good sized windows were put in brick walls in front of the cells on the first floor and a new vitreous, integral seat toilet with flushometer was installed in the corridor. A toilet of a similar type was also installed in an enclosure in the room on second floor, which department is intended for females or certain classes of prisoners whom it is desired to detain separately.

The whole interior of the lockup has been painted a light color and the place was thoroughly clean and in excellent condition throughout.

Each cell is furnished with a waterproof mattress which can be washed off and kept free from soil and vermin.

The chief stated that lodgers were no longer housed here and very few women were arrested and detained. The number of arrested men who occupied the lockup was estimated at about 35 per year.

The lockup is said to be under the supervision of officers at all times and a caretaker looks after the matter of cleanliness.

The improvements made are commendable.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Chief Inspector.

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—NYACK

## ROCKLAND COUNTY

Inspected October 30, 1923. Thomas F. Odell, village president; William P. Bugbee, village clerk; Michael Furey, chief of police.

This lockup was improved in 1922 and has since been described in detail. It is now light, painted with white enameled paint, and was clean and in order throughout.

Each cell is provided with a wooden bunk with waterproof mattress, and there is a modern vitreous jail toilet on the first and second floor.

Officers are said to be on duty at all times; the lockup is under supervision when occupied; and a caretaker looks after the matter of cleanliness.

The chief stated that only a small number of arrests have been made in recent months, and the practice of housing lodgers has been discontinued.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Chief Inspector.

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—SOUTH NYACK

## ROCKLAND COUNTY

Inspected October 30, 1923. James W. Pacey, village president; John Dobbin, village clerk.

This lockup is located in a rear room of the village hall, a two-story frame building. The front rooms are used for registration headquarters and village offices. The police officer resides on the second floor and has supervision of the lockup when occupied.

There are three wooden cells, each provided with a wooden bunk, and there is an enclosed toilet and lavatory in the room. The room is heated with a coal stove, lighted by electricity, and there is a small window in each cell. One cell is used for storage and another was temporarily occupied by voting apparatus. No bedding is provided. At least two waterproof mattresses and blankets should be secured from the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany and supplied to the bunks when in use. Suitable bedding was recommended in the last report of inspection.

Most wooden lockups of this description have gone out of existence in the State. Steel cells in fireproof quarters and equipped with modern jail toilets, bunks and bedding are being provided in many villages of the State and the same is recommended here. Plans for any lockup construction would first require the approval of the State Commission of Prisons as the law provides. As stated in the last report, the danger of fire in this wooden building will always be of grave concern, and careful supervision is imperative when prisoners are locked in the cells.

The lockup is said to have been used only four times during the past year.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

1. A new modern lockup.
2. Provide waterproof mattresses and blankets.
3. Keep lockup under careful supervision when occupied.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Chief Inspector.

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—SUFFERN

## ROCKLAND COUNTY

Inspected April 13, 1923. M. A. Hallatt, village president; Richard Bernard, village clerk; John R. Hunter, chief of police.

This village has a population of approximately 3,500.

The lockup is located in the center of the village and is modern in design. It consists of a one-story detached building, nearly fireproof, and constructed in two separate departments, viz. a room with two cells for men and a detention room for women. The latter has an entrance entirely separate from the men's room. Each cell is provided with a modern sanitary toilet, lavatory and steel bunk with good mattress and comfortables. The detention room is similarly equipped but has not been used in recent months. The bedding was new and presented a tidy appearance. The cement floor and toilet fixtures were thoroughly clean, which indicated that the Chief, who looks after the cleanliness and general upkeep of the lockup, is interested in its proper care. The new mattresses should be furnished with waterproof cases which will preserve and keep them in sanitary condition for a long time. Such covers can be secured from the Superintendent of State Prisons, Albany.

The number of persons arrested and detained per year was estimated at about 50, and about the same number of lodgers were housed. It is said that the lockup is under supervision both day and night when occupied.

## RECOMMENDATION

1. That waterproof cases for the mattresses be provided.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Chief Inspector.

## TOWN LOCKUP—TAPPAN

## ROCKLAND COUNTY

Inspected October 30, 1923. Howard Garner, supervisor, Nyack.

This lockup is located in a corner room of the firemen's hall, which is a two-story frame building with exterior of cement. The lockup room is practically fireproof and is located near the front entrance to the fire apparatus room. The lockup is equipped with one window, two iron cot beds with blankets, a full-flushing toilet, lavatory, and steam radiator.

The building is said to be in charge of a janitor and the lockup was in a cleaner and more orderly condition than at the time of last inspection. It is not a modern arrangement, but is said to be used only occasionally for the detention of persons under arrest, and during cold weather a few lodgers are housed. On account of the danger of fire in this non-fireproof building, the lockup should receive supervision during the night when occupied.

## RECOMMENDATION

That waterproof mattresses, which can be supplied by the Superintendent of State Prisons, Albany, be supplied to the cot beds.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Chief Inspector.



## TOWN LOCKUP—BENSON MINES

## ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY

Inspected July 7, 1923. Henry Corbett, supervisor; J. M. Leonard, town clerk.

This lockup is located in the basement of the town hall, which is a one-story wooden building on a stone basement which is about two-thirds above ground.

There are two latticed steel cells, which are rusty and should be painted a light color. There is good light and ventilation. A coal stove is used for heating and lamps are used for lighting. There is no water system in the village. The bedding is worthless; one window was broken.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the cells be painted inside and out with a light colored paint.
2. That waterproof mattresses, such as furnished by the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany, be provided, also blankets.
3. That the broken window be replaced by a new one.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,

*Commissioner.*

## TOWN LOCKUP—CANTON

## ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY

Inspected April 9, 1923. C. G. Chaney, supervisor; H. M. Barber, town clerk.

This lockup is in the basement of the town hall, a substantial nearly fireproof building. Although in the basement, the lockup is above grade.

The department for males has three steel cells, each equipped with toilet. There is a lavatory in the corridor. Each cell has a steel cot, mattress and blankets.

The room for females has a cot, mattress and blankets. The place was clean. Very few arrests are made.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,

*Commissioner.*

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—EDWARDS

## ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY

Inspected July 6, 1923. Mott Meldrim, village president; Eva J. Bell, village clerk.

This lockup is a small wooden building covered with metal. It is also used as a hose tower. There is one built-in wooden cell with two iron plate doors perforated with many two-inch holes. The cell has wooden benches, wood stove, and electric light. The only bedding was some filthy quilts. The place was dirty and unfit for use. There are no water or toilet facilities.

There is a good town hall in the village and in this is a large room on the ground floor, used only for election purposes. Part of this room could be utilized for a lockup which would be a credit to the village, as a lockup is badly needed.

It is recommended that the village authorities be cited to show cause why the present lockup should not be closed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
Commissioner.

### TOWN LOCKUP—FINE

#### ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY

Inspected July 6, 1923. Claude Cotton, supervisor, P.O., Oswegatchie; W. T. Kelly, town clerk, P. O. Oswegatchie.

This is a small lockup in a portion of a wooden building otherwise used as a store. It was stated that the lockup had not been used in the past five years.

There is one steel cell, the front and top of which have square steel bars. The sides, back and bottom are plate steel. There is no water system in the village.

The place was found dirty.

It is recommended that the lockup be cleaned and kept clean, and in case of a prisoner being locked up that supervision be given, as there is always danger of fire in a building of this kind.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
Commissioner.

### VILLAGE LOCKUP—GOUVERNEUR

#### ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY

Inspected July 12, 1923. George H. Dawley, president of the village; Thomas Love, chief of police.

This lockup is located in the rear part of a one-story brick building. There are two rooms. The men's room contains two steel cells which face the windows. There is a modern toilet and lavatory in each cell, also bunks; these are provided with mattresses and blankets.

The women's room has toilet facilities and a cot bed with mattress, blankets and pillow.

Both rooms are well lighted. There is electric light. Heat is furnished by a stove. The lockup needs painting badly and some slight repairs should be made to the walls.

There is no one, I understand, who is directly responsible for the care of the lockup. The officer is supposed to look after it. It does not seem reasonable to ask a police officer, who is supposed to have plenty of work in a village of this size, to perform janitor's duties.

The jail was fairly clean.

It is the intention of the village to construct a new public building in which a proper lockup will be located. I was informed that the bids exceeded the appropriation. As this matter is apparently some distance in the future, it is recommended:

1. That the whole interior be painted a light color.
2. That the walls be repaired.
3. That mattresses be provided with waterproof covers, which can be obtained from the Superintendent of State Prisons.

4. That someone be made responsible for the care and cleanliness of the lockup.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) PHILIP G. ROOSA,  
Chief Clerk.

I visited this lockup this 18th day of July and find the painting has been done as recommended and the place thoroughly cleaned.

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
Commissioner.

### TOWN LOCKUP—MASSENA

#### ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY

Inspected July 31, 1923. A. J. Hanmer, supervisor; B. J. Demo, chief of police.

This lockup was improved in 1919 in accordance with plans approved by the State Commission of Prisons and remains in a satisfactory condition. It has been all newly painted this year and was clean. New mattresses are in storage to replace any worn out or destroyed.

The arrests since January 1, 1923 were as follows:

	Male	Female
January -----	24	4
February -----	26	7
March -----	27	5
April -----	16	4
May -----	34	1
June -----	47	4
Total -----	174	25

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
Commissioner.

### VILLAGE LOCKUP—MORRISTOWN

#### ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY

Inspected August 20, 1923. Mr. Worden, village president; F. H. Wallace, clerk.

This lockup consists of two latticed steel cells located in the basement and at the rear end of the fire hall, which is a wooden building. The village clerk's office is also located in this building on the ground floor.

The cells are equipped with bunk, mattress and blankets which were in fairly good condition. There are no sanitary facilities. The cell room is dark; the only light admitted is by a small window opening into another part of the building. There is no heat in winter and on this account the officer refuses to detain any person in the place.

At a conference with the president and one of the trustees early in the spring it was agreed that the lockup would be moved to another room on the ground floor. Nothing, however, has been done along this line, and it is now recommended that the Village Board pass a resolution officially closing the lockup as a place of detention and file copy of same



with the State Commission of Prisons at Albany. If a copy of this resolution is not filed by October 1, 1923, it is further recommended that the officials be cited to show cause why the lockup should not be closed.

At the time of my visit the President was out of town and the clerk could not be found, but it was said by some of the residents that they understood the lockup was to be discontinued.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
Commissioner.

## CITY JAIL—OGDENSBURG

### ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY

Inspected October 23, 1923. E. P. Lynch, mayor; J. D. McCormick, chief of police.

This jail is located in the basement of the town hall, which is a three-story building constructed of stone. Besides the town hall the building contains town and city offices and a theater.

The entrance to the jail is from the main hall of the building through a door and down a winding stairs to a door at the foot of the stairs which opens into the corridor of the jail. This winding stairs would seem to be a very dangerous place to get a drunken or unwilling man down into the jail. In the jail is a department for men, consisting of seven brick cells, some of which are less than four feet in width, the others being a little wider. Most of these cells are provided with a cot, mattress and blankets. There are no toilets in any of the cells, but one is in the corridor and also an iron sink.

The women's department adjoins the men's, with double wood doors between. This department contains one brick cell, about 7 x 10 feet, and is supplied with two cots, mattresses and blankets. There are no toilets in the cell but, as in the men's department, one is provided in the corridor and also a wash basin. The entrance to this department is either down these same winding stairs or from a side street down a stairway and across a wide hall, used by the janitor, and through another room.

All of the cells being built of brick give the appearance of vaults instead of jail cells. The only chance for ventilation is by windows which could be opened in summer.

It seems useless to try to make a modern jail of this place, as it is so constructed that air and sunlight, which is very important in a jail, is practically shut out. The Prison Commission has for a good many years criticised this jail on account of its insanitary condition, but up to the present time nothing has been done to remedy the matter.

The arrests for June this year were 24; for July 17; for August 32; and for September 29; most of these were held over night or longer, so I was informed. Within this four months' period four women were under arrest.

At the time of inspection the place was found clean with the exception of the walls which were badly defaced by lead pencil writing of obscene character and the natural discoloring of the walls caused by long intervals of neglect of painting. I was informed, however, that the place was at once to be painted throughout. This will certainly give it a better appearance.

Ogdensburg is a city of about 16,000 people and should have a modern jail which should be sanitary and adequate for a city of its size. Unless the city takes some action toward providing a jail which would be approved by the State Commission of Prisons before June, 1924, it is recom-

mended that the authorities be cited to show cause why this jail should not be closed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
Commissioner.

### TOWN LOCKUP—OSWEGATCHIE

#### ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY

Inspected July 7, 1923. Claude Cotton, supervisor; W. T. Kelly, town clerk.

Oswegatchie is a small village in the town of Fine which has another lockup at Fine village.

This lockup is a wooden building with built-in wooden cells with iron barred doors. The room is large and airy and has plenty of light. It is heated by a wood stove and has electric light. Mattresses and blankets are provided.

The place was fairly clean.

Arrests are very infrequent. The place should always have supervision when occupied by a prisoner.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
Commissioner.

### TOWN LOCKUP—PIERCEFIELD

#### ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY

Inspected August 6, 1923. Leon E. Gale, supervisor; F. B. Hoegstrom, town clerk.

The building in which this lockup is located is a large brick and concrete structure making it practically fireproof. The lockup is in the basement which is well above ground.

There are two modern steel cells, each containing bunk and blankets. There is a toilet and lavatory in the corridor with hot and cold water. The place is well ventilated and has steam heat and electric light. Since the last inspection the groceries and vegetables have been removed as recommended.

The place was clean and in order.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
Commissioner.

### VILLAGE LOCKUP—POTSDAM

#### ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY

Inspected July 20, 1923. Ira Kendall, village president; Charles W. Harper, chief of police.

This is a modern lockup and was found in a clean condition. Since the last inspection, May 15, 1922 the side walls of the men's department have been plastered as recommended at that time. The painting of the walls will be done later.

The two front rooms on the second floor have been made into a public health room. It is all newly painted and has a toilet and wash basin

The back room on this floor is used as a detention room for females. It has a bed with mattress and blankets, and a pillow with slip. The public health nurse has charge of the rooms. New mattresses are stored in the building to replace any worn out or destroyed. The mattresses in the men's department are covered with oil cloth.

The number of arrests last year was 186.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
Commissioner.

### TOWN LOCKUP—RAYMONDSVILLE

#### ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY

Inspected July 21, 1923. William Brown, supervisor, post office, Plum Brook; Charles Steinbarg, town clerk, post office Norfolk.

There have been no changes in this lockup since the last inspection August 10, 1922, and no prisoners have been detained since that time; I was informed that there has been none for several years. Considering its little use, it seems needless to maintain a lockup at this place.

It is in the rear end of a rented building, the front being used as a pool room and barber shop. The lockup has a latticed steel cell with bedding and appeared to be clean.

If occupied by a prisoner, the building should have supervision at all times on account of the danger of fire.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
Commissioner.

### TOWN LOCKUP—RUSSELL

#### ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY

Inspected July 26, 1923. C. R. Clark, supervisor, R. F. D. No. 2, Canton; E. J. Weston, town clerk, Russell.

This lockup remains the same as described in a report of inspection dated July 28, 1922. It contains two latticed steel cells located in the basement of the town hall, which is a substantial brick and stone building and is practically fireproof. The basement is above grade, fairly well lighted and ventilated. The cells contain good mattresses and blankets. The cell room opens into a hall which has an outside entrance near the cell room door. The whole building is heated by a hot air furnace and has electric light.

It is planned to later install sanitary toilets as soon as the village has a water system.

Bars have been placed in the windows as recommended in the last report of inspection. The lockup was clean, showing good care is given it.

Arrests are very infrequent. It was stated that only one person had been locked up since the lockup was built.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
Commissioner.



## TOWN LOCKUP—CORINTH

## SARATOGA COUNTY

Inspected May 5, 1923. Charles Tyre, village president.

The lockup is located in a rear room of the town and village hall, a one-story frame building. It has three steel cells equipped with mattresses, is heated by a stove, and has electric lights. A lavatory and toilet are in an enclosure in the room.

Arrests are infrequent and prisoners are rarely detained over night. If occupied the lockup has constant supervision.

On the day of inspection the lockup was clean. The entire place has been painted and renovated and showed evidence of constant care. The mattresses were in good condition and clean, and in order to keep them that way I would recommend that waterproof covers be provided for same. These can be secured of the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN,  
Commissioner.

## CITY JAIL—MECHANICVILLE

## SARATOGA COUNTY

Inspected April 28, 1923. John Ennello, chief of police.

The police station and jail are located in the Municipal Building, which is a modern two-story brick structure. There are four modern steel cells separated into two departments, and a good sized room for lodgers.

The rooms have cement floor, steam heat, electric light and are well lighted and ventilated. The cells have open barred fronts, niche toilets and lavatories. The bases of the niches are enamelled and the toilets and wash basins were clean and in excellent condition.

Each cell is furnished with a steel bunk with mattress covered with heavy khaki material. Waterproof mattresses are preferable and can be secured from the Superintendent of State Prisons. They are being used in many police stations and lockups with satisfactory results. When new ones are needed, waterproof mattresses should be secured.

The room for lodgers is provided with steel benches, two windows, enclosed toilet and lavatory. It has electric light and steam heat, and was clean and in order.

The jail is cared for by a janitor. It is well painted a light color and was clean and in first-class condition throughout.

A considerable number of arrests are made but not very many persons are detained at the jail.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN,  
Commissioner.

## CITY JAIL—SARATOGA SPRINGS

## SARATOGA COUNTY

Inspected January 22, 1923. Dr. A. J. Leonard, Commissioner of Public Safety; Edward Morrison, Superintendent of Police.

This jail was reconstructed several years ago by order of the State Commission of Prisons. It is located on the first floor of the city hall

and has four departments, a cell room containing 6 cells, a room for women, another for juveniles and a room in the basement for lodgers. The cells are furnished with toilet, lavatory and bunk with mattress and blanket. The rooms for women and juveniles are furnished with necessary bedding and toilet facilities. The rooms are well lighted and ventilated.

The jail is in good condition in point of construction and equipment and is adequate for the needs of the city.

The mattresses were in fair condition, but it was suggested to the deputy commissioner that sanitary waterproof covers be provided in order that they may be kept clean and sanitary. These may be secured by placing order with the Superintendent of State Prisons, Albany. I was assured that such mattresses would be provided as soon as possible.

The arrests during the past year were as follows: Males, 517, females, 87, minors, 21.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN,  
*Commissioner.*

### TOWN LOCKUP—WATERFORD

#### SARATOGA COUNTY

Inspected May 23, 1923. A. N. Garrett, supervisor.

I am pleased to report that this lockup has been improved in accordance with the agreement between the town authorities and the State Commission of Prisons. The improvements made are as follows:

The steel cell bottoms have been removed and the floor cemented, sloping to a drain to permit flushing with hose.

The toilet has been repaired and re-enameled and the waste pipe from lavatory connected directly with soil pipe.

The whole interior of the lockup has been thoroughly painted and finished in white enamel. It was clean and arrangements have been made to keep it so.

New waterproof mattresses have been provided.

Lodgers are to be excluded from the lockup, the door kept locked, and the janitor held responsible for keeping it locked.

In view of the fact that all the recommendations made by this Commission have been complied with and the lockup now seems adequate and sanitary, I recommend that the show-cause proceedings be discontinued.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN,  
*Commissioner.*

### CITY JAIL—SCHENECTADY

#### SCHENECTADY COUNTY

Inspected March 21, 1923. Clarence Whitmyer, mayor; John E. Cole, commissioner of public safety; J. W. Rynex, chief of police

The population of Schenectady in 1920 was 88,723. The records show that for the year ending November 30, 1922, there were 2,625 arrests in the city, of whom 2,074 were males and 149 females, and the balance—402—juveniles. Figures showing the number detained in the jail were not available. It was stated, however, that the greatest number held at one time was about 10. Juveniles are not held at the jail, it being the practice to send them to the Humane Society Shelter in the city.

The jail is located in the basement of the City Hall, an old brick

building, approximately three stories in height. There are two departments, a cell room for men, and a detention room for women. The cell room contains eight cells, four on each side of the entrance corridor and at right angles to it. There are several windows in the wall in front of the cells, admitting plenty of light during the day. Four of the cells are of brick with steel barred doors, and the other four have steel partitions; they are about 8 feet long, 4 feet wide, and 7 feet high. Each is equipped with a steel bunk without bedding of any description, and a one-piece vitreous toilet. There is a sink in the corridor, also a self-flushing toilet for the use of lodgers.

It was noted that there is but one small electric light in front of each block of cells. This is hardly a sufficient number for so large a room and at least one more should be placed in front of each block.

The detention room is about 12 x 15 feet and contains a brick cell 8 x 4 x 9 feet. The cell is equipped with a steel bunk without bedding except some blankets. In the room outside of the cell are two cots one of which was broken and in no condition for use. This room is well lighted; it contains a lavatory and a self-flushing toilet opening off the small entrance corridor. A matron is employed subject to call.

The jail was not as clean as should be expected, the condition of the toilets indicated general neglect by the janitor. It appears that the janitor is not subject to the orders of the chief of police but is an employe of the Department of Public Works. It has been the experience of the Commission that wherever this arrangement has existed in the past satisfactory results could not be attained. It would be much better if the janitor were placed directly under the chief of police in all matters relating to the keeping of the jail.

To require prisoners to remain in the cells over night, with nothing to rest upon except a latticed steel bunk, is an unnecessary hardship. The persons held are presumed to be innocent until proven guilty and should be so treated. Sanitary waterproof-covered mattresses, such as can be obtained from the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany, should be supplied for each of the cells and the detention room. These mattresses are strong and durable and are easily washed if soiled.

Lodgers sleep in the corridor of the cell room on papers which they spread upon the floor. During the twelve months previous to the date of inspection 837 lodgers were accommodated. The practice of permitting lodgers to occupy the same section with prisoners has been condemned by the Commission repeatedly. It is a dangerous practice and should not be permitted to continue longer than necessary to equip a decent room for this class of unfortunates. There is a room in the basement, formerly used for the detention of juveniles. This room is now used for the storage of seized liquor, but as it has toilet facilities it could be fitted up as a lodgers' room at little expense by the installation of sleeping platforms of wood.

The records of the Commission show that for several years there has been continued effort on the part of the Commission to have the city of Schenectady provide a modern jail. Some repairs were made, but the city officials admitted before the Commission that the jail was a disgrace to the city. It was said that the school building program which the city had undertaken prevented the expenditure of money for a jail. Several new schools have been built and more are building and we believe the city should now seriously consider the erection of a new building to house the police department, affording sufficient and proper quarters for the members of the police force, detention quarters suitable for the detention and separation of prisoners, male and female and witnesses, with a section set apart for the use of lodgers. It is indeed strange that a prosperous and aggressive city the size of Schenectady has not provided a City Hall to take the place of the present one which was built when the city was about one-third its present size.



## RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That a room be immediately fitted up for the use of lodgers and that they be excluded from the cell room.
2. That the janitor be placed under the direction of the chief of police in all matters pertaining to the cleaning of the jail.
3. That the toilets be cleaned with acid and more attention be given the cleanliness of the jail.
4. That the broken cot in the women's room be replaced and mattresses with sanitary waterproof covers and blankets be provided for the cells and detention room.

It is further recommended that the city authorities be requested to inform the Commission as to the probability of the erection of a new jail in the near future.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN,  
*Commissioner.*

JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,  
*Inspector.*

## CITY JAIL—SCHENECTADY

## SCHENECTADY COUNTY

Inspected November 22, 1923. Clarence Whitmyer, mayor; J. W. Rynex, chief of police.

The authorities of the city of Schenectady were cited to appear before the State Commission of Prisons, May 1, 1923, to show cause why this jail should not be closed because of its insanitary condition. The officials promised to remedy conditions complained of in a report of inspection dated March 21, 1923, in which the following recommendations were made:

1. That a room be immediately fitted up for the use of lodgers and that they be excluded from the cell room.
2. That the janitor be placed under the direction of the chief of police in all matters pertaining to the cleaning of the jail.
3. That the toilets be cleaned with acid and more attention be given the cleanliness of the jail.
4. That the broken cot in the women's room be replaced and mattresses with sanitary waterproof covers and blankets be provided for the cells and detention room.

The interior of the jail has been repainted and presented a fairly clean condition. The walls of the cell room for males are damp at times, causing the paint to peel off in spots, but efforts are apparently being made to keep the place in as sanitary condition as possible.

A lodgers' room has been provided and furnished with cots. The broken cot in the women's room has been repaired and mattresses and blankets provided.

As has been pointed out in previous reports, the city needs a new municipal building and jail, as the present structure is old and inadequate.

In view of the improvements made we recommend that the show-cause proceedings be discontinued.

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN,  
*Commissioner.*

JOHN F. TREMAIN  
*Secretary*

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—RICHMONDVILLE

## SCHOHARIE COUNTY

Inspected June 21, 1923. Delmer Snyder, village president.

This lockup consists of two latticed steel cells in a small room partitioned off in a corner of the apparatus room of the fire station. The interior of the room was never finished and should be lined with metal and painted a light color. The building is a two-story frame structure.

The room has two windows, coal stove, and the cells are furnished with blankets and one straw mattress. The bedding was dirty, torn, and not fit for use. The floor was dirty and a pile of coal ashes was near the stove. The buckets had not been emptied and the lockup was foul-smelling, indicating that it receives no care whatever. There are no sanitary toilet facilities, water, or electric light in the lockup. There is an electric light in the hose room near the entrance to the lockup, and the village has a water system but not connected with the fire house.

If a lockup is not needed at Richmondville it should be closed by resolution of the village board. If it is not the purpose of the authorities to properly care for the lockup, it should be closed by order of the State Commission of Prisons.

In conference with the village president he stated that the lockup had been little used and as he had been in office only a few months the matter had not received his personal attention. He expressed a willingness to comply with recommendations for its improvement and that should the board decide to maintain the lockup in the future it would receive proper care.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Line the interior with metal and thoroughly paint same a light color, including the cells. White enamel paint is being used extensively for this purpose and is preferred.

2. If possible, install a modern jail toilet of an approved type, also washbasin with faucet.

3. Thoroughly clean the lockup and make it the duty of someone to care for it in future and give it supervision when occupied, as the danger from fire is a constant menace when persons are locked in the cells.

4. Provide waterproof mattresses which can be secured from the Superintendent of State Prisons, Albany, also blankets.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Chief Inspector.

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—SHARON SPRINGS

## SCHOHARIE COUNTY

Inspected June 19, 1923. W. H. Craig, village president,

This lockup consists of two steel cells with square barred fronts and rears in the basement of the village hall. The basement is above ground and has six full-sized windows. There is no floor in the basement except a section of concrete underneath the cells. The cells are partially partitioned off from the rest of the basement. There is an electric light, and heat is furnished from the hot air furnace in cold weather. The large double sliding doors in the rear are of such open construction that it would seem impossible to keep the lockup habitable in winter.

There are no toilet facilities, the cells being below the sewer level. The cells are furnished with good mattresses covered with oilcloth, and

plenty of outing blankets in good condition. The interior of the cells and partitions of room are painted white.

This lockup is seldom used, except a few times during the summer season. The village has a regular population of about 400 which is increased largely during the boarding season.

The lockup should be kept under careful supervision during the night when occupied, and it should never be used in cold weather unless it can be properly heated. This would be made possible by extending the partition entirely around the cells and installing an additional heat pipe with shut-off from the furnace.

The village president stated that no policemen were employed during the winter and doubtless there would be no use for the lockup in cold weather.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG.

*Chief Inspector.*

### VILLAGE LOCKUP—SENECA FALLS

#### SENECA COUNTY

Inspected June 13, 1923. Dr. Follett, village president; John Humphrey, village clerk.

There has been no change in this lockup for several years. It is located about one-fourth of a mile from police headquarters, across the river, in a remote part of the village and in the rear of the fire house. There are three cages constructed of square bars, front and back, plate steel sides and partitions.

There were some dirty mattresses and blankets, all of which were unfit for use and should be burned. There is water in the room and an old toilet out of commission. The place was filthy with dirt showing that no care is given it.

The population of the village is said to be over 6,000 and a modern lockup should be maintained at or near police headquarters. Last year a proposition to provide a new police station and lockup was defeated by the taxpayers.

It is recommended that the authorities be cited to show cause why the lockup should not be closed in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 379 of the Laws of 1914.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,

*Commissioner.*

### VILLAGE LOCKUP—WATERLOO

#### SENECA COUNTY

Inspected June 13, 1923.

This lockup is located in the basement of the Seneca County Jail and is maintained by the county.

It consists of one room provided with wooden sleeping platforms, blankets, toilet and lavatory. Electric light and steam heat are furnished and the room is well lighted and ventilated. At the time of inspection it was clean and in good order. It is claimed that few arrests are made in the village and detained in the lockup but that some lodgers are housed during the winter months.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,

*Commissioner.*



## VILLAGE LOCKUP—ADDISON

## STEUBEN COUNTY

Inspected May 10, 1923. William Cooper, village president. This lockup is located on the ground floor of the village building which is a 4-story brick structure. The cell room is large, containing two cells, hopper toilet with wooden seat, faucet with water, and coal stove. There is one window in the room, which is heavily barred and doubly screened and the glass was unwashed. A lockup needs the maximum of sunlight and ventilation to keep it sanitary, and if possible additional windows should be installed.

In October, 1922, the officials of Addison were cited to show cause why the lockup should not be closed, as it had for a long time been maintained in an insanitary condition. It was recommended that the lockup be cleaned and painted, and that jail mattresses with sanitary waterproof covers and blankets be provided.

On December 12th the village clerk, by order of the president of the village, wrote the Commission that all the recommendations had been complied with and the lockup was in sanitary condition. He also informed President Kennedy on October 13, 1922, that sanitary waterproof mattresses had been ordered. In view of these statements, on January 9, 1923, the show-cause proceedings were discontinued without the officials having made an appearance.

An inspection discloses that no waterproof mattresses have been provided. The cells have been painted white and the walls of the room given a coat of what appears to be whitewash or kalsomine. Three new blankets were purchased and some minor repairs made to the plumbing and side walls. Whitewash, kalsomine or moresco are not suitable for such purpose; waterproof paint which can be hosed and washed should be used.

This lockup could be made fairly modern by installing several windows and placing a vitreous integral seat toilet in each cell. It is said to be used about 15 or 20 times a year for the detention of persons under arrest, and about 100 lodgers are housed.

If this lockup is to be continued everything possible should be done to make it sanitary. This cannot be done by excluding the sunlight. More windows, waterproof mattresses, such as are furnished by the Superintendent of State Prisons, Albany, and white enamel paint would very greatly improve present conditions, and are recommended. Otherwise, proceedings should be again instituted with a view to closing the lockup.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Chief Inspector.

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—ADDISON

## STEUBEN COUNTY

Inspected September 8, 1923. William Cooper, village president.

The inspection of this lockup was made in view of the letter received by the Commission from Village Clerk Clark as follows:

"Mr. John F. Tremain, Secretary,

Albany, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

In answer to the above would say that I am informed by the President of the village (Mr. Cooper) that the recommen-

dations of the village lockup have been complied with and I am instructed by him so to state to you.

Yours truly,

(Signed) WILLIAM B. CLARK,  
*Village Clerk.*

Such letter was submitted to the Commission at its meeting at Auburn on September 7th. Chief Inspector Young's report of May 10, 1923, stated as follows:

"An inspection discloses that no waterproof mattresses have been provided. The cells have been painted white and the walls of the room given a coat of what appears to be whitewash or kalsomine. Three new blankets were purchased and some minor repairs made to the plumbing and side walls. Whitewash, kalsomine or moresco are not suitable for such purpose; waterproof paint which can be hosed and washed should be used.

"This lockup could be made fairly modern by installing several windows and placing a vitreous integral seat toilet in each cell. It is said to be used about 15 or 20 times a year for the detention of persons under arrest, and about 100 lodgers are housed.

"If this lockup is to be continued, everything possible should be done to make it sanitary. This cannot be done by excluding the sunlight. More windows, waterproof mattresses, such as are furnished by the Superintendent of State Prisons, Albany, and white enamel paint would very greatly improve present conditions, and are recommended. Otherwise, proceedings should be again instituted with a view to closing the lockup."

No additional windows, waterproof mattresses or new painting in white enamel have been provided. The place was dirty, bedding not in good condition, and the wire mesh screen on the single window broken so that if a desperate prisoner were confined in the cells confederates on the outside could pass in saws for escape or weapons for attack upon the officers. The ceiling was rusty in places. The toilet was foul, not having been flushed after use and having a wooden top, which should not be permitted. The cement steps leading to the lockup are out of repair. The lockup should have toilets in each cell instead of buckets.

If tramps are to be lodged here a separate place should be found for them.

In view of the conditions, it is recommended that the proceedings to show cause why the lockup should be closed, be re-opened and the village authorities cited to appear before the Commission.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
*Commissioner.*

#### VILLAGE LOCKUP—AVOCA

##### STEUBEN COUNTY

Inspected May 9, 1923. Warren Hopkins, village president.

This lockup occupies a room in a rear portion of the Masonic building, which is otherwise used for post office, fire department and municipal purposes. The room may be reached through the post office or by means of a rear independent entrance.

The equipment consists of two good steel cells, each furnished with

steel bunk, mattresses, and blankets. There is a toilet in the room outside the cells. The room has one large window which affords very good means of sunlight and ventilation. The building is heated by steam.

The lockup is practically fireproof, but it is claimed that when a prisoner is detained, which is an infrequent occurrence, the building is kept under supervision.

In order to preserve the mattresses they should be provided with sanitary waterproof cases which can be secured from the Superintendent of State Prisons, Albany. The lockup was in good condition except that it is being used to a considerable extent for the storage of record books and other material.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the mattresses be furnished with waterproof cases.
2. That the lockup be kept free from various miscellaneous articles and ready for use when needed; otherwise, it might better be closed as a lockup.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG.

*Chief Inspector.*

#### VILLAGE LOCKUP—CANISTEO

##### STEUBEN COUNTY

Inspected May 10, 1923. Lee Ingalls, village president; G. M. Halsey, chief of police. There is also a night watchman, who gives the lockup supervision when occupied at night.

Canisteo has a population of about 2400.

This lockup remains the same as described in the last report of inspection except that waterproof mattresses have been furnished, which is a commendable improvement, and the place was in clean condition.

There are three latticed steel cells located on the first floor of a two-story brick building adjacent to the fire station. Each cell has a one-piece toilet and bunk with good mattress and blankets. There is a sink with water in the room, also wood and gas stoves. There are two windows in the front next to the sidewalk, and these are covered with shades. It would be better for sanitary reasons to remove the shades and glaze the sash with translucent glass.

The room has cement floor and wooden ceiling and side walls. Electric light is furnished.

The whole interior needs repainting, and white or a light colored paint should be used. The place was clean and in order, except some kerosene lanterns and other articles were being stored in the room. Some other place should be found for such articles.

The chief stated that only a few arrests occur and a small number of lodgers are cared for during the winter.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Paint the interior a light color.
2. Keep lockup free from miscellaneous articles.
3. Install wire glass or other translucent glass in the windows.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

*Chief Inspector.*



## CITY JAIL—CORNING

## STEUBEN COUNTY

Inspected May 9, 1923. C. G. Hanmer, chief of police.

The population of Corning is about 16,000.

Police headquarters and city jail are located in the City Hall. The exterior is of brick and stone construction, but the interior is largely combustible. The stairs leading to the men's jail in the basement are wooden and very rickety. However, officers are on duty at all times and the jail is never entirely without supervision.

There is a cell room on the main floor for females, and a lodgers' room and cell room for males in the basement. Each cell is furnished with bunk, waterproof mattress, blankets, toilet and lavatory. The lower cell room has a cement floor while the upper one is of wood. Each department has steam heat and both gas and electric lights.

It is necessary to pass through the lodgers' room in order to reach the men's cells. This has always been objectionable.

The whole interior of the jail has been painted a light color and was clean and in order at the time of inspection, which was in the evening. The cells face the windows and the place was fairly light. The windows are easily operated and ventilation seemed good.

There were no inmates. It was stated that arrests had averaged about the same as last year, approximately 25 or 30 a month, although last month 25 arrests were made which was very unusual. The records show that less than half the number of arrests are made in the city, and lodgers housed, as compared with conditions seven or eight years ago.

The jail now seems to be properly cared for, and with the installation of the waterproof mattresses and painting about everything possible has been done to make this place habitable. It is not a modern layout and could only be made so by entire reconstruction.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Chief Inspector.

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—HAMMONDSPORT

## STEUBEN COUNTY

Inspected May 8, 1923. L. J. Seeley, village president.

This lockup occupies quarters on the first floor of the village hall, which is a two-story building of concrete block construction.

There are three good steel cells, each furnished with two steel bunks, waterproof mattresses, and blankets. The floor is cement, the walls of smooth white plaster, and the ceiling steel. Each cell has a toilet and wash basin, and the room has plenty of good-sized windows and is light and well ventilated. The building is heated with stoves and lighted by electricity.

The lockup was in need of sweeping, otherwise it was in good condition. It is said to be seldom used for the detention of persons under arrest.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Chief Inspector.

## CITY JAIL—HORNELL

## STEUBEN COUNTY

Inspected May 10, 1923. Fred A. Robbins, mayor; Clarence Bailey, chief of police.

The population of Hornell is about 15,000.

The total number of arrests during 1922 was 387, of which number 9 were females. Juveniles are seldom detained. The number of lodgers housed during the same period was 1,635, but during the winter just passed the number of this class was materially less.

Since the last inspection the jail and police station have been renovated, repaired, and painted a light color. At the time of my visit the place was clean and in order. The confiscated liquor mentioned in the last report has been removed although one cell, which it is claimed is not needed for prisoners, is used for storage of articles which it is desired to keep locked up.

The waterproof mattresses recommended have not yet been provided, but the city officials are at present negotiating with the Superintendent of State Prisons for the purchase of a supply. These mattresses are being used to a considerable extent in city jails and lockups and are giving excellent satisfaction. Their use is urgently recommended.

This jail has seven latticed steel cells for men, a detention room with one cell for women, and a place for lodgers in the basement. The latter is unimproved, poorly lighted and ventilated, and not a credit to the city.

Each department has good toilet facilities, steam heat, and electric light. A police matron is regularly employed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
Chief Inspector.

## TOWN AND VILLAGE LOCKUP—PAINTED POST

## STEUBEN COUNTY

Inspected May 9, 1923.

This lockup is located in the new town hall and was fully described in the last report of inspection. The building is modern and together with its splendid equipment is a credit to the community.

The lockup equipment consists of two latticed steel cells provided with modern toilet facilities for men, and adjoining is a detention room for women and juveniles. The latter is furnished with a cot bed with good bedding, toilet, lavatory and chair.

The bunks in the men's cells have been provided with good mattresses, but they are not the waterproof kind as was recommended. In order to preserve these mattresses and keep them sanitary waterproof cases should be supplied, which can be secured from the Superintendent of State Prisons, Albany. Otherwise, the jail is well equipped and was in excellent condition.

## RECOMMENDATION

That the mattresses be provided with waterproof cases.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
Chief Inspector.

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—PRATTSBURGH

## STEUBEN COUNTY

Inspected November 5, 1923. Guy Wraight, village president.  
The village population is 700.

The lockup is located on the first floor of the village hall and fire house, and is used by the town and village. The lockup is in the rear of the building, separated from the hose house by a wooden partition running part way to the ceiling. There is a door and two windows in the cell room. There are two latticed cells with bunks, covered mattresses and quilts. The cells have buckets with iron containers. If a prisoner should get out of a cell, escape would be easy, as the doors and windows are not barred. The constable said that about a half dozen men had been locked up here since January 1, 1923. No women have ever been confined here. If the number of prisoners should increase, the safety of the place should be assured. At no time should a prisoner be locked up here over night unless the place is under supervision, as it is non-fireproof. The place is lighted by oil lamps and heated by a coal stove.

It is recommended that an electric light be placed in the cell room and that one vitreous ware sanitary toilet, of a type approved by the Commission, be installed in one cell.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
*Commissioner.*

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—SAVONA

## STEUBEN COUNTY

Inspected May 9, 1923.

This so-called lockup consists of one latticed cage placed in one corner of an office and court room on the first floor of the village hall. The room is provided with office furniture and along the walls are shelves filled with law books.

The building is a two-story stone and brick structure, heated with stoves, and has electric lights. The village has no regular water or sewer systems. The cell is furnished with a bunk, mattress, blanket, and pillow.

The lockup has seldom been used in recent years, and so far as actual needs are concerned it might be closed by resolution of the village board and a copy filed with the State Commission of Prisons.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
*Chief Inspector.*

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—WAYLAND

## STEUBEN COUNTY

Inspected May 11, 1923. William Salisbury, village president.  
The population of this village is about 1800.

This lockup consists of a one-story detached building situated on a residential street a short distance from the central portion of the village. The building is a frame structure covered inside and out with metal and painted. The floor is cement and the roof slate. The building has several good-sized windows and the interior is painted white, so that the lockup is fairly well lighted and ventilated.



There are two modern steel cells, each provided with self-flushing toilet, two bunks, mattresses, and blankets. The room is heated with a coal stove and has electric lights. The stove was very rusty, which indicates some dampness when the building is closed and not in use for considerable periods of time. The floor was in need of sweeping; otherwise, the place was in good condition. At the time of inspection the water was turned off from the building. This should be turned on at once.

In the last report of inspection it was recommended that jail mattresses with sanitary waterproof covers be provided. Four new mattresses and blankets have been supplied, but the mattresses are not waterproof. The Superintendent of State Prisons is prepared to furnish waterproof cases and it is important that these new mattresses be covered with such cases in order to preserve and keep them sanitary.

The lockup is said to be used only occasionally for the detention of a person under arrest and during cold weather a few lodgers are housed.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the mattresses be provided with waterproof cases.
2. That the place be swept out and the water turned on.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
*Chief Inspector.*

#### VILLAGE LOCKUP—AMITYVILLE

##### SUFFOLK COUNTY

Inspected April 16, 1923. Dr. J. F. Loudon, village president; William Lauder, village clerk; B. G. Howe, captain of police.

This lockup is a small one-story detached brick building located at the edge of the village adjacent to large oil storage tanks.

There are two latticed steel cells, furnished with wooden bunks, blankets and quilts. An enameled iron toilet and a lavatory are in the corridor. A stove is used for heating and electricity for lighting.

It was recommended in the last two reports of inspection that the lockup be moved to a more suitable location where the danger of fire would not be as great as at present. The question of appropriating sufficient funds to provide a new municipal building which would include quarters for the fire and police departments was submitted to the electors, but the proposition was defeated. Since then the lockup has not been used except for very brief periods, the practice being to convey all prisoners to the town lockup at Babylon. This has proved to be an expensive method and it was stated that the authorities intend to use the lockup in the future. They plan to clean it, provide new waterproof mattresses of the type obtainable from the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany, provide new blankets, and hire a man to remain at the place when prisoners are held there. The matter of supervision when occupied cannot be too strongly stressed.

Owing to disuse the lockup has been neglected and was not clean.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,  
*Inspector.*

#### TOWN LOCKUP—BABYLON

##### SUFFOLK COUNTY

Inspected April 16, 1923. William Wilmarth, supervisor; Ellis Taylor, town clerk.

This lockup consists of two rooms in the basement of the town hall, a two-story and basement building of fireproof construction. The rooms have cement floors and are well lighted and ventilated. One room contains three steel cells, each furnished with a steel bunk with mattress and blankets and quilts. It is recommended in the last report of inspection that waterproof covers be provided for the mattresses, but this was not done and the mattresses have become soiled. Covers should be provided or new mattresses with covers of the type which can be obtained from the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany should be supplied. One cell is equipped with a one-piece vitreous toilet and a vitreous lavatory. In compliance with a recommendation of the Commission the town board advertised for bids for the installation in another cell of a toilet similar to the one now in use and the bids were to be opened a few days subsequent to the date of inspection. The town clerk was advised that if trouble was experienced in obtaining this particular type of toilet the catalogue and plate number of any substitute suggested should be submitted to the Commission for approval before the authorities proceed with the work.

The other room is intended as a detention room for women, but is very rarely used. It is furnished with a bed with mattress and blankets, and toilet facilities similar to those described above.

Figures showing the number of persons detained in the lockup were not available, but it was stated that the greatest number held at one time was two.

The lockup was clean and in good order.

#### RECOMMENDATION

That waterproof-covered mattresses be provided for the cells.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

*Inspector.*

### TOWN LOCKUP—BAY SHORE

#### SUFFOLK COUNTY

Inspected April 16, 1923. James F. Richardson, supervisor; Warren C. Haff, town clerk; Charles Tuthill, resident constable.

This lockup is a small one-story frame building sheathed on the sides with metal, located to the rear of a building near the center of the village. Six small windows, each about 34 x 15 inches, admit sunlight and ventilation. A stove is used for heating and electricity for lighting.

There are two steel cells, each furnished with two steel bunks, mattresses with covers, and blankets. The covers are not waterproof and it is necessary for the janitor to have them sterilized when soiled. Waterproof cases which are more easily washed and protect the mattresses would be an improvement. Toilet facilities consist of buckets in the cells and a wash basin in the corridor, the water for washing being carried in from the residence of the janitor.

As recommended in the last report of inspection, adequate and constant supervision is provided when a person is locked in the cells. Quite recently the wisdom of providing supervision was demonstrated when the lockup was menaced by a fire which damaged a large adjacent building. The lockup was occupied at the time by a lodger who was not locked in.

It was said that about 20 persons were locked up here during the past year, the greatest number at one time having been two. A few lodg-

ers were housed. Prisoners held at meal time receive meals from a restaurant.

The lockup was clean and in good order.

RECOMMENDATION

That waterproof casings be supplied for the mattresses.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,  
*Inspector.*

TOWN LOCKUP—EAST HAMPTON

SUFFOLK COUNTY

Inspected April 17, 1923. Kenneth Davis, supervisor; L. Ketchum, town clerk.

The lockup is a small one-story detached brick building situated a short distance from the center of the village. The cell room, which contains two steel cells, is about 10 x 14 feet and has cement floor and steel ceiling. There are two small windows, each about 18 x 24 inches. A stove is used for heating and electricity for lighting. Sanitary facilities consist of buckets set in niches in each cell, and a faucet and wash basin in the corridor.

Each cell is furnished with two hammocks and several quilts. The bedding was in good condition, it being the practice of the police officer to air the quilts each time they are used and to have them sterilized when soiled. It was suggested that blankets, which are more easily cleaned, be substituted for the quilts when the latter wear out.

It was stated that there were about a dozen persons held at the lockup during the past year, the greatest number at one time having been two. The night watchman is supposed to look in occasionally when prisoners are held over night. It is important that the matter of supervision be not neglected, as prisoners might come to harm through setting the bedding afire.

Since the last inspection the interior of the lockup has been painted—the walls and ceiling white, and the cells gray—improving the general appearance very much.

The lockup was clean and in good order.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,  
*Inspector.*

VILLAGE LOCKUP—GREENPORT

SUFFOLK COUNTY

Inspected April 18, 1923. George B. Preston, village president; Miss Ella Phillips, village clerk; T. B. Howard, chief of police.

The lockup is a one and one-half-story building of fireproof construction, containing three cells on the main floor and a room for lodgers in the basement. It is well lighted and ventilated. The lockup is heated with hot water and lighted by electricity.

One cell is about 10 x 7 feet and the others are about 8 x 5 feet 6 inches. The larger cell was intended to be used for the detention of women, but there has been no occasion to use it for that purpose. It was the intention of the authorities to install a fireproof curtain of asbestos across the corridor in front of the cells so as to separate this cell



from the others, but it was stated that they had been unable to obtain a curtain. While it has not been necessary to use this cell for the purpose originally intended, the occasion may arise at any time and the matter should receive immediate attention, for without a curtain or partition there could not be legal classification in case a woman and man were detained at the same time. If a partition is erected the authorities should advise with the Commission before proceeding with the work.

Each of the cells is equipped with a one-piece vitreous toilet and a vitreous lavatory, both operated by pushbutton, steel bunk and mattress with cover, and blankets. The broken plaster which was the cause of criticism in the last report of inspection has been removed from the walls and the entire interior of the lockup lined with ornamental steel as is used on ceilings. The ceilings and upper part of the side walls have been painted a light gray and the cells and lower part of the walls a darker shade of gray. The lockup was clean and in good order. The officers have charge of the janitor work and they are proud of the lockup and do their part toward keeping it in good order.

The lockup is used more than in the past, as it is now the only lockup in the town of Southold and is used more or less by all the town constables for the temporary detention of prisoners. The record shows that forty-eight persons, all males, were held here during the past year, the greatest number at one time having been three. Some lodgers were housed during the winter. Prisoners held at meal time receive their meals from a restaurant, the officer being permitted to expend fifty or sixty cents per meal.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,  
*Inspector.*

## TOWN LOCKUP—HUNTINGTON

### SUFFOLK COUNTY

Inspected April 19, 1923. A. L. Field, supervisor; W. B. Trainer, town clerk.

The lockup is located in the basement of the town hall, a two and one-half story building of fireproof construction. The ground slopes to the rear and the entrance is at grade. The building is heated by steam and lighted by electricity.

There are two cell rooms for men and a detention room for women. The detention room is furnished with an enameled iron toilet and a lavatory, cot bed, mattress, blanket, and quilt. Each cell room contains two steel cells furnished with two steel bunks, mattresses, quilts, blankets, and a bucket. There are also a toilet and sink in a small room off the corridor. The cells are poorly lighted during the day, one being little better than a dungeon. Two small windows admit light and ventilation to one room and a part of the rears of the cells in this room have been barred to permit the light to enter the cells. In the other room but a part of one small window extends below the ceiling and very little light enters the place. In an effort to permit some few rays of light to enter the cells in this room the tops have been partly barred. It was stated that prisoners are seldom held in this room. It should never be used to house human beings.

The lockup was in a disorderly condition and showed neglect on the part of the janitor. The mattresses and blankets were very dirty and the

cells, which are painted gray, are much marked up with pictures, obscene writing, etc. Hidden under the mattress in two of the cells were the remains of lunches provided for the prisoners and from indications much of it had been there for a long time. The flush in the detention room was out of order, and the plaster on the side walls in this room is badly broken, affording a lodgment for vermin, and the screen covering the window had been pried out of place by some inmate.

The last report of inspection contained a recommendation that mattresses with waterproof covers be provided. The mattresses, without covers, were purchased but they have not been used. The old ones should be destroyed and the new ones covered with sanitary covers, which can be obtained from the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany.

Figures showing the number of persons held in the lockup could not be supplied, but it was stated that there were not many during the year. Prisoners held at meal time receive their meals from a restaurant, the sum of fifty cents being allowed for each meal.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the lockup be cleaned and painted with a light colored paint, preferably white enamel which can be washed.
2. That the blankets and quilts be sterilized and new mattresses with covers provided for the cells and detention room.
3. That the toilet, walls and screen in the detention room be repaired.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

*Inspector.*

#### TOWN LOCKUP—ISLIP

##### SUFFOLK COUNTY

Inspected April 16, 1923. James F. Richardson, supervisor; Warren C. Haff, town clerk; H. M. Truax, resident constable.

This lockup consists of two latticed steel cells in a room about 20 x 15 feet situated to the rear of the first floor of the town hall, a two-story modern brick structure. The floor is concrete and the ceilings of steel. Light and ventilation are obtained through four small windows and the transom. Entrance to the lockup is through a separate entrance to the street or from the hall leading to the town clerk's office.

The cells are furnished with two steel bunks, mattresses and blankets. Sanitary facilities consist of a toilet and sink in the corridor. The toilet is in need of some minor repairs which should be attended to as soon as possible.

Since the last inspection the interior of the lockup, including the cells, has been painted—the walls buff and the ceilings a light cream color.

Recommendations in the last report of inspection—that waterproof casings be provided for the mattresses and that the practice of using the lockup as a place of storage for discarded articles, such as old books, records, containers, etc., have not been complied with by the officials of the town. It would be economy to protect the mattresses with covers, which can be supplied by the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany. The litter stored in the room, which included a barrel of excelsior, constitutes a dangerous fire hazard.

It was stated that the lockup is very little used at the present time but that supervision is provided by the night officer who stops at the lockup while on patrol when a person is locked up.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the place be cleaned up and positive orders issued forbidding the use of the lockup for storage purposes.
2. That the mattresses be covered with waterproof material.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,  
*Inspector.*

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—NORTHPORT

## SUFFOLK COUNTY

Inspected April 19, 1923. Edward Call, village president; Israel Carll, village clerk; C. E. Martin, resident constable.

The lockup is a one-story concrete block structure adjoining the rear of the fire house. It is fireproof, heated by a stove, and lighted by electricity. There is one full-size window.

The lockup contains three latticed steel cells furnished with a steel bunk, mattress with cover of table oilcloth, blankets, and quilts. The oilcloth covers were supplied to comply with a recommendation that waterproof covers be provided. The toilet facilities consist of a sink in the corridor and a bucket in one cell. The Commission has recommended for several years that a toilet of approved type be installed in the corridor. It has been pointed out that this work could be done at small expense, as the water is already installed in the lockup and the cess-pool into which the sewage from the firehouse empties is directly under the firehouse. The authorities should give this matter serious consideration and in the meantime buckets should be furnished for each cell.

The lockup presented a neglected appearance—the floor was dirty and there were some boxes containing rubbish in the corridor; the blankets and quilts were badly soiled and apparently no attempt had been made to keep the cells in orderly condition. The cells, which are painted black, are badly rusted in spots and should be repainted with a light colored paint, preferably white enamel which can be washed. Some one should be made responsible for maintaining the lockup in proper order.

Figures showing the number of persons held here were not available, but it was stated that the number was not very large. The night officer supervises the lockup when it is occupied, and prisoners held at meal time receive meals from the home of the constable or a restaurant.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the lockup, including the bedding, be cleaned and someone appointed to keep it clean.
2. That a toilet of a type approved by the State Commission of Prisons be installed in the corridor.
3. That the steel work be painted a light color.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,  
*Inspector.*

## TOWN AND VILLAGE LOCKUP—PATCHOGUE

## SUFFOLK COUNTY

Inspected April 17, 1923. Robert Macintosh, supervisor; M. H. Overton, village president; W. I. Jones, town clerk; A. L. Wicks, village clerk.



The lockup is a small one-story detached brick building situated to the rear of the fire station. There are two departments—a cell room containing three steel cells for men and a detention room with two cells for women. A separate entrance is provided for each room. Each department is equipped with an enameled iron toilet and a lavatory, located in the corridor. The lockup is well lighted and ventilated. Stoves are used for heating and electricity for lighting.

The cells in the room for men are furnished with a steel bunk, mattress without cover, pillow, and blankets. In the detention room the bedding is similar except that cot beds are supplied instead of the steel bunks. In a report of inspection dated March 21, 1922, it was recommended that sanitary waterproof covers be provided for the mattresses. This was not done and the mattresses, which were new at that time, have become much soiled. They should be sterilized and supplied with covers of the type obtainable from the Superintendent of State Prisons, or be replaced by regular jail mattresses with covers as manufactured by the Prison Department. The latter course would perhaps be more economical.

It was stated that a regular cleaner is not employed, it being a part of the duties of the police officers to clean the place. The arrangement has not worked out as well as should be expected, as the lockup was in a disorderly condition. It would seem to be an easy matter to do the small amount of janitor work necessary to keep a place of this size neat and clean, and there surely can be no reasonable excuse for permitting ashes, bottles, etc., to accumulate about the floor. Experience has shown that it is better to have one person made responsible for the cleanliness of the lockup.

During the past year twenty-five persons, all males, were detained at the lockup, not more than three being held at one time. Prisoners are simply held over night. Juveniles are held at Police Headquarters and turned over to their parents or to the probation officer. Prisoners held at the lockup at meal time are provided meals from a restaurant.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That some one be made responsible for the cleanliness of the lockup and that it be kept clean at all times.
2. That mattress covers or new mattresses with covers be provided as suggested.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,  
*Inspector.*

#### VILLAGE LOCKUP—SAG HARBOR

##### SUFFOLK COUNTY

Inspected April 17, 1923. Augustus Kernan, village president; George Denson, village clerk; William Early, chief of police.

The lockup is a small well-lighted and ventilated one-story detached brick structure, located to the rear of the fire station. The floor is cement, the sidewalls brick, and the ceiling plaster over lath. A stove is used for heating and electricity for lighting at night. All windows are glazed with translucent glass.

There are two rooms—a cell room containing two cells for men and a detention room for women. The cells and the detention room are each equipped with enameled iron toilet and lavatory, each operated by push button, and cot bed with mattress, pillow and blankets. The recommendation contained in a report of inspection dated March 21, 1922,—

"That sanitary waterproof covers be provided for the mattresses and pillows"—has not been complied with and mattresses and pillows are now in very dirty condition. They should be destroyed and sanitary mattresses, which can be obtained from the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany, provided.

The general condition of the lockup showed neglect. It was stated that soft coal had been used during the winter, resulting in an accumulation of dust throughout the place and upon the toilet fixtures. The street lamps are still stored in the detention room notwithstanding the recommendation that they be stored elsewhere. The place was in need of a general house-cleaning and repainting. It was stated that a cleaner would be hired as soon as the weather permitted the discontinuance of the fire in the lockup, and the place thoroughly cleaned. The present plan of having the officer clean the lockup could be improved by having someone (perhaps the janitor of the fire house) do it.

It was stated that about ten persons had been held in the lockup during the present year and that a few lodgers had been housed during the same period. Prisoners held at meal time receive their meals from a restaurant, the officer being permitted to spend seventy-five cents for each meal. The officer on patrol is supposed to supervise the lockup when prisoners are detained. The matter of supervision should not be neglected, as the building has a shingle roof and there are inflammable structures adjacent thereto.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the lockup be cleaned and painted, preferably with white enamel paint which can be washed, and that someone be made responsible for keeping it clean.
2. That new mattresses with waterproof covers be provided.
3. That the practice of using the lockup for storage purposes be discontinued.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,  
*Inspector.*

#### TOWN LOCKUP—SAYVILLE

##### SUFFOLK COUNTY

Inspected April 17, 1923. James F. Richardson, supervisor; Warren C. Haff, town clerk.

This lockup is located on the first floor of the Court House, a two-story detached stucco building which is nearly fireproof. It consists of two latticed steel cells in a room about 20 x 12 feet, having entrance from the hall and from the rear of the building. Two full-sized windows provide plenty of light and ventilation. The room is heated by a stove and lighted by electricity. Toilet facilities consist of buckets in the cells and a vitreous toilet and enameled iron lavatory in a room off the hall adjoining the lockup.

Each cell is furnished with two steel bunks, straw mattresses, and quilts. Mattresses with sanitary covers were recommended in the last report of inspection, but the covers were not supplied. Without covers the mattresses will soon become soiled and insanitary and they should be provided as soon as possible; they can be obtained from the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany.

A quantity of old records, magazines, etc., was stored in the lockup. Experience has shown that as soon as the lockup is used for the storage of any articles it becomes a catch-all for all discarded material of the

building in which the lockup is located. All the matter stored here should be removed; in other respects the lockup was clean.

It was stated that not more than six persons had been held in the lockup during the past year and that a few lodgers were permitted to use the cells over night.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the articles stored in the lockup be removed and the practice of using the room for storage purposes be discontinued.
2. That waterproof cases be provided for the mattresses.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

*Inspector.*

## TOWN LOCKUP—SHELTER ISLAND

## SUFFOLK COUNTY

Inspected April 18, 1923. Charles H. Smith, supervisor; Mrs. Elizabeth Congdon, town clerk.

The lockup is a small one-story frame building situated near the center of the island. There are two latticed steel cages in a room about 13 x 15 feet, well lighted and ventilated by three full-size windows. The window glass is not translucent. A stove is used for heating and oil lamps for lighting.

Each cell is furnished with two steel bunks, and night bucket set in a niche which is connected to an outside ventilator. There is a mattress and some blankets in one cell, and the mattress for the other cell is on top of the cells.

The practice of using the lockup for storing election booths and other articles was criticised in the last report of inspection. Conditions had not been remedied—the suitcase of old clothing, old ballots, etc., remained as they were at that time. The storage of the election booths would perhaps cause no particular harm, but it has been the experience of the Commission that to let down the bars in this respect means opening the lockup for the storage of all discarded articles of the town. This is the situation in this lockup and the old ballots, clothing, and boxes of old books and records which are nesting places for rodents should be removed forthwith. If, as was stated, the janitor refuses to obey the instructions of the officials in regard to removing these articles, the remedy seems to be the appointment of a janitor who will obey orders.

The lockup is said to be very seldom used, but if it is used adequate and constant supervision should be provided, as it is entirely of wood and surrounded by other wooden buildings, constituting a dangerous fire hazard.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the material stored in the lockup be removed and the practice of using the place for storage purposes discontinued.
2. That the windows be made translucent.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

*Inspector.*



## TOWN LOCKUP—SMITHTOWN

## SUFFOLK COUNTY

Inspected April 19, 1923. Charles D. Miller, supervisor; Frank E. Brush, town clerk.

This lockup is in the basement of the town hall, a two-story and basement building of modern construction. There are two steel barred cells in a large room lighted and ventilated by four small windows. The floor and the sidewalls are cement and the ceiling steel. Entrance to the lockup is by a short stairway connecting with the upper hall and with an outside doorway.

Each cell has two steel bunks with mattress and pillow covered with waterproof material, and blankets. The mattresses were waterproofed in compliance with a recommendation in the last report of inspection. Toilet facilities consist of buckets in the cells and a wash basin in the corridor. Water is obtained from a driven well in the corridor directly in front of the cells.

Fifteen persons, all males, were held in the lockup during the past year, the greatest number at one time having been three. It was stated that there is supervision of the lockup by the night officer until 1 A. M.

The lockup was clean and in good order.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

*Inspector.*

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—SOUTHAMPTON

## SUFFOLK COUNTY

Inspected April 17, 1923. Gilbert H. White, village president; Miss Ethel Whitman, village clerk; O. C. Lane, chief of police.

This lockup is located in the basement of the municipal building a three-story and basement building of fireproof construction. It consists of two steel cells in a room about 13 x 16 feet, entirely separated from the rest of the basement by solid partitions. There are two windows, about 24 x 36 inches, and the sash in the door is glazed. There is a barred door at the entrance, but the window guards are very light, consisting of screens of about one-inch mesh. As recommended in the last report of inspection, the glass has been made translucent, which is an improvement. The building is heated by steam and lighted by electricity.

Each cell is furnished with a one-piece vitreous toilet operated by a push button, enameled iron lavatory, two steel bunks, mattresses with sanitary covers, and blankets.

The paint on the cells is becoming chipped and they should be repainted with a light colored paint, preferably white enamel which can be washed. In other respects the lockup was clean and in good order.

It was stated that about thirty persons, one of whom was a woman, were held at the lockup during the past year, the greatest number at one time having been three. A few lodgers were accommodated during the cold weather.

## RECOMMENDATION

That the cells be painted with white enamel paint.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

*Inspector.*

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—NEWARK VALLEY

## TIOGA COUNTY

Inspected September 20, 1923. G. R. Purple, village president; D. A. Millen, village clerk.

The lockup consists of a one-story wooden building adjoining the fire house, which is also of wood construction. There are three wooden cells furnished with cot beds, mattresses and blankets. There are two full-sized windows glazed with plain glass, facing the cells. A stove is used for heating and lamps for lighting.

The lockup presented a neglected condition. It was dirty, the stove pipe was disconnected, one of the mattresses was torn, and there was no chimney for the lamp.

It was stated that the lockup had not been used in five years except on one occasion about two years ago when a boy was held for a couple of hours. If there is no need of a lockup here the village authorities should close it by resolution and file copy of the resolution with the State Commission of Prisons. If it is deemed advisable to continue the lockup it must be kept clean and ready for use and arrangements made for adequate and constant supervision when it is occupied, as the building is highly inflammable.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

Inspector.

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—OWEGO

## TIOGA COUNTY

Inspected March 16, 1923. Charles D. Marven, village president.

This lockup consists of a large room in the basement of the county jail. It is about two-thirds below grade. Three medium-sized windows admit sunlight. The only heating arrangement provided is the main steam line which passes close to the ceiling, and this seems to be insufficient to heat so large a room. I believe that one or two radiators should be placed along the walls of the room. There is a vitreous toilet on a platform in one corner of the lockup. There is no lavatory of any description in the room. When we consider the great number of lodgers and the village prisoners who use this lockup it cannot be denied that at least a sink should be placed in the corridor so that men could get a drink of water when they want it and wash before appearing in court or having their breakfast. Electricity is used for lighting.

The arrangement between the county and the village regarding the use of this part of the jail as a lockup seems to be that the sheriff will arrange for the janitor work, but the village is to purchase any needed articles and pay for painting, etc. Prisoners and lodgers are given their meals by the sheriff and are a charge against the county.

At the time of the last inspection the lockup was in very filthy condition. Since then the place has been cleaned and the cells painted a light gray. New mattresses were provided, but they were not covered with sanitary covers and the result is that the new ones are now in about as bad condition as the old ones were. Mattresses with waterproof covers of the type which can be obtained from the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany should be supplied in place of those now in use.

The record shows that 145 lodgers have been housed here during the present year, the greatest number on one night having been ten. When the cells are filled they sleep on mattresses on the floor. Figures showing the number of arrests were not available, but the chief of police

stated that the average would be about two a week. Women are not held here but are taken directly to the county jail, where there is a matron. Juveniles are detained when necessary at a private hospital which has been designated as a place of detention by the judge of the Children's Court.

It would be very much better to provide another room for the use of lodgers, providing such a room with toilet facilities and sleeping benches, as is the general practice, thereby keeping the lockup clean and for the purpose for which it is intended,—the detention of prisoners. It is universally conceded that the practice of housing lodgers and prisoners in the same room is bad and it is one which the Commission has repeatedly condemned.

There is no supervision at night when prisoners and lodgers are in the lockup, but in view of the large number using it it seems advisable that someone should look in occasionally. This matter was brought to the attention of the Chief who promised to have the night officer stop in when passing on his patrol.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That new mattresses with sanitary waterproof covers be obtained for the cells from the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany.
2. That a lavatory or sink be placed in the lockup.
3. That a lodgers' room be fitted up in another place and lodgers kept out of the cells.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,  
*Inspector.*

#### VILLAGE LOCKUP—WAVERLY

##### TIOGA COUNTY

Inspected September 30, 1923. J. Hoagland, village president; C. E. Gridley, chief of police.

This lockup is located in the rear of the basement of the Village Hall, a three-story structure with wooden interior. The ground slopes to the rear and the floor of the lockup is at about ground level. There are three departments—a cell room for men, a detention room for women, and a room for lodgers. The rooms are well lighted and ventilated by windows, approximately 3 x 2 feet, glazed with plain glass. The floors are concrete and the ceilings and side walls plastered. The building is lighted by electricity and heated by hot water.

The cell room has four cells of square steel bars, each furnished with two steel bunks with blankets, and bucket. In two of the cells there are faucets. The steel floors of the cells where the buckets have rested for years have rusted through, leaving large gaping holes into which a prisoner might catch his foot and fall and injure himself, especially if in a drunken condition. The floors should be removed and, if the concrete floor directly underneath is not in good condition, new concrete floors should be laid.

The last report of inspection contained a recommendation that mattresses with waterproof casings be provided for each cell. This has not been done, and the authorities should immediately take steps to secure mattresses of the durable type which are obtainable from the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany. There is a toilet in one corner of the room.

The detention room is about 7 ft. 6 in. by 25 ft. and contains two cot beds with mattresses and blankets. Sanitary facilities consist of a vit-



reous toilet and a lavatory. The window in this room should be glazed with translucent glass to prevent people looking in when women are detained. It opens directly upon the railroad and when the police have occasion to hold a woman in the lockup it is said to require continuous effort on their part to keep the curious throngs away from the windows. The window should also be arranged so that it will open inwardly from the top rather than the bottom, thereby permitting ventilation and at the same time shutting out the view from the outside.

The lodgers' room contains toilet and lavatory. There are no sleeping benches, the lodgers being furnished with blankets which they spread upon the floor.

The chief of police was out of town and figures showing the number of arrests were not obtained. It was stated that the greatest number of prisoners at one time during the present year was five, but it is seldom so many are held at one time. The night officer is said to stop at the lockup several times a night when it is occupied.

The lockup was clean.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the window in the detention room be glazed with translucent glass and that it be arranged to open inwardly so as to permit ventilation and at the same time prevent outsiders from looking into the room.

2. That mattresses with sanitary waterproof casings be procured from the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany—at least one for each cell.

3. That the broken floors in the cells be removed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

*Inspector.*

#### TOWN AND VILLAGE LOCKUP—GROTON

##### TOMPKINS COUNTY

Inspected March 14, 1923. Frank A. Begent, supervisor; E. L. Harmon, village president; L. D. Packer, chief of police.

This lockup consists of a room, about 13 x 15 feet, to the rear of the first floor of the village hall, a three-story frame building sheathed with metal. This building also houses the village fire department, offices, and a moving picture theater. It was reported in former reports of inspection that the building was the town hall, but this, I was informed, was an error, the town simply paying its share toward the maintenance of the lockup and such other rooms which are set apart for the use of the town.

There is an outside entrance to the lockup. One full-sized window admits plenty of sunlight. Steam is used for heating and electricity for lighting. The floor is of wood, as are the ceiling and part of the side walls which, with the frame construction of the building, tend to make a dangerous fire hazard. It was stated that the lockup is under constant supervision when occupied by prisoners. This should not be neglected.

There is one cell 7 ft. 4 in. x 4 ft. x 6 ft. 6 in., furnished with a wooden bunk and blankets. There are no toilet facilities in the cell room except a bucket in the cell, but there are a toilet and a lavatory in a room on the second floor.

As was stated in the last report of inspection, the room serves as a cell room, an office for the chief of police, and as a place of storage for various exhibits of evidence. Previous reports of inspection have recommended that the authorities give consideration to the matter of erecting

a new lockup, but there has been no progress in that direction.

This matter was discussed with the village president, who stated there was a possibility that the town would shortly be obliged to erect a new building and that if such building is erected, provision for a modern lockup would doubtless be included in the plans. The authorities are aware that plans for the lockup must be submitted to the Commission for approval.

Inasmuch as the town is now using rented quarters for the town offices, which are unsatisfactory and which, it is expected, will shortly be required by the owner for other purposes, a new town building is believed to be an actual necessity, and it was stated that a special election would be held in the near future, when the proposition will be submitted to the voters. The village officials realize that a new lockup which will provide proper quarters for prisoners, male and female, and lodgers, is needed, but they do not feel justified in expending a very large sum to repair the present one or to build a new one until the question of a new town building is settled.

Pending the erection of the proposed new town building it is suggested that the articles in the lockup be stored elsewhere and that the authorities endeavor to arrange for a room in another part of the building for the use of lodgers, the cell room to be used only for prisoners. If the proposed town building fails to materialize, the village should immediately proceed with plans for a modern fireproof lockup.

The lockup was clean.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

*Inspector.*

#### CITY JAIL—ITHACA

##### TOMPKINS COUNTY

Inspected March 15, 1923. Louis Smith, mayor; William Marshall, chief of police.

This jail is located on the first floor of the City Hall. It consists of three departments—one containing three cells, another of two cells, and a room between the larger cell room and the office for lodgers. The rooms are well lighted and ventilated; they are steam heated and are lighted at night by electricity. The floors are concrete, pitching to drains.

Each cell is equipped with a one-piece vitreous toilet, a vitreous lavatory, and a steel bunk with mattress and blankets. The waterproof covers have not been provided, but the Chief advised me that he would order them immediately.

The smaller room was originally intended for the use of females and juveniles, but I was informed that women are not detained here, it being the practice to send them to the county jail, which is in the city, and where there is a matron. Juveniles are sent to a private home which has been designated by the Children's Court as a place of detention for such cases. The room is seldom used now except when the large room is filled or when it is necessary to hold prisoners whom the police officials desire to keep separate from others.

The record shows that 76 males and 1 female were arrested since January 1, 1923, the greatest number detained at one time having been 5. Sixteen lodgers were accommodated during the same period.

The jail was clean and in excellent condition.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

*Inspector.*

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—ELLENVILLE

## ULSTER COUNTY

Inspected December 5, 1923. William S. Doyle, village president; Harrison Barnes, chief of police.

The lockup is in the rear of the village engine house, a non-fireproof building. It consists of a cell room for men and a women's detention room. The men's cell room contains three old brick cells with open barred fronts, each 5x7x7 feet, equipped with sanitary toilet, lavatory, and bunk. It has four windows and a skylight, all barred. It is heated by a coal stove and lighted by electricity.

The bunks are provided with mattresses and blankets. When the present mattresses are discarded, waterproof mattresses which can be secured from the Superintendent of State Prisons should be substituted. The blankets need washing.

Lodgers are given accommodations in the men's cell room.

Women are detained in a small room which has one window, a sanitary toilet, and lavatory. There is no heat in this room; the large coal stove of the engine room is nearby, and the chief of police stated that the women's room could be heated over the transom. This is doubtful. The room is seldom used.

The cell rooms need repainting.

The population of the village is 3500. Last year 13 men were locked up under arrest. Thirty lodgers were given accommodation in the cells. No women were detained. A caretaker remains in the lockup all night.

It is recommended:

1. Women should not be confined in the women's room in cold weather until sufficiently heated. They must be cared for in some place outside of the lockup. The electric light should be renewed.

2. That waterproof mattresses, to be secured from the Superintendent of State Prisons, be substituted for the present mattresses when they are discarded.

3. That the blankets be washed.

4. That the cell room be repainted.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE.

*Commissioner.*

## CITY JAIL—KINGSTON

## ULSTER COUNTY

Inspected May 23, 1923. J. Allen Wood, chief of police.

Last fall the authorities of the city of Kingston presented to the State Commission of Prisons plans for the remodelling of the city jail. The plans were approved but up to the present time the work has not been started and the officials stated that no funds were available; that so many other city improvements had been made that this work had to be held in abeyance for a time. I was assured that the matter was entirely in good faith and the jail would be remodeled as planned, later in the year.

The old jail was in all respects the same as described in former reports of inspection. It was clean, but dark and is said to be little used, most of the prisoners being taken to the detention quarters in the basement of the Ulster County Jail.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

*Chief Inspector.*



## TOWN LOCKUP—MARLBOROUGH

## ULSTER COUNTY

Inspected May 24, 1923. Edward Young, supervisor; P. O., Milton, N. Y.

This lockup is located in a two-story frame building, used also for voting and other purposes. There is one steel cell provided with bunks, good mattress and comfortables, toilet, and lavatory. The mattress should be furnished with a waterproof case which would preserve and keep it more sanitary. These cases can be secured from the Superintendent of State Prisons, Albany. Blankets are better than comfortables for this purpose.

The building is light, well ventilated, and the lockup was in a fairly clean condition. It is said to be seldom used for detention purposes. As the building is entirely of wooden construction, its careful supervision should never be neglected when a person is locked in the cell.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That a waterproof case be provided for the mattress and blankets substituted for comfortables.
2. That the lockup be kept under careful supervision when occupied.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
Chief Inspector.

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—NEW PALTZ

## ULSTER COUNTY

Inspected May 23, 1923. C. H. Woolsey, village president.

The population of New Paltz is about 1,100.

This lockup occupies a front room on the lower floor of a two-story and basement brick building owned by private individuals, a portion of which is rented by the village. The room used for the lockup is practically above grade on one side and is triangular with streets along two sides, the windows facing on the sidewalks. On this account the glass has been painted to prevent observation. The floor is wood, the ceiling matched pine, varnished, and the sidewalls brick.

There are two latticed steel cells provided with bunks, mattresses and blankets in fair condition. The mattresses should be supplied with waterproof cases which can be secured from the Superintendent of State Prisons.

This lockup is inclined to be damp and sunlight should not be obstructed. Translucent glass in the windows would prevent observation, admit the maximum of sunlight, and obviate the necessity for painting the glass or using window shades. It would also be a decided improvement to paint the walls and cells with an oil paint of a light color instead of using whitewash on the walls and black paint on the cells as has always been the practice. The installation of a cement floor on cinder fill and thoroughly waterproofed would also assist in keeping the place dry and more sanitary.

The lockup is without water or sewer connection. It was stated that such improvements were connected with the upper floors of the building, but the lockup being several feet below the grade of the sewer, proper drainage was impossible. The room is heated with a coal stove and has an electric light. The lockup is said to be used only a few times during the year and is kept under supervision when occupied.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Provide waterproof cases for the mattresses.
2. Paint the sidewalls and cells a light color, preferably white enamel on the cells.
3. Glaze the windows with translucent glass.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
*Chief Inspector.*

## TOWN LOCKUP—SAUGERTIES

## ULSTER COUNTY

Inspected June 15, 1923. John D. Fratsher, supervisor.

This lockup is located on the first floor of the town hall which is a two-story brick building. The justice's quarters are on the second floor and the lockup is used jointly by the village and town.

The department for men contains two good steel cells facing the windows, each provided with toilet, lavatory, bunk, waterproof mattress and blankets; the latter are kept hanging up when not in use and the room was clean and in order. The lockup has gas light and is heated with a coal stove. The detention room intended for females or juveniles is furnished with a cot bed and toilet facilities, but it is claimed that there has been no occasion to use it for detention purposes. If necessary to hold a woman for further hearing, the officer stated that she was generally cared for at a hotel rather than using the detention room with no matron available.

The lockup was clean and in good order and evidently receives good care.

The officer in charge stated that about 75 persons were detained in the lockup during the past year.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
*Chief Inspector.*

## CITY JAIL—GLENS FALLS

## WARREN COUNTY

Inspected January 26, 1923. C. V. Cool, mayor; Fred G. Jenkins, chief of police. There are also a captain and ten patrolmen.

This jail consists of ten steel cells in three departments, with a separate detention room for females. The jail is equipped with toilet facilities, steam heat and electric light. Since the last inspection new mattresses have been supplied to the departments for men and male minors. The detention room which was installed last year is equipped with white enamel bed with mattress, blankets, sheets and pillows with cases. There are also a toilet, lavatory and some chairs. A matron is employed subject to call when females are detained.

This jail is located adjacent to police headquarters on the lower floor of the municipal building and is always under supervision when occupied. It was clean and in good condition except the toilets in the main cell rooms, which should be re-enamelled.

There were no inmates at the time of inspection, but it was reported that there has been an increase in the number of arrests during the past year.

## RECOMMENDATION

That the toilets be re-enamelled.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN,  
*Commissioner.*

## TOWN LOCKUP—NORTH CREEK

## WARREN COUNTY

Inspected January 23, 1923. Charles Kenwell, supervisor, P. O. Weavertown; A. Braley, resident justice.

The village of North Creek, located in the town of Johnsburg, is not incorporated. The population of the school district in which the village is situated, is about 800.

The original lockup was abandoned about four years ago. The present one is located in a detached building of concrete block construction, located to the rear of a hotel on the main street. The building is the property of the owner of the hotel and is rented by him to the town.

As stated in my last report of inspection of this lockup, I do not believe that permission to locate the lockup in this particular place was ever obtained from the State Commission of Prisons. As the building and location are very much better than the former place and as it is entirely adequate for the needs of the town, I recommend that the supervisor be required to file with the Commission a sketch plan and detailed specifications of the lockup, and that upon receipt of same the Commission grant the necessary permission to use the lockup.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN,  
*Commissioner.*

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—FORT ANN

## WASHINGTON COUNTY

Inspected October 14, 1923. Fred Brodway, village president.

This lockup is located in the basement of the town hall, which is a frame building, centrally located. The basement is largely above grade, with two small windows and an entrance in the rear of the building. There are two latticed steel cells, each provided with two steel bunks, oilcloth-covered mattress, and blankets. The blankets were damp and should be kept hanging up when not in use. There are no toilet facilities. The room has a coal stove and electric light.

The glass in the windows was broken, the cells rusted, and the lockup was dirty and presented a neglected appearance. It is said to be used about five or six times a year. The village has a population of about 350 and because of its distance from the county jail a lockup is said to be needed.

If this lockup is to be continued, it should be thoroughly renovated and painted and someone employed to see that it is properly cared for and kept under supervision during the night when occupied. The windows are nearly at grade in the rear and there is nothing to prevent observation of the curious. Translucent glass should be installed in the windows.

The authorities of Port Ann should be required to advise the Commission before January 1, 1924, as to whether these recommendations will be



complied with; otherwise, they should be cited to show cause why the lockup should not be closed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN,  
*Commissioner.*

### VILLAGE LOCKUP--FORT EDWARD

#### WASHINGTON COUNTY

Inspected January 26, 1923. Willard Robinson, village president; Michael J. Hanley, chief of police.

This lockup consists of a small fireproof building with separate quarters for males, females and lodgers. It has been fully described in former reports. At the time of the last inspection the attention of the authorities was called to the matter of a broken lavatory in the lodgers' room. In December the village president wrote the Commission that the chairman of the committee had advised him that everything had been put in good condition. I regret to report that the broken lavatory had not been replaced and the lockup was not in a clean condition. These matters should be taken care of without further delay. The lockup was warm and the interior had been painted during the past season.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the broken lavatory be replaced at once.
2. That the lockup be cleaned and kept clean.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN,  
*Commissioner.*

### TOWN AND VILLAGE LOCKUP--GRANVILLE

#### WASHINGTON COUNTY

Inspected January 31, 1923. Nathaniel Parker, supervisor; David J. Evans, village president.

This visit was made for the purpose of interviewing the officials regarding the use of the lockup, which has been used for some time, notwithstanding the fact that some years ago the lockup was closed by the State Commission of Prisons. As stated in a report of inspection dated November 23, 1922, considerable repairs have been made which render the lockup quite fair.

Some minor changes were recommended in the above mentioned report and, we were informed, these recommendations would have been complied with before now, had there been a meeting of the board of trustees to legalize the expenditure of the necessary funds. It was stated that at the last scheduled meeting of the board there was no quorum, thus preventing any action at that time. We were advised by the village president that a meeting is to be held on Monday evening, February 5, 1923, at which time the matter of complying with the recommendations will receive consideration. He stated that he had no doubt but that the board would vote to proceed with the improvements, and we were further advised that in the event of no quorum being present he would order the work done and bring the matter before the board at its next regular meeting. As soon as any action is taken the Commission is to be immediately advised.

With the completion of the improvements recommended the lockup

will be quite satisfactory for the needs of the town and village. The lockup is not fireproof and the authorities have been informed of the necessity of providing adequate supervision when it is occupied by prisoners.

It is recommended that as soon as the village officials notify the Commission that the recommended improvements have been made, the order closing the lockup be rescinded.

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN,  
*Commissioner.*

JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,  
*Inspector.*

## TOWN AND VILLAGE LOCKUP—WHITEHALL

### WASHINGTON COUNTY

Inspected January 19, 1923. John Butler, supervisor; James Sullivan, village president.

This visit was made for the purpose of interviewing the town and village officials regarding the improvement of the lockup as recommended in a report of inspection dated November 23, 1922.

The conditions were found to be the same as at the time of the above-mentioned inspection, nothing whatever having been done toward complying with the recommendations.

Both the supervisor and village president were interviewed, but the situation is such that nothing much can be done for a time at least. As was stated in the last report of inspection, the village is policed by two separate sets of police officers—town police appointed under a special law, and village police. The town owns the lockup and the village rents the use of it. The town police officers are supposed to keep the place clean.

An act to repeal the special law under which the town has authority in police matters in the village has been introduced in the Legislature and both the village and town officials, we were informed, favor its early passage, realizing that the dual system results in confusion and dissatisfaction. The town board does not, therefore, feel justified in spending any money for repairs to a lockup for which they may have no need in a few weeks. The village authorities likewise do not wish to spend any money for repairs to a lockup which is not their property.

Pending the action of the Legislature in regard to the repealing act the supervisor promised to make the following repairs:

Clean and paint the lockup and order the town police to exercise more care in keeping it clean.

Replace glass in the door.

Take steps to have cell locks repaired.

The village authorities promised to endeavor to find other quarters for lodgers, of whom there are at present about two each night.

The matter of providing supervision when occupied by prisoners will be attended to by the village police.

Structural changes, additional sanitary facilities and the purchase of sanitary waterproof-covered mattresses are to be held in abeyance until after the Legislature has acted regarding the aforementioned bill.

This seems to be all that can reasonably be expected under the circumstances, and it is recommended that no further action be taken by the Commission until the Legislature has taken final action in the matter. Then if the bill becomes a law, the responsibility will be solely upon the

village; and should the bill fail of passage the Commission can proceed directly with the town authorities.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN,  
*Commissioner.*

JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,  
*Inspector.*

### TOWN LOCKUP—CLYDE

#### WAYNE COUNTY

Inspected March 23, 1923. Henry Cross, supervisor.

This lockup occupies a one-story stone building situated in the rear of and adjacent to the town hall. There is an exterior entrance and a door connecting the lockup with the main building.

Two years ago the lockup was improved and is now in good condition. The lockup is fireproof, but the town hall has a wooden interior. A night watchman is employed, but is not on duty all night. The matter of supervision of this lockup when prisoners are detained should not be neglected.

It has been made the duty of the janitor to look after the matter of cleanliness of the lockup and the condition criticised in the last report, with regard to lack of care, has been corrected.

There are two cells, each provided with vitreous toilet, lavatory, and iron cot bed with mattress and blankets. The room has electric light and steam heat. The room is light, as there are two outside windows, and the interior is painted white.

The mattresses should be provided with waterproof covers or new waterproof mattresses supplied. Such mattresses or covers can be furnished by the Superintendent of State Prisons, Albany. These mattresses are sanitary and easy to keep clean and free from vermin.

Only a few persons are detained under arrest and some lodgers are housed in the lockup.

#### RECOMMENDATION

That waterproof mattresses or waterproof cases for the present mattresses be furnished.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
*Chief Inspector.*

### VILLAGE LOCKUP—NEWARK

#### WAYNE COUNTY

Inspected May 16, 1923. Charles Drake, village president; Frank Baltzal, village clerk; W. A. Harris, chief of police.

This lockup is located in the village hall, a three-story brick building of modern construction. There is a cell room containing four steel cells to the rear of the first floor and a detention room for females on the second floor. The building is heated by steam and lighted by electricity.

The cell room is about 20 x 11 feet and has a concrete floor pitched to a drain. There is one large window in the end wall of this room, but little sunlight enters the cells. Each cell is equipped with two steel bunks with blankets and self-flushing enamel iron toilet. There is a lavatory in the corridor. The toilets, as is usual with this type of fixture, are out



of order, only one being in working condition. It was stated that the authorities were endeavoring to obtain springs to repair the toilets, but were having trouble as the manufacture of these toilets had evidently been discontinued. If these fixtures cannot be placed in working order within a reasonable time—thirty days after the receipt of this report—the village officials should proceed to install new vitreous toilets of a type approved by the Commission.

Durable sanitary waterproof-covered mattresses of the type obtainable from the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany should be provided for the cells. These mattresses can be obtained at a nominal cost and they are giving satisfactory service in all places where they are being used.

The detention room is about 6 x 12 feet and is lighted by one full-sized window. It is furnished with a cot bed with suitable bedding, self-flushing vitreous toilet, and enameled iron lavatory. Except that this room was dusty from lack of use it was in good order. The room is said to be very seldom used, but the janitor should dust it occasionally so that it would be ready if needed. It was stated that a matron is employed to remain at the lockup whenever females are detained.

The record shows that 55 persons, all males, have been arrested here during the present year. This includes tramps who apply for lodgings, it being the practice to place them under arrest charged with vagrancy. The greatest number held at the lockup at one time during the past year was six, which necessitated doubling up in the cells. It was stated that this was a very rare occurrence. An officer is on duty at police headquarters at all times, thus ensuring supervision. Prisoners held at meal time receive their meals from a nearby restaurant, the sum of thirty-five cents being allowed for each meal.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the plumbing in the cells be put in order within thirty days after receipt of this report, or if the authorities are unable to make repairs they shall install toilets of a type approved by the State Commission of Prisons.

2. That mattresses with waterproof covers be provided for the cells.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

*Inspector.*

#### TOWN LOCKUP—ONTARIO CENTER

##### WAYNE COUNTY

Inspected May 18, 1923. Floyd Gates, supervisor; J. F. Coleman, town clerk; Finley Finkle, resident constable.

This lockup consists of a small one-story detached frame building containing two latticed steel cells. It is heated by a small stove and oil lamps are used for lighting. An electric light, which would be much safer than the oil lamps, could be installed at slight expense. Two full-sized windows admit sunlight and ventilation. As the village has neither water nor sewer systems the only toilet facilities are buckets.

In each cell is a steel bunk with some blankets and one cell is furnished with a mattress. The bedding was in a torn and foul condition. It should be destroyed and replaced with new waterproof mattresses and blankets which can be obtained from the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany.

Entrance to the lockup was formerly by a small bridge across a ditch, approximately 10 feet wide and 2 feet deep between the lockup and the road. At the time of the last inspection the bridge was described

as being badly broken and in very dangerous condition, but at the time of this visit it was entirely destroyed and the approach to the lockup was across this ditch in which there were several inches of water. In its present condition there is grave danger to the officer and prisoners when entering the lockup. The construction of a new bridge was recommended in the last report of inspection, but there was no evidence that anything had been done toward compliance with this recommendation.

It was stated that there are about a dozen arrests a year and that some lodgers are permitted to use the lockup. The officer is said to remain at the lockup whenever prisoners are detained. The importance of adequate and constant supervision of the lockup cannot be over-emphasized as the building is highly inflammable and surrounded with buildings of similar type, while the nearest fire protection is about one mile distant.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the ditch in front of the lockup be filled or a new bridge constructed.

2. That the bedding be destroyed and replaced with mattresses with waterproof covers and blankets.

3. That electric light be installed in the lockup.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

*Inspector*

#### VILLAGE LOCKUP—PALMYRA

##### WAYNE COUNTY

Inspected May 16, 1923. L. C. Zeigler, village president; Sanford M. Young, village clerk.

This lockup consists of three steel cells with barred fronts, in a room about 15 by 20 feet to the rear of the first floor of the village hall, a two-story brick building with wooden interior. The floor is concrete, pitching to a drain, and the ceiling and sidewalls are plastered. There is a large window in the wall opposite the end of the cells. The building is steam heated and electrically lighted.

The room across the hall, which was formerly intended as a place of detention for female prisoners, is now used for storage. It was said that few women have ever been arrested here and that if it ever becomes necessary to hold a woman, a room in the hotel would be provided.

Each cell is furnished with a one-piece enameled iron toilet, enameled iron lavatory, steel bunk, and blankets. The general condition of the lockup, including the bedding, was severely criticised in the last report of inspection, but apparently little excepting the painting of the cells has been done to improve conditions. The bedding was in very dirty condition and the floor of the lockup was littered with old bottles and other articles. The toilets and lavatories were in need of a thorough scrubbing. The walls were marked and need repainting. It was stated that the Superintendent of Buildings is supposed to attend to the cleaning of the lockup and that he details one of his men to do the work occasionally. Arrangements should be made to have some person visit the lockup daily to clean it up and air the blankets after they have been used.

The record showed that there were 139 arrests, including tramps, during the year 1922, about fifty per cent. of those arrested having been held in the lockup. It was stated that the greatest number in the lockup at one time was two. The night officer is supposed to visit the lockup at least hourly during the night when prisoners are detained. It is impor-

tant that the matter of supervision be not neglected, as the building is very inflammable.

The village officials plan to install a fireproof vault for the storage of village and town records, and it is their desire to use part of the cell room for that purpose, removing the cell nearest the window and erecting in its place a vault opening into the trustees' room adjoining. The matter was discussed with the village president and plans and specifications will be submitted to the Commission for approval before the authorities proceed to make any changes in the lockup.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the lockup be thoroughly cleaned and painted, preferably with white enamel which can be washed, and that some one be designated as being personally responsible for keeping the place in order.

2. That mattresses with waterproof covers be obtained from the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

*Inspector.*

#### VILLAGE LOCKUP—RED CREEK

##### WAYNE COUNTY

Inspected May 23, 1923. Charles Hawley, village president. Harry Crum is the constable in town, but no police officer is employed.

The lockup consists of one latticed steel cell in the rear end of the fire hall which is a one-story wooden building and always in danger of fire. The place was dirty, showing that no care is given it. I was informed that no prisoner had been detained there in the past two years but that lodgers were accommodated.

This lockup should be closed by a resolution of the village officials and copy of the resolution sent to the State Commission of Prisons at Albany. If this is not done within the next three months, it is recommended that the officials be cited to show cause why the lockup should not be closed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,

*Commissioner.*

#### TOWN LOCKUP—SAVANNAH

##### WAYNE COUNTY

Inspected March 23, 1923. S. E. Wood, supervisor.

This lockup consists of two latticed steel cells located in the town hall and fire house. The room is of good size, has one large window, electric light, and steam heat. The cell bunks are furnished with mattresses and blankets. The floor is wood, the side walls plaster, and the ceiling metal.

The metal ceiling was installed as recommended in the last report of inspection. The plaster had fallen from the ceiling and this new ceiling was necessary, as the rooms above are used for basket ball games. The work had been completed only recently and the room had not yet been mopped up. Otherwise, it was in good condition.



The lockup is infrequently used and it was stated that the building is kept under supervision when occupied by a prisoner.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
*Chief Inspector.*

### VILLAGE LOCKUP—SODUS

#### WAYNE COUNTY

Inspected May 18, 1923. William Clement, village president; L. C. Tuttle, village clerk; George Williams, chief of police.

The lockup consists of two latticed steel cells in the furnace room in the basement of the village building, a two-story and basement brick structure which houses the fire department and village offices. Entrance to the lockup is through the main entrance and down a stairway or through a separate entrance to the rear of the building. The room is well lighted and ventilated by means of four windows glazed with plain glass. It would be an improvement to make the windows translucent so as to obstruct the view from the outside. The floor is concrete, pitched to a drain, the sidewalls concrete, and the ceiling wood. Directly over the top of the cells the ceiling has been sheathed with metal.

Each cell is furnished with vitreous toilet, and steel bunk with blankets. The blankets were in good condition, but the toilets were stained and should be cleaned with acid. There is a faucet in the hallway adjoining the cell room.

It was stated that only two persons had been held in the lockup during the present year but that during the same period about 75 lodgers had been housed. They use the cells and when the cells are filled they sleep on boards placed between chairs in the room. This is an exceptionally large number of lodgers for a village of this size and some arrangement should be made to keep them out of the cells. The experience of the Commission has been that this class of persons is generally dirty and frequently diseased and that they cause the lockup to become dirty and vermin infested. For this reason it has been recommended that separate quarters be provided for lodgers.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That separate quarters be provided for lodgers and that they be kept out of the cells.
2. That mattresses with sanitary waterproof covers be supplied for the cells.
3. That the windows be made translucent.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,  
*Inspector.*

### TOWN LOCKUP—WILLIAMSON

#### WAYNE COUNTY

Inspected May 18, 1923. Sidney D. Milham, supervisor; E. H. Decker, town clerk; D. C. Contant, resident constable.

The lockup which is located in the basement of the Grange Hall was fully described in a report of inspection dated December 29, 1922.

This inspection was made for the purpose of ascertaining what progress has been made toward installing the toilet and lavatory as recom-

mended in the report of the last inspection. Arrangements have been made to install a septic tank outside the building and the plumber had examined the room for the purpose of submitting a bid for the installation of toilet fixtures. Unfortunately, the town clerk was out of town on business and the supervisor could not be reached at his farm, although an attempt to do so was made by telephone. The plumber was interviewed and it was learned that it was the intention of the authorities to install a toilet of a type which is not approved by the Commission. His attention was directed to the catalogue plate showing a one-piece vitreous fixture of approved type, but he stated he did not believe that a flushometer could be installed without changing the entire water supply in the building. It would be possible to install this toilet to be flushed from a tank. He promised to confer with the town officials and call their attention to the necessity of having the toilet approved by the Commission before proceeding with the work.

The lockup was being renovated at the time of inspection. The bedding was being aired and the cells are to be painted with white enamel. There is one mattress in good condition and it would be an economy to cover it with waterproof material. When the quilts become torn they should be replaced with blankets which are more durable and easier to keep clean.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

*Inspector.*

#### VILLAGE LOCKUP—WOLCOTT

##### WAYNE COUNTY

Inspected May 23, 1923. Clayton Johnson, village president; Harry Andrews, chief of police.

This lockup consists of a steel cage of round bar construction, equipped with two steel bunks, mattress, and blankets. It is located in a two-story wooden building which is a fire trap. The officer in charge informed me that it always has supervision when occupied. This should not be neglected. It is heated by coal stove and has electric light. The place was fairly clean. The officer reported no arrests this year.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE.

*Commissioner.*

#### VILLAGE LOCKUP—ARDSLEY

##### WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Inspected September 29, 1923. Frank H. Adams, village president and chief of police.

This is an excellent lockup, located in the Municipal building. It has two modern cells and a room with cot for women. There are sanitary toilets and wash basins, mattresses, and blankets.

The place has recently been painted and new ventilators put in cell room and entrance door.

Recently, four men and one woman were confined here at one time, showing the need of a lockup here.

The lockup was clean and orderly and a credit to the village.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

*Commissioner*

## TOWN LOCKUP—BEDFORD HILLS

## WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Inspected June 4, 1923. E. P. Barrett, supervisor; George H. Mills, chief of police.

Bedford Hills is a small unincorporated village and has no town hall, but rents of private parties various quarters for town offices.

The police department, justice's court and lockup occupy a small two-story wooden building centrally located. The lockup consists of two plate steel cells in a rear room. The interior is wood, the walls and ceiling being of matched pine painted a light color. The cells have round barred doors and a considerable number of large holes in the plate tops and rears to assist ventilation. There are three half-size windows, electric light, sink with water, and an ordinary toilet in the corridor. The coal stove in the office adjoining provides heat in cold weather. The toilet was broken and not in working condition; it should be replaced with a modern vitreous integral seat toilet with flushometer. The cell bunks are plate steel and two blankets were provided. Waterproof mattresses should be furnished; these can be supplied by the Superintendent of State Prisons, Albany.

The modern toilet and waterproof mattresses were recommended in the last report of inspection but these recommendations have not been complied with. The Town Clerk wrote the Commission that a new town hall and lockup were under consideration. Doubtless a town hall is needed, but this has no particular bearing upon the necessary facilities for the proper conduct of the present lockup; the modern toilet and waterproof mattresses could at any time be moved to the proposed new lockup when constructed.

The lockup is again being used to some extent for the storage of lanterns and other miscellaneous articles; some other place should be found for this material; otherwise the place was clean.

The officer in charge stated that about 200 arrests a year were made and that the number of persons detained would average about two or three per month, and that few lodgers were housed in the lockup during the winter. The building is said to be under the supervision of officers, both night and day.

It is hoped that a modern police station and jail in a new town building will soon materialize. In the meantime, the waterproof mattresses and modern toilet as above suggested should be provided.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

*Chief Inspector.*

## TOWN LOCKUP—CHAPPAQUA

## WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Inspected May 4, 1923. H. R. Washburn, supervisor; C. R. Drum, town clerk.

This lockup is a small one-story detached stone and concrete building located to the rear of the town offices. It is privately owned and is rented by the town. Five windows admit sufficient sunlight and ventilation. The steam coil which was installed for heating purposes burst and a stove is now used. Electricity is used for lighting.

There are two steel cells with barred fronts, each furnished with a vitreous toilet, faucet, two steel bunks, and mattresses with waterproof covers.

The lockup was not in as good condition as should be expected. The water had been turned off and it was necessary to have the owner come to



the lockup and turn it on, when it was found there was a bad leak at one toilet and the toilets were found to be stopped up, apparently by some foreign substances in the traps. Some of the old discarded mattresses have been placed on the floor to the back of the cells. The waterproof covers were not on the mattresses; one was on top of the old mattresses on the floor and the others in the cells. These covers should be placed on the mattresses or the new mattresses will soon become as dirty as those which were discarded and the real purpose of the waterproof covers (protection of the mattresses) will be defeated. It was stated that inmates used the covers in lieu of blankets. It did not appear that anyone was designated specifically to act as janitor, although the janitor of the town offices does occasionally look after the cleanliness of the place. Some one should be appointed to care for the place and keep it in order, reporting to the authorities any necessary repairs.

It was stated that the lockup was used but for a few prisoners during the past year. One female was held for a short period during the day while awaiting arraignment. Some lodgers are permitted to sleep in the cells.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the plumbing be put in order and the toilets cleaned.
2. That the waterproof casings be placed on the mattresses and that blankets be supplied for each cell.
3. That the old mattresses be removed from the lockup and someone appointed who will be responsible for maintaining the lockup in proper order.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,  
*Inspector.*

#### VILLAGE LOCKUP—DOBBS FERRY

##### WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Inspected September 29, 1923. Lyman C. French, village president; P. F. Costello, chief of police.

The population of Dobbs Ferry is about 4,500.

The lockup is located in a rented building adjacent to police headquarters. There are two cells with double bunks but without toilet facilities.

The cell room is of wooden construction and it was stated that it is always under supervision when prisoners are confined.

Since the last inspection the place has been cleaned, painted, and approved mattresses installed, but the condemned insanitary bucket system prevails. It is recommended that sanitary toilets of a type approved by the State Commission of Prisons be installed at an early date and the Village President should be asked to advise the Commission by November 1, 1923, as to compliance with this recommendation.

From January 1, 1923, to date about 8 males were confined here. No women have been locked up here, but whenever it is necessary they are held in the room adjoining the police office. Children are sent to the Children's Society at Yonkers.

It is suggested that the village officials visit the new lockup at Larchmont or in the adjoining village of Ardsley. Village pride should result in a new and modern police headquarters and lockup.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
*Commissioner.*

## TOWN LOCKUP—HARRISON

## WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Inspected September 29, 1923. Benjamin I. Taylor, supervisor; Andrew Monroe, chief of police.

The police force consists of sixteen officers.

The population of the village is about 5,100.

The police headquarters and lockup are located in the newly rebuilt town hall, which is a credit to the town.

There are two old-type cells formerly used in the old lockup. They have been painted and approved toilets and wash basins installed. Mattresses have been purchased from the Prison Department. There is good light and ventilation. The floor is of concrete and can be flushed. The place was in a cleanly and orderly condition.

About 100 men have been confined here since January 1, 1923. Any women arrested are sent to Rye for detention and children to the Children's Society at Yonkers.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

Commissioner.

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—HASTINGS-ON-HUDSON

## WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Inspected September 29, 1923. Thomas F. Reynolds, village president; William Cronell, police captain.

The police force consists of eight men.

The population of the village is about 6,000.

The lockup and police headquarters are located in the library building which also contains the police court.

The number of arrests from January 1, 1923, to September 15, 1923, was 144 males and 4 females. Seventeen males were locked up during this period. Women are sent to Mount Vernon for detention and children to the Children's Society at Yonkers.

It was stated that at times it is necessary to double men in cells, which is a dangerous and unwise practice; here, especially, where there is not constant supervision, the danger is greater.

After a conference with the Village President last November, it was agreed that the place should be painted, new mattresses and blankets purchased, and that no females should be detained here. The agreement has been fully carried out.

In view of the difficulty in drainage here, it was agreed that the requirement as to sanitary toilets would be held in abeyance for the present.

The President stated that the project of a new village hall was under discussion. It is hoped that this will materialize and a new lockup be provided for in such building. It is suggested that the village officers visit the new lockup recently made a part of the new village building in Larchmont.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

Commissioner.

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—IRVINGTON

## WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Inspected September 29, 1923. George E. Dickerson, village president; Joseph P. Smith, chief of police.

The population of the village is about 2,900.

The police force consists of six officers.

The number of males confined here since January 1, 1923, was 4.

There are four good cells, not provided with sanitary toilets or water-proof mattresses. There is a toilet and wash basin in the corridor. Notwithstanding repeated recommendations by the Commission, no attention has been paid to the matter of sanitary toilets and wash basins and mattresses in the cells. The cells also need repainting.

The Village President should be asked to notify the Commission on or before November 1, 1923, if these matters will be attended to, and if satisfactory reply is not received consideration should be given to bringing the village authorities before the Commission in relation to the matters.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

*Commissioner.*

### VILLAGE LOCKUP—LARCHMONT

#### WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Inspected September 29, 1923. George McGeachen, village president; William Hynds, captain of police.

The police force consists of 14 officers.

The population of the village and vicinity is about 4,100.

On May 8, 1923, the village government occupied the splendid new Municipal building erected by the village. The cost was about \$100,000 and the building houses the village offices, and police and fire departments. It is a fine building architecturally and in interior arrangement, and is a credit to the municipality. The lockup was constructed in accordance with the plans submitted to the State Commission of Prisons and these have been fully carried out. In the men's section there are three modern cells with sanitary toilets and wash basins, and furnished with approved mattresses. There is a fine shower bath at the end of the corridor and a utility corridor for plumbing. There are two large windows and excellent light and ventilation. The women's room has a cot, wash bowl, and toilet. There is one large window and good light and ventilation. The windows are of translucent glass.

The village arrests from January 1st to September 15, 1923, were: Adult males, 360; females, 15; minor males, 5. Eleven male adults have been confined in the lockup. Children are sent to the Children's Society at Yonkers.

The new lockup is a model one which might well be copied by several Westchester towns and villages which have wretched places unworthy of their municipalities.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

*Commissioner.*

### TOWN LOCKUP—MAMARONECK

#### WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Inspected September 29, 1923. George W. Burton, supervisor; John F. Hunter, village president.

The town and village lockup at this point was closed by order of the State Commission of Prisons at its meeting on September 7th, because of the failure of the town officials to answer repeated requests of the Secretary as to the plans for a new town lockup, the old one being acknow-



ledged to be inadequate and insanitary. The old lockup is still open and the closing order is not effective until December 9, 1923. It is kept in the best possible condition by Mrs. Blake, who is an old and valued employe of the town. The best information obtainable was that the town is to build a police headquarters and lockup on Weaver street, across from the Town Community House. If the town officials get their plans to the Commission before the final date of operation of the closing order, I would recommend the suspension of the operation of the order for a reasonable time.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY.

*Commissioner.*

## VILLAGE OF MAMARONECK

### WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Inspected September 29, 1923. John F. Hunter, village president; James O'Neill, captain of police.

The population of the village in 1920 was 6,571 and now is said to be about 9,000.

The police force has 22 men.

Last year permission was given, as a temporary measure, to the installation of a cell at Police Headquarters, 37 East Boston Road. The village officials did not avail themselves of this authorization and the village is now without a place of detention for prisoners, inasmuch as the town lockup has been closed by order of the State Commission of Prisons. Prisoners are now sent to the county jail at White Plains, which is without facilities for local village prisoners, and the practice of towns and villages sending local prisoners to the county jail has been condemned by the Commission, and the Board of Supervisors and Sheriff should be requested not to receive them. A prosperous and up-to-date village of this size should provide a decent lockup for the detention of persons arrested therein.

It was suggested that the village officials visit the lockup in the new municipal building at Larchmont and advise the Commission by December 1, 1923, what steps will be taken in providing a proper lockup.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

*Commissioner.*

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—MT. KISCO

### WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Inspected May 4, 1923. R. C. Wassercheid, village president; Thomas King, village clerk; F. J. Gregier, chief of police.

The lockup is located in the first floor of a two-story building adjoining the village headquarters. The first story of the building is of brick and the second of frame construction. There are four steel cells facing two full-sized windows in a room about 15 x 18 feet. The floor is cement, the ceiling wood, and the sidewalls brick and stone. Toilet facilities consist of buckets in the cells, and a vitreous toilet and a lavatory in the corridor. The place is heated by a stove and lighted by electricity.

In two cells there are two steel bunks and one bunk in each of the others. Each cell is furnished with sanitary waterproof-covered mattresses as recommended by the Commission, and blankets. The Commission

has recommended that toilets of an approved type be installed in two cells, but apparently nothing has been done.

The record showed that 19 males had been arrested since January 1, 1923, and that 43 lodgers had been accommodated during the same period. It is unfortunate that quarters other than the cells are not available for the use of lodgers, many of whom are dirty and infested with vermin. It was stated that women are never detained in the lockup but are held, if necessary, in a room in the hotel. Juveniles are taken in charge by a worker from the Welfare Board. Supervision is provided at night by the night officer who is supposed to look in at least every two hours.

The windows are at street level and the view of the interior is obscured by dark shades, which also prevent sunlight entering the cells. The matter of making the windows translucent, either by replacing the present glass with translucent glass or by covering the windows with a transparent material, was called to the attention of the Chief and assurance was received that the matter would be given immediate attention.

The jail is evidently receiving better care from the janitor than was the case at the time of the last inspection.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That toilets of an approved type be installed in two of the cells.
2. That the windows be made translucent.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

*Inspector.*

#### CITY JAIL—MOUNT VERNON

##### WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Inspected December 10, 1923. Edwin W. Fiske, mayor; Thomas A. McKennell, police commissioner; George G. Atwell, chief of police.

The population of Mount Vernon is about 48,000.

This is a modern well-equipped jail with fourteen cells for men and six for women. Each cell has a toilet and lavatory and mattresses with waterproof covers have been provided for the bunks as recommended in the last report of inspection. There are two rooms for minors and one for hospital purposes. Since the Children's Court act went into effect juveniles are no longer detained in this jail but are sent to the Shelter of the Children's Society at Yonkers. Sixty-seven summonses issued by the Children's Court were served by the police department during the present year.

The jail was clean and well kept except that some of the cells were marked with pencil. It was stated that efforts would be made to remove these marks so far as possible.

From January 1st to December 15, 1923, 2589 males and 267 females were arrested, and 20 were received from the village of Bronxville which has no lockup,—a total of 2876. Of this number 866 males and 37 females were confined in the jail.

This jail is located in a modern police building, which is a credit to the city.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN F. TREMAIN,

*Secretary.*

## CITY JAIL—NEW ROCHELLE.

## WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Inspected November 24, 1923. Harry Scott, mayor; Frank Cody, chief of police; Arthur Sutton, lieutenant at desk.

The police force of the city consists of 86 officers.

The population is approximately 50,000.

The records of arrests from January 1st to October 31, 1923, inclusive, is 708 males and 42 females; 636 lodgers were accommodated.

This jail was built in 1912 and has modern cells and toilets, good light and ventilation. There are ten cells for men—five on the first floor and five on the second; two cells are provided for women. All are equipped with approved mattresses.

The room provided for juveniles is no longer used and all children are turned over to the Children's Society at Yonkers.

There is a tramp room in the basement, provided with sleeping platforms; there are a shower bath and toilet in an adjoining room. There are nine small windows and one large one.

The whole place was clean and orderly.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
*Commissioner.*

## TOWN LOCKUP—NORTH PELHAM

## WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Inspected September 29, 1923. David J. Lyon, supervisor; James Reilly, village president; Michael J. Fitzpatrick, captain of police.

The police force consists of a captain and nine men.

The lockup is used jointly by the town of Pelham and the village of North Pelham, two cells belonging to the village and one to the town. Prisoners are also detained here for the village of Pelham.

It was stated that about twelve men had been confined here since January 1, 1923. Two women were held in these cells, but not at the same time as men, and it was impressed on the officers that men and women should never be put in this room at the same time.

One cell has a good toilet and wash basin and two have approved mattresses.

The place was clean.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
*Commissioner.*

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—OSSINING

## WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Inspected May 3, 1923. William H. Jackson, village president; Frank Morton, village clerk; Frank Minnerly, chief of police.

The population of Ossining is estimated to be about 15,000.

This lockup consists of two steel cells in a room about 20 feet square on the first floor of the Municipal Building, a modern three-story structure. The cells face two fair sized windows. Each cell is furnished with a vitreous toilet and lavatory, two steel bunks, and blankets. Mattresses with waterproof covers should be provided.

The lockup was in need of repainting and was not in as cleanly con-



dition as it should have been. It was stated that the janitor of the building is supposed to attend to the lockup, but he is not under orders of the chief of police. The experience of the Commission has been that better results are obtained if the janitor is subject to orders from the chief of police in regard to matters which concern the lockup. The water supply to the lavatory in one cell was out of order and should be repaired.

The record showed that 93 persons, all males, had been arrested here since January 1, 1923, of whom 44 were locked up, the greatest number at one time having been three. During the same period about 125 lodgers were permitted to sleep in the cells, the greatest number of this class at one time being reported as four. Juveniles are not locked up but are sent to the Children's Shelter at Yonkers.

It will be seen from the foregoing that the lockup is not adequate for the needs of this growing village. The old lockup at Ossining was closed by order of the Commission in 1914 and the present one was equipped for temporary use until the authorities could proceed with the building of an adequate place of detention. Several years have elapsed and nothing has been done toward providing a suitable lockup with quarters for males, females and lodgers. It was stated that there were about 200 children attending school classes in this building. The Children's Court Law provides that children charged with juvenile delinquency or detained for any cause must not be held at any place where they may at any time or in any manner come in contact with adults charged with crime, and it surely is more objectionable to cause children not charged with any offense to use the same entrance as that used by the police to bring in prisoners, many of whom are in an intoxicated and disorderly condition. It is safe to say that there is not another lockup in the State of New York located in the same building with class rooms for school children.

There is sufficient land to the rear of the municipal building to permit the erection of a separate building to house the police headquarters and lockup, and the authorities should prepare plans for and commence the construction of a new lockup as soon as possible.

It is suggested that the village officials be cited to appear before the Commission to show cause why a modern and adequate lockup should not be provided.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the interior of the lockup, especially the cells, be repainted, preferably with white enamel which can be washed.
2. That mattresses with sanitary waterproof covers of the type furnished by the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany be supplied for the cells.
3. That the janitor be placed under orders of the chief of police in matters relating to the cleaning of the lockup.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,  
Inspector.

#### VILLAGE JAIL—PEEKSKILL

##### WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Inspected May 3, 1923. Edmund Jordan, village president; Albert C. Cruger, village clerk; Henry J. Burke, chief of police.

This jail was built to serve as an auxiliary to the county jail at White Plains, and prior to the completion of the Westchester County Penitentiary at East View sentenced prisoners were received for short

terms. It is now used as a place of temporary detention only, few prisoners being held longer than over night.

The record showed that 458 persons, including four women, had been arrested here since the last inspection on October 30, 1922. All of these were not locked up, but the greatest number of them were, the highest number at one time being reported as twelve.

The jail is to the rear of police headquarters and consists of a well lighted and ventilated two-story and basement fireproof concrete block structure, containing 16 cells on the first floor and 15 on the second. The cells are arranged on the central block plan with an exercise corridor in front of the cells and a guards' corridor between that and the windows. Each cell is furnished with an enameled iron toilet in niche, lavatory, electric light, and steel bunk. There is a shower bath on each floor. In accordance with recommendations in previous reports of inspection, some mattresses have been covered with waterproof material, white oil-cloth having been used. These mattresses are not in the cells but are stored in a cell on the second floor and are only issued to the better class of prisoners. When the Commission recommended that these mattresses be provided with sanitary covers it was with the intention that they be supplied to all prisoners except those who are violent and might destroy them. The mattresses can be easily washed and they should be placed in the cells ready for use.

The cells on one side of the first floor, eight in number, are, it was stated, intended for the use of females, while the remaining eight cells on this floor and the fifteen on the second floor are for the use of males. The cells on the second floor are seldom used, the last instance being at the time of the summer camp of the State Guard when it was used as a guard house. Formerly, three of the cells in the section designated as the women's side were for the use of juveniles, but it was stated that any children arrested are sent to other institutions and are not held at the jail. It appears that very few females are arrested and the side designated for them is used for males, it being necessary if a woman is detained to transfer any male inmate to another section of the jail. With all the room available in this jail it would appear that one section could be set apart for the exclusive use of female prisoners and, the male prisoners placed in the other section.

The greatest number of prisoners held at this jail are charged with vagrancy: they are men who apply for lodging, it being the practice to lock them up and arraign them before the magistrate in the morning. Most places provide a lodgers' room in the basement or other part of the jail entirely separate from the main cell room. Experience has shown that the class who ordinarily apply for lodging at jails and lockups are dirty, infested with vermin, and frequently diseased. It is not necessary to supply mattresses for this class, but to permit them to occupy the cells and use the same blankets which must be used by other prisoners, many of whom are respectable but have been unfortunate in being caught at some minor transgression of the law, is unfair. A section of the jail, perhaps one of the tiers on the second floor, and blankets should be set apart for the use of these lodgers or vagrants, and they should be kept out of the rest of the jail.

The plumbing in several cells was out of order, the traps being apparently filled with articles which would not flush out. One toilet bowl had been removed from a cell on the second floor to replace another in a section of the jail more frequently used. The toilets, as is usual with this type, are stained and rusted.

The cells on one side of the lower floor have recently been painted, white having been used on the walls and black on the steel work and bars. The cells on the other side are to be similarly painted. It is a much needed improvement.

Prisoners held at meal time are provided with food from a restau-

rant, coffee and rolls being provided in the morning, and meals costing about 25 cents for dinner and supper.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That a section of the jail be set apart for the exclusive use of female prisoners.
2. That lodgers or vagrants be kept on the second floor of the jail and apart from other prisoners.
3. That the plumbing be repaired and strict attention given to maintaining it in proper order.
4. That the mattresses be placed in the cells, ready for use.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,  
*Inspector.*

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—PELHAM MANOR

## WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Inspected September 29, 1923. Newton W. Argabrite, village president; Philip Gargan, chief of police.

The police force consists of fifteen men.

The lockup is located in the village hall and has two cells, equipped with bunks, toilets and wash basins. The bunks are supplied with mattresses, as recommended by the State Commission of Prisons.

No women or children are ever locked up in these cells. It was stated that about five men had been confined here since January 1, 1923. Seven or eight lodgers had been locked in when prisoners were not on hand.

The jail had been recently painted and was clean and in good condition.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
*Commissioner.*

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—PLEASANTVILLE

## WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Inspected May 4, 1923. John Miller, village president; Charles J. Laire, village clerk; George Poth, chief of police.

This lockup is located in the basement of the Corporation Building, a three-story brick structure, rented by the village. The land slopes sharply to the rear of the building and the outside entrance is at grade. The lockup may also be entered by a stairway through the fire house. The floor is cement, pitched to a drain, the ceiling plaster, and the side walls plaster over stone. Sunlight and ventilation are admitted through two windows and the sash in the door. The building is heated by steam and lighted by electricity.

There are two steel cells, barred front and rear with round bars  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inch on centers. Each cell is furnished with an enameled iron toilet, two steel bunks, and blankets. There is an enameled iron lavatory in the room. Trouble is experienced with the flush of the toilets and the odor in the room when the toilets were flushed was stifling. This is a matter which should receive immediate attention. A sanitary water-proof-covered mattress of the type which can be obtained from the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany should be provided for each of the cells.



It was stated that about ten persons, including one woman, had been arrested during the past year. The woman was not locked in a cell but was detained in a room on an upper floor. Some lodgers were permitted to use the cells. Supervision is provided at night by the night officer who is supposed to stop at the lockup at least hourly when prisoners are held.

A new village building to house the fire and police departments and other village offices is to be constructed and plans for the lockup will be forwarded to the Commission for approval in the near future.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the plumbing in the cells be immediately put in order.
2. That sanitary waterproof-covered mattresses be supplied.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

*Inspector.*

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—PORT CHESTER

## WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Inspected September 9, 1923. John Schick, village president; James J. Donovan, chief of police.

The police force consists of 17 officers.

The population of Port Chester is about 18,000.

During the period from January 1, 1923, to September 15, 1923, the number of arrests detained here was 115 male and 5 female. Eight male minors and 1 female were arrested, but paroled in custody of parents pending disposition of cases in Children's Court.

There are four cells for men and two for women, with good light, sanitary toilets, and approved mattresses. The women's cells have been changed so as to face windows, which is a commendable move.

This lockup, while built some time, has been well kept and frequently painted and its condition is most creditable to the Police Department.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

*Commissioner.*

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—RYE

## WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Inspected September 29, 1923. Theodore Fremd, village president; William H. Balls, chief of police.

The police force consists of 22 officers.

The population of the village is about 8,000.

From January 1st to September 15, 1923, the total number of persons confined here was 79—77 males and 2 females. Children are never detained here but are sent to the Children's Society at Yonkers. Women arrested in the town of Harrison are detained here.

The arrests by the village police force up to September 15, 1923, were 751 male adults, 17 minors, and 24 female adults.

There is a padded cell in the female section and it was stated that at times insane persons were held here. The officials should be advised that no legally declared insane person can be detained in a village lockup.

There are four cells for males and two for females. Only one mat-

tress was found in the male section, but there were two in the female section. A mattress should be put in each occupied cell.

Some of the cells needed cleaning. This should be carefully supervised.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
*Commissioner.*

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—TARRYTOWN

### WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Inspected May 3, 1923. Ernest E. Griffen, village president; Wycoff Cole, village clerk; William J. Bowles, chief of police.

Tarrytown is a village of about 6,000 persons. The lockup is also used by North Tarrytown, a village of about the same size.

The lockup is a one-story detached structure to the rear of the village building and police headquarters. There are really two buildings adjoining, one of brick which contains three cells for men and a frame building containing one wooden cell for women. The floor of the cell room is brick and that in the detention room cement. Sunlight and ventilation are admitted through small windows placed close to the ceiling—three in the cell room and four in the detention room. The air in the cell room was foul. Stoves are used for heating, electricity for lighting, and there is an enameled iron toilet and water in each department.

The cells in the cell room are furnished with wooden bunks—two in each of two cells and one in the other—and buckets. No bedding of any description is furnished. In the detention room is a canvas cot.

Commissioner Kennedy in the last report of inspection called attention to the need of a new and modern lockup in this thriving village, but so far as could be learned nothing has been done to provide same. The present lockup is old, poorly ventilated, and more or less damp. The cells are in need of painting and the floor in two of the cells where the buckets rest is rusted through. The toilet in the cell room was apparently stopped up. Paint is scaling off the walls in the cell room, the entrance way is in need of repairs, and a lot of ashes and other rubbish has been permitted to accumulate about the grounds adjacent to the lockup. The general appearance was anything but what should be expected of a public institution.

The record shows that 28 males and 2 females were held in this lockup from January 1, 1923, to April 30, 1923. One male prisoner was held for three days. The greatest number at one time was two. During the same period 50 lodgers were housed in the lockup, the greatest number at one time having been four.

It was stated that the officer at the desk is supposed to visit the lockup two or three times a night when prisoners are detained. The matter of supervision is very important, as the lockup is partly of wood and is almost entirely surrounded by inflammable structures. The village has a contract with a citizen residing near the lockup to furnish meals to prisoners held at meal time.

There can be no question that Tarrytown needs a new and modern fireproof lockup with ample quarters for male and female prisoners and lodgers. The authorities should proceed to prepare plans for such a building and submit same to the State Commission of Prisons for approval.

In the meantime it is recommended:

1. That the lockup, including the grounds adjacent, be cleaned up.
2. That the interior of the lockup be painted with a light colored paint, preferably white enamel which can be washed.

3. That the plumbing in the cell room be repaired.

4. That blankets and mattresses with waterproof covers, which are obtainable from the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany, be provided for the cells in each department.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

*Inspector.*

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—TARRYTOWN

### WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Inspected July 26, 1923. Ernest E. Griffen, village president; William J. Bowles, chief of police; Wycoff Cole, village clerk.

Tarrytown has a population of about 6,000. North Tarrytown which also uses the Tarrytown lockup is about the same size.

The lockup for men is an old brick building on the lot behind the village hall, a large frame structure. Attached to the men's lockup is an old wooden building or shed, used as a women's lockup. The rear part of this building is the village dog pound containing a box for asphyxiating canines.

Old tar barrels, iron street standards, old lumber, paving stones, sidewalk stones and other old materials litter up the ground around the lockup. An old inflammable wooden barn is five feet from the women's wooden annex, and a public wooden garage is eight feet away.

The lockup and its surroundings present a disreputable appearance for so prosperous a village.

The men's building is about 18 x 15 feet. Three small windows 3 x 1 feet near the roof, furnish light and ventilation.

Three steel cells, each 4½ x 7 x 7 feet, are in the cell room. A sanitary toilet is in the corner of the room. A small sink is on the side. The cells contain insanitary tin buckets. The floor is brick. A bad odor permeated the room, and the floors appeared damp. Each cell has two wooden bunks one above the other. No mattress or blankets are provided.

A coal box full of rubbish was in the corner of the room. The cells and cell room seemed dirty and neglected.

The women's cell room is about 12 feet square and contains a wooden barred cage 7 feet square which serves mainly in keeping the inmates from the sanitary toilet and wash basin. The reason advanced for the wooden cage was that the place was originally intended for insane suspects. The insanitary tin bucket is used in the cell. No matron is provided for women. The room was dirty which was attributed to a woman who had been in the cell the previous night.

Both cell rooms are heated by coal stoves.

The police force at Tarrytown consists of a chief and 10 patrolmen. From January 1, 1923, to May 1, 1923, 28 males and 2 females were reported detained in the lockup.

No separate accommodations are provided for lodgers. They are mixed with the prisoners in the cells.

This unsightly and insanitary lockup has been condemned in practically every inspection report of the Commission for several years past. The officials have promised to remedy conditions. All that has been done is the painting of the interior of the cell rooms and cells, and the repair of the toilet. A new building which would also include decent police headquarters and a police court room should be provided without delay.

I conferred with President Griffen. He admitted that conditions were bad, and that the lockup was unfit for the municipality, and promised to take steps to furnish better accommodations without delay.



It is recommended :

1. That unless steps be taken for establishing a new, adequate, and sanitary lockup before October 1, 1923, a citation to show cause why the present lockup should not be closed, be issued.
2. That prisoners from North Tarrytown be excluded from the lockup.
3. That the cell rooms be cleaned and kept clean, and the surrounding yard be cleaned.
4. That waterproof mattresses, which can be procured from the Superintendent of State Prisons, Albany, be used on the bunks.
5. That when women are detained a matron be provided.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,  
Commissioner.

### VILLAGE LOCKUP—TUCKAHOE

#### WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Inspected September 29, 1923. Charles H. Chrystal, village president; William J. Simpkins, chief of police.

The police force consists of 7 men.

The population of Tuckahoe is about 4,000.

The lockup is in the basement of a building owned by the village and occupied by the town and village officers, post office, and bank. There are two cells located in the basement, which is undesirable.

The insanitary bucket system continues, although the village Business Manager advised months ago that sanitary toilets would be installed. The floors have been dug up, but there are no toilets.

About 100 men have been held here since January 1, 1923. Women are not put in these cells and children are sent to the Children's Society at Yonkers.

It was stated that probably the bank would seek a new location, and if so, the lockup should be placed on the ground floor where there will be suitable light and ventilation. If the lockup is continued in its present location, it should be closed off from police headquarters so as noise and odor will be excluded from the office where the police meet the public, new sanitary toilets installed, the cells painted, and mattresses which can be purchased from the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany, placed in the cells.

The Village President should be asked to advise on or before November 1, 1923, if these recommendations will be carried out, or if the lockup will be moved to the first floor and the recommended improvements made there.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
Commissioner.

### TOWN LOCKUP—WAVERLY

#### WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Inspected September 29, 1923. F. P. Close, supervisor, Tuckahoe; John Scanlon, chief of police, and 5 officers.

The lockup at this place is in the rear of police headquarters in a rented building and has two cells. It is under constant supervision.

Since January 1, 1923, 5 males a month were locked up here. No women are detained here.

Recommendations were made the last two years that the bucket system in the cells be eliminated and the sanitary vitreous ware toilets be installed. This has not been done, although promised in a letter from Town Clerk Edward A. Matthews under date of November 23, 1923. It was stated that the delay was due to inability to get a plumber to do the work. Certainly, in a thickly settled county such as this some plumber will take the job if a real effort is made. The supervisor should be advised that the Commission will expect a reply that the work is completed on or before December 1, 1923.

One mattress, which can be ordered from the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany, is also recommended.

The place was clean.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

Commissioner.

### CITY JAIL—YONKERS

#### WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Inspected September 1, 1923. Walter M. Taussig, mayor; Thomas M. Tobin, commissioner of public safety; Edward Quirk, captain in charge.

The population of Yonkers is over 110,000.

The police force consists of 250 officers.

The city jail is located in Police Headquarters building, constructed in 1896 when the population of the city was 45,000. That it has outlived its usefulness and should be replaced by a new and modern jail is agreed to by the city authorities.

From January 1, to August 31, 1923, 793 males and 39 females were confined in this jail. During this time 1,894 tramps were accommodated in the tramp room in the same building.

In a letter dated September 18, 1923, Commissioner of Public Safety Thomas M. Tobin stated as follows:

"You are correct in your understanding that no juvenile delinquents have been detained at our jail. They have all been sent to the Children's Shelter situated at 107 Warburton Avenue, Yonkers, and arraigned there before Judge Appell of the Children's Court of Westchester County.

"We had no insane persons in our jail, but on one or two occasions they have been detained at the Precinct Headquarters in the large waiting room, under the supervision of competent nurses, while waiting for the ambulance from East View. In fact, I have issued orders to the Captain of the Precinct, that under no conditions shall we detain any insane persons in our jail."

The practice of sending time prisoners here to serve time has been stopped. The wiping out of children's quarters in this jail and the abandonment of the practice of confining them here is a real accomplishment.

A description of the jail was given in the inspection report dated July 8, 1922. The entire place has been repainted and was clean and orderly as possible under the circumstances, excepting that the windows in both male and female section, and the tramp room needed soap, water and a scrub brush, and some of the cells were badly marked up.

The cells still contain hammocks of duck. These should be replaced by plank bunks, with waterproof mattresses which can be purchased through the Superintendent of Prisons at Albany.

The gas lighting in the tramp room should be replaced by electric lights.

The marked up cells should be repainted. The top bars of all cells should be covered from underneath with heavy wire mesh, or sheet metal, to prevent the possibility of prisoners committing suicide by hanging, as happened twice last year.

The windows should be washed and kept clean.

Constant supervision should be given to the cell room while occupied by prisoners.

All of the aforementioned are recommended and the Commissioner of Public Safety should be asked to advise as to compliance with each recommendation separately.

As to the future, Commissioner Tobin says:

" \* \* \* \* as you were advised by both Mayor Taussig and Corporation Council Lewis, at the hearing given at Ossining, we are heartily in accord with the sentiments of the Commission with reference to the necessity of a new jail in Yonkers and I have every assurance that steps will be taken to provide same just as soon as the City is in a financial position to do so."

The matter of a new city jail should be taken up in January, 1924, and the city authorities should be advised that, in accordance with the understanding reached at the hearing held at Sing Sing Prison on December 8, 1922, the Commission will expect the city to submit a definite proposition at that time.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
Commissioner.

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—ARCADE

### WYOMING COUNTY

Inspected August 27, 1923. J. S. Smith, village president; B. M. Holmes, chief of police.

The improvements to the village lockup have been complete and it is in good condition. It consists of a room 20 ft. x 12 ft. 9 in. in the village fire house, ventilated and lighted by two large windows. A cell, 5 x 7 x 7 feet, painted a light color, is in a corner of the room. A small toilet room equipped with sanitary toilet and lavatory opens into the cell room. Accommodations for lodgers are furnished in the cell room outside of the cell. The floor of the cell room is cement. It is heated by steam and lighted by electricity.

Cloth mattresses are on the bunks in the cell room and for lodgers. Cloth mattresses are difficult to keep free from vermin; waterproof mattresses can be washed and kept sanitary; they are being generally adopted throughout the State.

The recommendations in inspection report of October 30, 1922,—that the cell be placed so as to bar the entrance to the fire house, with the door of the cell facing the windows; that the lockup have a separate entrance; that separate bunk be provided for lodgers and the lodgers be not put in the cell; and that a sketch be filed showing the general layout—have been complied with.

The recommendations—that someone be continuously on guard when a prisoner is locked in the cell, and that waterproof mattresses be substituted for cloth mattresses—have not been complied with.

The requirement that someone be continuously on guard when a prisoner is detained, must be adopted. The fire house, garage and Arcade



hotel (a group of old wooden buildings close together) create a dangerous fire hazard. A fire would be likely to sweep through them all and burn or suffocate anyone locked in the cell room, within a short time. The policeman goes on his patrol at night and leaves the prisoners unattended.

It is recommended:

1. That the village authorities take action at once to provide a watchman who will be continuously on guard when anyone is locked in the cell room, and notify the Commission of such action.

2. That when the present mattresses are discarded they be replaced with waterproof mattresses which can be furnished by the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,  
*Commissioner.*

### TOWN AND VILLAGE LOCKUP—ATTICA

#### WYOMING COUNTY

Inspected May 28, 1923. W. E. Hopkins, supervisor; H. M. Morgan, village president; Milo Grile, chief of police.

This lockup was described in detail in the last report of inspection and four recommendations were made which would materially improve conditions. These recommendations have not been complied with as yet, but the supervisor in a communication to the State Commission of Prisons states that the matter has been taken up by the town board and a committee appointed to have the necessary improvements made.

The lockup consists of one double steel cell with round barred front, located in the fire house. The cell is provided with toilet, two cots, mattresses and blankets. There is a lavatory in the corridor. The mattresses should be waterproof and can be secured from the Superintendent of State Prisons, Albany. Such mattresses can be washed and are sanitary and more economical.

It was stated that there had been only six or eight inmates in a year. A considerable number of lodgers are housed in the lockup.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Close the doorway between the lockup and hose tower and provide outside entrance to the tower and lockup.
2. Provide waterproof mattresses.
3. Exclude lodgers from the lockup.
4. Provide constant supervision when a prisoner is locked in the cell, on account of the danger of fire.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
*Commissioner.*

### TOWN AND VILLAGE LOCKUP—ATTICA

#### WYOMING COUNTY

Inspected September 27, 1923. W. E. Hopkins, supervisor; Harry Morgan, village president; Milo Grile, chief of police.

The inspection report of Commissioner Pierce, dated May 25, 1923, contains the following recommendations:

1. Close the doorway between the lockup and hose tower, and provide outside entrance to tower and lockup.
2. Provide waterproof mattresses.
3. Exclude lodgers from the lockup.
4. Provide constant supervision when a person is locked in a cell, on account of the danger of fire.

After this report was sent to the town and village authorities a letter dated August 22, 1923, was received from Supervisor W. E. Hopkins, claiming that an outside door into lockup was closed upon order of the Commission and a window substituted; that the mattresses were reasonably new; that a watchman visited the lockup every hour, and asking what disposition could be made of the lodgers.

A search of the records of the Commission did not reveal any such order. It is possible that the suggestion may have been made orally by an inspector some years ago and not included in his official report.

In order to remove all questions in doubt and dispute, and come to an understanding with the town and village authorities, I reinspected the lockup on above date and had a conference with Supervisor Hopkins, Village President Morgan, and Police Justice Prescott.

The lockup is maintained by the town in the fire house, and its use rented by the village. The building is not fireproof. A large wooden hose tower alongside of the lockup wall adds greatly to the fire hazard.

I found conditions the same as described in my inspection report of December 23, 1922, and the report of Commissioner Pierce of May 25, 1923. None of the recommendations had been adopted, except the exclusion of lodgers. An outside door into the lockup had been closed six or eight years ago, and a window substituted.

I stated to the town and village officials that if the door between the hose tower and lockup be closed and an outside door into the hose tower provided, the lodgers excluded, a watchman kept constantly on guard when anyone was locked in a cell, and waterproof mattresses substituted when the present ones were discarded, the Commission might waive the outside door into the lockup under present conditions. I emphasized the danger of fire and the need of constant supervision when anyone was locked in a cell.

The officials stated that the town and village could not furnish constant supervision when anyone was locked up, and the best that they could do was to have a police officer visit the lockup every hour or whenever he reached it on his patrol; that if the Commission insisted on constant supervision when anyone was locked in a cell, the town would close the lockup by resolution. I replied that I would submit the proposition to the Commission at its next meeting, but my judgment was that the above requirements would be the minimum requirements of the Commission.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE

*Commissioner.*

## TOWN LOCKUP—CASTILE

### WYOMING COUNTY

Inspected June 20, 1923. A. W. Davis, supervisor; George C. Smith, town clerk. Charles O. Locke, overseer of the poor, had charge of the lockup.

The lockup is a one-story detached brick building, practically fireproof. There are two rooms, each about 9 x 20 feet, one of which is equipped as a cell room and the other for the use of lodgers. The rooms are each well lighted and ventilated by two windows. Stoves are used for heating and electricity for lighting.

There is one steel cell of barred construction in the cell room. It is furnished with an enameled iron self-flushing toilet, steel bunk, mattress, and blanket. The mattresses should be protected by waterproof casings which can be obtained from the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany or they will soon be ruined.

The lodgers' room is furnished with steel bunks with mattresses and blankets, toilet and lavatory.

The lockup was in need of minor repairs—painting of the ceiling which is becoming rusted, repairing a leaky water pipe, and re-covering the windows with a transparent substance to make them translucent. Assurance was given that these matters would be attended to in the near future. In other respects the lockup was clean and in good order.

It was stated that there had only been one prisoner held at the lockup this year and that about 20 lodgers had been housed.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the lockup be repaired as indicated in the foregoing.
2. That waterproof casings be supplied for the mattresses.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

*Inspector.*

### VILLAGE LOCKUP—PERRY

#### WYOMING COUNTY

Inspected June 19, 1923. Martin Wright, village president; Charles Blyth, village clerk; Fred Butler, chief of police.

The lockup is in the basement of the village building, a two-story and basement structure of brick and stone, nearly fireproof. The ground slopes to the rear and the entrance and floor of the lockup are about at grade.

There are three well lighted rooms, one containing six steel cells for males, a detention room for females and juveniles, and a room for lodgers. The cells are barred front and top and are each furnished with enamel iron toilet, lavatory, two steel bunks, mattress, pillow and blankets. The mattresses are new and should be protected by waterproof cases which can be obtained from the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany; otherwise, they will become insanitary in a short time. This matter was discussed with the village president who gave assurance that he would bring it to the attention of the board at its next meeting.

The detention room is furnished with a cot bed with bedding similar to that in the cells and is equipped with sanitary facilities. This room, it was stated, is rarely used.

The lodgers' room has toilet facilities and sleeping benches. At the time of inspection there was a quantity of seized liquor stored in this room. This stuff should be kept entirely out of the lockup. It was stated that there are no lodgers at this time of the year, but should any such apply it would be necessary to house them in the cell room, which practice has been consistently disapproved by the State Commission of Prisons.

The lockup was undergoing repairs at the time of inspection; the walls were being pointed up and the entire interior was to be painted.

The record showed that there were 90 males and 1 female arrested during the present year, the greatest number at one time having been 9, who were held for about six hours. This was said to be an unusual number to be arrested at one time. Prisoners held at meal time receive their meals from a restaurant.

It was stated that a woman is hired to act as matron whenever women or girls are arrested or detained. This is a commendable practice.



## RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the mattresses be protected by waterproof cases.
2. That the practice of using the lockup for storing evidence be discontinued.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

*Inspector.*

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—SILVER SPRINGS

## WYOMING COUNTY

Inspected June 19, 1923. Charles Crist, village president; J. G. Kershaw, village clerk.

The lockup consists of two latticed steel cages in a small one-story detached frame building to the rear of the fire house. The place is heated by a stove and lighted by electricity. There is one full-sized window. Although the village has a water system it has not been connected to the lockup and the only toilet facilities are buckets in the cells.

The cells are furnished with two steel bunks and quilts in fair condition. Blankets which are more durable and sanitary should be supplied, in addition to waterproof-covered mattresses which can be obtained from the Superintendent of State Prisons at Albany.

The lockup is said to be little used, it being the practice to arrange prisoners before the magistrate immediately upon arrest and if necessary to hold them, to take them to the county jail a few miles distant. Should a person be held here the officials are aware that constant supervision must be provided because of the danger of fire.

The broken window which was mentioned in the last report of inspection had not been repaired as recommended, and the lockup presented a neglected appearance. The village president, who had been recently elected, was interviewed and he gave assurance that the place would be improved in connection with other village property and that to the best of his ability he would comply with the recommendations of the Commission.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the broken window be replaced and that the place be kept clean at all times.
2. That mattresses with waterproof casings be supplied.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

*Inspector.*

## VILLAGE LOCKUP—WARSAW

## WYOMING COUNTY

Inspected June 19, 1923. Dr. M. J. Wilson, village president; Charles H. Hanes, village clerk; Richard Jones, chief of police.

The lockup consists of a room about 15 x 20 feet in the basement of the village hall, a two-story brick building. The entrance is at the side of the building. The room has a concrete floor, metal ceiling, and the sidewalls are plaster over stone. There are two large windows glazed with translucent glass. The room is heated by hot air and lighted by electricity. Toilet facilities consist of an enamel iron self-flushing toilet and a sink. The toilet, as is usual with this type of fixture, was soiled

and rusted. The room is furnished with wooden sleeping benches with blankets.

It was stated that the room is never used for prisoners, it being the practice to arrange any such before the justice immediately upon arrest.

Plans for this lockup were approved by the State Commission of Prisons and it has been recommended in previous reports that this village should have a lockup of its own where prisoners could be held until their cases could be disposed of, as it has been the experience of the Commission that frequently prisoners are, at the time of arrest, in a disorderly condition and for this reason they disrupt the discipline of the county jail and create insanitary conditions therein. Plans for such a lockup should be submitted to the State Commission of Prisons for approval as required by law.

The lockup with the exception of the toilet was in clean condition.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

*Inspector.*

#### VILLAGE LOCKUP—PENN YAN

YATES COUNTY

Inspected March 21, 1923.

This lockup, which is located in the basement of the county jail, is rented by the town and village, but is maintained by the county.

It consists of six iron cot beds provided with common mattresses and blankets, and there are a sanitary toilet and shower bath in an enclosure at one end of the room. The room has several basement windows, electric light, and is well warmed from the regular heating plant. It was in good condition except the mattresses, which were criticised in the last report of inspection June 21, 1922, and apparently the same ones are still in use. They should be destroyed and new waterproof mattresses supplied. These can be secured from the Superintendent of State Prisons, Albany. Such mattresses were recommended a year ago. They are especially adapted for such use.

Since July 1, 1922, 12 arrested persons and 45 lodgers were detained in the lockup.

#### RECOMMENDATION

That the beds be provided with waterproof mattresses.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

*Chief Inspector.*





# STATISTICS

PRISON POPULATION OF THE STATE ON SEPTEMBER 30TH OF EACH YEAR FROM 1914 TO 1915,  
INCLUSIVE, AND ON JUNE 30, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922 AND 1923.

INSTITUTION	STATE PRISONS									
	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
Auburn.....	1,416	1,545	1,472	1,247	1,341	1,224	1,202	1,291	1,479	1,426
Clinton.....	1,430	1,400	1,443	1,224	1,311	1,169	969	1,207	1,380	1,381
Great Meadow.....	598	916	989	682	522	421	529	562	829	547
Sing Sing.....	1,511	1,539	1,582	1,356	1,100	1,153	1,179	1,162	1,227	1,244
Total.....	4,955	5,401	5,486	4,509	4,274	3,967	3,879	4,222	4,915	4,598
	REFORMATORIES									
	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
Eastern New York (1).....	463	376	328	193	223	233	205	....	....	....
New York State.....	1,216	1,279	988	741	679	775	777	987	1,110	828
*New York City.....	398	455	360	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total.....	2,077	2,110	1,676	934	902	1,008	982	987	1,110	828
	REFORMATORIES AND REFUGES FOR WOMEN									
	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
State Farm for Women.....	....	66	75	87	30	....	....	....	....	....
New York State Reformatory for Women.....	426	371	349	405	201	348	229	164	262	263
Albion State Training School.....	227	224	188	210	325	170	165	179	185	174
Total.....	653	661	612	702	560	518	394	494	447	437

\*Now included with New York City Institutions

(1) Discontinued as a reformatory May 31, 1921.

†Discontinued

PRISON POPULATION OF THE STATE ON SEPTEMBER 30TH OF EACH YEAR FROM 1914 TO 1915,  
INCLUSIVE, AND ON JUNE 30, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922 AND 1923

COUNTY	PENITENTIARIES									
	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
Albany.....	217	198	166	172	80	84	29	86	64	74
Erie.....	645	767	770	903	369	408	153	356	300	428
Monroe.....	362	335	273	329	108	131	77	132	172	134
*New York.....	1,343	1,354	930	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Onondaga.....	398	374	339	392	144	171	70	242	117	119
Westchester.....	....	....	....	124	92	....	64	133	122	104
Total.....	2,965	3,028	2,478	1,920	793	794	393	948	775	857
Institution for Defective Delinquents.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	320	400
COUNTY JAILS, AND NEW YORK CITY INSTITUTIONS										
Charged with crime and awaiting trial.....	1,972	1,796	838	1,177	1,321	a 471 b 498	a 276 b 401	a 464 b 430	a 437 b 444	a 479 b 459
Convicted of crime.....	3,935	4,063	4,514	5,656	3,849	514	3,187	324	2,461	534
Detained as witnesses.....	78	61	41	54	25	27	15	6	19	13
Detained as debtors.....	43	51	33	25	33	17	....	14	....	11
Total.....	6,028	5,971	5,426	6,912	5,228	1,029	3,700	629	2,868	949
									3,414	1,016
									4,410	1,063
										3795

\*NOW INCLUDED IN NEW YORK CITY INSTITUTIONS

a COUNTY JAILS

b NEW YORK CITY INSTITUTIONS



**TOTAL PRISON POPULATION OF THE STATE**  
ON SEPTEMBER 30th, 1914 TO 1915 INCLUSIVE, AND ON JUNE 30th  
1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922 AND 1923.

1914.....	16,678	1919.....	11,016
1915.....	17,171	1920.....	9,145
1916.....	15,343	1921.....	10,863
1917.....	14,977	1922.....	12,993
1918.....	11,757	1923.....	1,975

**SHOWING THE NUMBER OF ACTUAL COMMITMENTS DURING**  
**THE YEARS 1914 TO 1923 INCLUSIVE.**

	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
State Prisons.....	1,843	2,094	1,337	1,434	1,576	1,424	1,496	1,799	2,165	1441
***State Farm for Women.....		79	33	26	8	....	....	....	....	....
New York State Reformatory.....	1,247	1,226	646	605	638	773	687	717	928	565
*New York City Reformatory.....	745	763	336	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Penitentiaries.....	18,467	19,173	14,998	15,441	9,138	8,502	3,541	6,273	6,324	6,548
¶¶Ref. St. for Wom. and Albion St. Tr'g School for Women..	357	313	252	340	290	277	168	228	422	394
County Jails	95,368	97,462	60,723	111,506	16,722	15,517	8,167	12,150	12,943	127,363
**New York City Institutions	....	....	....	....	61,016	58,682	44,974	52,780	59,670	57,548
Inst. for Defective Delinquents	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	48
Total	118,027	121,110	78,325	129,352	89,382	85,175	59,033	73,947	82,452	93,910

\*\*\*Discontinued.

\*Now included with New York City Institutions.

¶¶Formerly known as the Western House of Refuge      §For. nine months ending June 30, 1916.

\*\*Previous to 1918 were included with county jails.

¶Includes all persons committed by sentence or for examination.

**WOMEN PRISONERS**

**NUMBER IN CUSTODY JUNE 30, 1923**

State Prisons.....	96
Reformatory and State Training School.....	437
Penitentiaries.....	54
County Jails.....	66
New York City Institutions.....	434
Total.....	1089

**NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1923**

State Prisons.....	40
Reformatory and State Training School.....	394
Penitentiaries.....	275
County Jails.....	1708
New York City Institutions.....	9867
Total.....	12,284

Showing the Total Number of Prisoners in Custody September 30, 1913, June 30, 1922, and June 30, 1923.

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	1913.			1922.			1923.		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Auburn Prison.....	1,329	116	1,445	1,383	96	1,479	1,328	98	1,426
Clinton Prison.....	1,382	..	1,382	1,380	..	1,380	1,381	..	1,381
Great Meadow Prison.....	612	..	612	829	..	829	547	..	547
Sing Sing Prison.....	1,281	..	1,281	1,227	..	1,227	1,244	..	1,244
+Eastern New York Reformatory.....	413	..	413	..	..	..	..	..	..
New York State Reformatory, Elmira.....	1,293	..	1,293	1,110	..	1,110	828	..	828
Institution for Defective Delinquents.....	..	..	..	320	..	320	400	..	400
¶Albion State Training School.....	..	238	238	..	185	185	..	174	174
New York State Reformatory for Women, Bedford.....	..	470	470	..	262	262	..	263	263
Albany County Penitentiary.....	193	4	197	62	2	64	66	6	72
Erie County Penitentiary.....	458	36	494	275	25	300	396	32	428
Monroe County Penitentiary.....	281	22	303	163	9	172	126	8	134
†New York County Penitentiary.....	1,052	83	1,135	..	..	..	..	..	..
Onondaga County Penitentiary.....	328	31	359	110	7	117	111	8	119
Westchester County Penitentiary.....	..	..	..	122	..	122	104	..	104
County Jails.....	1,725	115	1,840	963	53	1,016	997	66	1,063
New York City Institutions.....	2,722	677	3,399	3,989	421	4,410	3,359	434	3,793
Total.....	13,069	1,792	14,861	11,933	1,060	12,993	10,887	1,089	11,976

†Discontinued as a reformatory May 31, 1921

¶Formerly Western House of Refuge

‡Now included with New York City Institutions.

# STATE PRISONS

## Total Number of Prisoners in Custody June 30, 1922, and June 30, 1923.

	1922			1923		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Auburn.....	1,383	96	1,479	1,328	98	1,426
Clinton.....	1,380	..	1,380	1,381	..	1,381
Great Meadow...	829	..	829	547	..	547
Sing Sing.....	1,227	..	1,227	1,244	..	1,244
Total.....	4,819	96	4,915	4,500	98	4,598

## Number of Prisoners Received and Discharged during the Year Ending June 30, 1923.

	Received			Discharged		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Auburn.....	546	40	586	601	38	639
Clinton.....	738	..	738	737	..	737
Great Meadow..	358	..	358	640	..	640
Sing Sing... ..	1,113	..	1,113	1,096	..	1,096
Total... ..	2,755	40	2,795	3,074	38	3,112

## Number of Prisoners Transferred to State Hospitals during the Year Ending June 30, 1923.

	Male	Female	Total
Auburn.....	12	..	12
Clinton.....	33	..	33
Great Meadow.....	4	..	4
Sing Sing.....	15	..	15
Total.....	64	..	64

## Number of Prisoners who died during the Year Ending June 30, 1923.

	Male	Female	Total
Auburn.....	3	1	4
Clinton.....	10	..	10
Great Meadow.....	7	..	7
Sing Sing.....	23	..	23
Total.....	43	1	44

## Greatest Number of Prisoners in Custody at any time during the Year Ending June 30, 1923.

	Male	Female	Total
Auburn.....	1,384	101	1,485
Clinton.....	1,477	..	1,477
Great Meadow.....	826	..	826
Sing Sing.....	1,273	..	1,273
Total.....	4,960	101	5,061

## Least Number of Prisoners in Custody at any time During the Year Ending June 30, 1923.

	Male	Female	Total
Auburn.....	1,233	91	1,324
Clinton.....	1,265	..	1,265
Great Meadow.....	585	..	585
Sing Sing.....	1,178	..	1,178
Total.....	4,261	91	4,352



**Average Daily Number of Prisoners in Custody During the Year  
Ending June 30, 1923.**

	Male	Female	Total
Auburn.....	1,384	96	1,480
Clinton.....	1,384	..	1,384
Great Meadow.....	652	..	652
Sing Sing.....	1,226	..	1,226
Total.....	4,646	96	4,742

**Number of Prisoners Paroled during the Year Ending June 30, 1923.**

	Male	Female	Total
Auburn.....	192	31	223
Clinton.....	251	..	251
Great Meadow.....	552	..	552
Sing Sing.....	298	..	298
Total.....	1,293	31	1,324

**Number of Prisoners Sentenced to Life Imprisonment in Custody June 30, 1923.**

	Male	Female	Total
Auburn.....	14	2	16
Clinton.....	16	..	16
Great Meadow.....	29	..	29
Sing Sing.....	14	..	14
Total.....	73	2	75

**Number of prisoners electrocuted during the year ending June 30, 1923.  
18 Males at Sing Sing Prison.**

**Cell Capacity of Institutions — Number of Cells (all single).**

Auburn (men's prison).....	1,281
Auburn (women's prison).....	110
Clinton.....	1,196
Great Meadow.....	1,168
Sing Sing.....	*977
Total.....	4,732

\*Dormitory 580 additional capacity.

SHOWING THE CRIMES FOR WHICH THE PRISONERS COMMITTED DURING  
THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1923, WERE CONVICTED.

	Auburn		Clinton		Sing Sing		Total	
	M	F	M		M		M	F
Abandonment.....	16	..	..		5		21	..
Abduction and attempts.....	2	2	1		6		9	2
Accepting bribe.....	..	..	..		1		1	..
Aiding prisoner to escape.....	1	1	1		2		4	1
Arson, 2nd degree.....	1	1	1		1		3	1
Arson, 2nd and 3rd degrees.....	1	..	..		..		1	..
Arson, third degree and attempts.....	2	..	1		2		5	..
Assault, 1st degree.....	11	..	2		15		28	..
Assault, 1st degree, burglary 3rd degree.. and carrying concealed weapon.....	..	..	..		1		1	..
Assault, 1st & 2nd degrees.....	..	..	..		1		1	..
Assault, 2nd degree and attempts.....	33	..	14		96		143	..
Attempt murder, 1st degree.....	1	..	..		..		1	..
Bigamy.....	7	..	2		13		22	..
Blackmail.....	1	..	..		1		..	..
Blackmail & attempt robbery, 1st degree..	1	..	..		..		1	..
Bribery.....	3	..	..		..		3	..
Burglary, 1st degree.....	1	..	..		4		5	..
Burglary, 1st degree, grand larceny 2nd.. degree and assault 2nd degree.....	..	..	..		1		1	..
Burglary, 1st degree, robbery 1st degree.. and assault, 1st degree.....	..	..	..		1		1	..
Burglary, 2nd degree and attempts.....	6	..	1		10		17	..
Burglary, 2nd & grand larceny 1st deg....	..	..	..		1		1	..
Burglary, 2nd degree grand larceny 1st & receiving stolen property, 1st deg....	1	..	..		1		2	..
Burglary, 3rd degree and attempts.....	46	1	10		135		191	1
Burglary 3rd & grand larceny 1st degree..	5	..	3		9		17	..
Burglary, 3rd, grand larceny 1st degree & receiving stolen property, 1st deg....	1	1	..		..		1	1
Burglary, 3rd & grand larceny, 2nd deg....	10	..	9		2		21	..
Burglary, 3rd, grand larceny 2nd deg. &.. receiving stolen property, 1st deg....	1	1	..		..		1	1
Burglary, 3rd degree, grand larceny 2nd.. degree and violating penal law.....	1	..	..		..		1	..
Burglary, 3rd degree and petit larceny....	4	..	3		..		7	..
Burglary, 3rd degree & P. L. 2nd offense..	..	..	1		..		1	..
Burglary, 3rd deg. and carrying fire arms after conviction.....	..	..	..		1		1	..
Carrying concealed weapons.....	..	..	2		..		2	..
Carrying dangerous weapons.....	8	..	..		19		27	..
Compulsory prostitution of women.....	..	..	..		1		1	..
Compulsory prostitution of wife.....	..	..	..		1		1	..
Disposing of securities of customer.....	..	..	..		1		1	..
Escaping from prison, jail or custody.....	5	..	1		1		7	..
Extortion and attempts.....	..	1	1		5		6	1
Forgery, 2nd degree and attempts.....	14	2	2		34		50	2
Forgery, 2nd deg. & grand lar., 2nd deg....	..	1	..		..		..	1
Forgery, 2nd deg. & petit lar., 2nd deg....	..	..	..		1		1	..
Forgery, 3rd degree.....	1	..	3		4		8	..
Forgery, 3rd deg. & grand lar, 2nd deg....	..	..	..		1		1	..
Grand larceny, 1st degree and attempts....	28	8	9		62		99	8
Grand larceny, 1st and 2nd degrees.....	1	..	..		1		2	..
Grand larceny 1st degree, burglary 3rd.. degree & receiving stolen property..	..	..	..		1		1	..
Grand larceny and R. S. P.....	1	..	1		..		2	..
Grand larceny, 1st degree & unauthorized use of motor vehicle.....	..	..	1		..		1	..
Grand larceny, 2nd degree and attempts..	47	5	13		156		226	5
Grand larceny, 2nd degree, 2nd offens....	..	..	1		..		1	..

## Showing Crimes for which, etc., (Continued)

	Auburn		Clinton		Sing Sing		Total	
	M	F	M		M		M	F
Grand larceny, 2nd & burglary, 2nd deg...	..	..	..		1		1	..
Grand larceny 2nd & burglary, 3rd deg...	1	..	..		..		1	..
Grand larceny, 2nd & R. S. P. 1st degree..	..	..	..		1		1	..
Grand larceny, 3rd degree.....	..	..	..		2		2	..
Incest.....	2	1	..		4		6	1
Keeping bucket shop.....	..	..	..		1		1	..
Kidnapping and attempts.....	1	..	..		1		2	..
Maiming.....	..	..	..		1		1	..
Manslaughter, 1st degree.....	12	2	3		24		39	2
Manslaughter, 2nd degree.....	7	1	1		17		25	1
Murder, 1st degree.....	..	..	..		13		13	..
Murder, 2nd degree.....	13	3	4		12		29	3
Perjury.....	2	..	1		1		4	..
Possessing burglars' tools.....	..	..	..		9		9	..
Rape, 1st degree and attempts.....	6	..	2		..		8	..
Rape, 1st and 2nd degrees.....	1	..	..		..		1	..
Rape, 1st degree.....	..	..	..		5		5	..
Rape, 1st degree and assault 1st degree..	..	..	..		1		1	..
Rape, 2nd degree and attempts.....	30	..	2		17		49	..
Rape, 2nd degree & assault 2nd degree...	..	..	3		1		4	..
Receiving stolen property.....	2	..	..		..		2	..
Receiving stolen property, C. C. W., G... L. 1st deg. & burglary 3rd degree..	..	..	..		1		1	..
Receiving stolen property, 1st degree....	15	..	1		22		38	..
Receiving stolen property, 1st deg., viola- tion penal code and highway law....	..	..	..		1		1	..
Receiving stolen property and perjury....	1	..	..		..		1	..
Robbery, 1st degree and attempts.....	20	1	10		73		103	1
Robbery, 1st degree, 2nd offense.....	..	..	1		..		1	..
Robbery, 1st and 2nd degrees.....	..	..	1		..		1	..
Robbery, 1st degree & assault 1st degree..	..	..	..		1		1	..
Robbery, 1st degree & assault 2nd deg....	..	..	1		..		1	..
Robbery, 1st and grand lar. 1st degrees...	2	..	..		..		2	..
Robbery, 1st degree, grand larceny, 2nd.. degree and assault 2nd degree.....	..	..	..		1		1	..
Robbery, 1st degree, grand larceny 2nd.. degree and assault 3rd degree.....	..	..	..		2		2	..
Robbery, 2nd degree and attempts.....	6	4	5		49		60	4
Robbery, 2nd degree, assault 2nd degree,.. robbery, 1st deg. & G. L. 1st deg....	..	..	..		3		3	..
Robbery, 3rd degree.....	1	..	..		34		35	..
Seduction.....	1	..	..		..		1	..
Sodomy.....	5	..	1		5		11	..
Violating penal law.....	1	..	..		..		1	..
Total.....	390	35	119		897		1,406	35



SHOWING TERMS OF SENTENCE OF PRISONERS COMMITTED DURING THE YEAR  
ENDING JUNE 30, 1923.

	Auburn		Clinton		Sing Sing		Total	
	M	F	M		M		M	F
1 year.....	10	..	3		18		31	..
1 year and 1 month.....	1	..	..		3		4	..
1 year and 2 months.....	1	..	..		1		2	..
1 year and 3 months.....	..	..	..		5		5	..
1 year and 4 months.....	..	..	..		1		1	..
1 year and 6 months.....	7	..	3		27		37	..
1 year and 7 months.....	1	..	..		..		1	..
1 year and 8 months.....	..	..	1		1		2	..
1 year and 9 months.....	2	..	..		2		4	..
1 year and 10 months.....	..	..	..		3		3	..
2 years.....	23	..	4		32		59	..
2 years and 2 months.....	..	..	..		2		2	..
2 years and 3 months.....	..	..	1		..		1	..
2 years and 4 months.....	..	..	..		4		4	..
2 years and 6 months.....	4	..	4		38		46	..
2 years and 8 months.....	..	..	2		1		3	..
3 years.....	16	..	9		31		56	..
3 years and 2 months.....	..	..	..		2		2	..
3 years and 6 months.....	3	..	2		10		15	..
3 years and 7 months.....	..	..	..		2		2	..
4 years.....	8	..	2		19		29	..
4 years and 3 months.....	..	..	..		1		1	..
4 years and 6 months.....	2	..	1		7		10	..
4 years and 8 months.....	..	..	1		..		1	..
4 years and 11 months.....	2	..	..		..		2	..
5 years.....	24	1	7		64		95	1
5 years and 6 months.....	..	..	..		1		1	..
6 years.....	4	..	..		5		9	..
7 years.....	4	..	2		11		17	..
7 years and 6 months.....	1	..	..		4		5	..
8 years.....	3	..	..		5		8	..
8 years and 6 months.....	..	..	..		1		1	..
9 years.....	..	..	..		1		1	..
9 years and 6 months.....	..	..	..		1		1	..
10 years.....	11	1	2		17		30	1
12 years.....	1	..	..		1		2	..
12 years and 6 months.....	..	..	..		1		1	..
14 years.....	..	..	..		2		2	..
14 years and 6 months.....	..	..	..		1		1	..
15 years.....	5	..	1		12		18	..
17 years and 8 months.....	..	..	..		1		1	..
18 years.....	..	..	..		1		1	..
20 years.....	2	1	..		5		7	1
25 years.....	..	..	..		3		3	..
40 years.....	1	..	..		..		1	..
Indeterminate sentences.....	252	30	74		537		863	30
Life.....	2	..	..		..		2	..
Death.....	..	..	..		13		13	..
Total.....	390	35	119		897		1406	35

SHOWING THE MINIMUM AND MAXIMUM TERMS OF THE TWO HUNDRED FIFTY  
TWO MALE PRISONERS COMMITTED TO AUBURN PRISON ON INDETERMINATE  
SENTENCES DURING THE YEAR  
ENDING JUNE 30, 1923

No. of Pris.	Min. Y M	Max. Y M	No. of Pris.	Min. Y M	Max. Y M	No. of Pris.	Min. Y M	Max. Y M
1....	1 ..	to 1 2	1....	2 ..	3 6	6....	4 ..	8 ..
1....	1 ..	1 6	28....	2 ..	4 ..	1....	4 ..	8 6
34....	1 ..	2 ..	1....	2 ..	4 4	1....	4 ..	10 ..
1....	1 ..	2 6	1....	2 ..	4 6	3....	5 ..	7 ..
9....	1 ..	3 ..	17....	2 ..	5 ..	1....	5 ..	7 6
1....	1 1	1 6	1....	2 3	4 3	17....	5 ..	10 ..
1....	1 1	2 ..	1....	2 4	10 ..	1....	5 ..	15 ..
1....	1 2	4 ..	1....	2 5	4 10	2....	6 ..	20 ..
1....	1 3	2 6	2....	2 6	4 ..	1....	6 6	20 ..
1....	1 3	3 ..	3....	2 6	4 6	2....	7 6	15 ..
1....	1 3	4 ..	1....	2 6	4 7	1....	8 ..	12 ..
1....	1 4	2 4	22....	2 6	5 ..	1....	8 ..	15 ..
5....	1 6	2 ..	1....	2 6	5 ..	1....	8 ..	20 ..
1....	1 6	2 6	& \$800 Fine			1....	9 ..	15 ..
3....	1 6	3 ..	9....	3 ..	5 ..	1....	9 ..	20 ..
2....	1 6	5 ..	13....	3 ..	6 ..	1....	10 ..	16 ..
2....	1 9	3 ..	4....	3 ..	7 ..	6....	10 ..	20 ..
& \$500 Fine			1....	3 2	7 ..	13....	20 ..	Life.
1....	1 9	5 ..	1....	3 3	7 ..	Total Indeterminate		
2....	2 ..	2 6	2....	3 6	7 ..	Sentences.....252		
7....	2 ..	3 ..	1....	4 ..	6 ..			

SHOWING THE MINIMUM AND MAXIMUM TERMS OF THE THIRTY FEMALE  
PRISONERS COMMITTED TO AUBURN PRISON ON INDETERMINATE  
SENTENCES DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1923

No. of Pris.	Min. Y M	Max. Y M	No. of Pris.	Min. Y M	Max. Y M	No. of Pris.	Min. Y M	Max. Y M
1....	1 ..	to 2 ..	5....	2 6	to 5 ..	3....	20 ..	Life.
2....	1 ..	3 ..	1....	2 6	10 ..	Total Indeterminate		
1....	1 2	5 ..	1....	3 ..	6 ..	Sentences.....30		
1....	1 3	2 6	1....	3 ..	10 ..			
2....	1 3	3 ..	1....	4 ..	7 ..			
7....	2 ..	4 ..	4....	5 ..	10 ..			

SHOWING THE MINIMUM AND MAXIMUM TERMS OF THE SEVENTY-FOUR  
MALE PRISONERS COMMITTED TO CLINTON PRISON ON  
INDETERMINATE SENTENCES DURING THE YEAR  
ENDING JUNE 30, 1923.

No. of Pris.	Min. Y M	Max. Y M	No. of Pris.	Min. Y M	Max. Y M	No. of Pris.	Min. Y M	Max. Y M
1....	1 ..	to 1 6	10....	2 ..	to 4 ..	1....	4 6	to 9 ..
6....	1 ..	2 ..	1....	2 ..	4 6	1....	5 ..	7 ..
5....	1 ..	3 ..	1....	2 ..	5 ..	2....	5 ..	9 ..
3....	1 ..	5 ..	1....	2 4	4 ..	5....	5 ..	10 ..
1....	1 3	2 ..	1....	2 5	5 ..	1....	5 6	9 10
1....	1 6	2 ..	& \$1,000.00 Fine			1....	7 ..	15 ..
1....	1 6	2 6	4....	2 6	..	2....	10 ..	15 ..
1....	1 6	2 8	3....	3 ..	6 ..	1....	10 ..	20 ..
4....	1 6	3 ..	1....	3 ..	7 ..	1....	10 6	13 3
1....	1 6	5 ..	1....	3 6	5 ..	4....	20 ..	Life
1....	1 8	2 6	1....	3 6	5 6			
1....	1 8	5 ..	1....	3 8	19 4			
1....	2 ..	3 ..	1....	4 ..	8 ..			
1....	2 ..	3 6	1....	4 6	6 ..			

Total Indeterminate Sentences.....74



SHOWING THE MINIMUM AND MAXIMUM TERMS OF THE FIVE HUNDRED  
AND THIRTY-SEVEN MALE PRISONERS COMMITTED TO SING SING PRISON  
ON INDETERMINATE SENTENCES DURING THE YEAR  
ENDING JUNE 30, 1923.

No. of Pris.	Min. Y M	Max. Y M	No. of Pris.	Min. Y M	Max. Y M	No. of Pris.	Min. Y M	Max. Y M
3....	1 ..	to 2 6	1....	3 6	6 ..	1....	20 ..	.. ..
4....	1 ..	3 ..	7....	3 6	7 ..	1....	1 2	1 8
44....	1 ..	2 ..	7....	3 ..	6 ..	1....	5 ..	.. ..
2....	1 2	2 4	6....	3 ..	10 ..	1....	2 6	.. ..
1....	1 1	2 2	4....	3 9	7 6	1....	2 6	.. ..
2....	1 ..	10 ..	8....	3 ..	7 ..	1....	2 6	.. ..
1....	1 3	3 6	1....	3 6	10 ..	2....	2 6	.. ..
12....	1 6	3 ..	1....	3 ..	5 6	2....	..	.. ..
41....	1 3	2 6	1....	3 3	6 3	1....	5 ..	10 ..
4....	1 6	5 ..	1....	3 ..	9 ..	1....	5 ..	.. ..
2....	1 6	2 ..	1....	3 ..	8 ..	1....	2 ..	4 ..
1....	1 9	3 6	1....	3 ..	15 ..	1....	5 ..	.. ..
3....	1 ..	5 ..	2....	3 6	7 4	1....	2 6	5 ..
1....	1 1	3 ..	3....	3 ..	4 ..	3....	3 6	.. ..
3....	1 3	5 ..	2....	4 6	9 ..	2....	1 ..	2 ..
1....	1 8	4 3	2....	4 ..	9 ..			and \$500
1....	1 4	10 ..	12....	4 ..	8 ..	1....	2 6	5 ..
1....	1 4	4 ..	7....	4 ..	10 ..			and \$500
2....	1 6	2 6	1....	4 6	9 9	1....	10 ..	15 6
1....	1 2	4 3	1....	4 ..	15 ..	10 ..	..	12 6
1....	1 4	2 6	9....	5 ..	15 ..	1....	10 ..	19 6
1....	1 6	10 ..	43....	5 ..	10 ..	20 ..	..	.. ..
1....	1 6	3 6	1....	5 ..	7 6	1....	7 6	15 ..
1....	1 1	2 6	2....	5 ..	9 8	7 ..	..	10 ..
3....	1 6	3 10	1....	5 6	12 ..	1....	10 ..	15 6
3....	2 3	4 6	1....	5 6	7 6	10 ..	..	12 6
1....	2 2	4 3	5....	6 ..	12 ..	1....	2 6	5 ..
73....	2 6	5 ..	3....	6 ..	15 ..	3 ..	..	.. ..
23....	2 ..	5 ..	2....	6 ..	20 ..	1 6	..	.. ..
37....	2 ..	4 ..	1....	6 6	15 ..	1....	2 6	5 ..
5....	2 6	4 ..	12....	7 6	15 ..			and \$500
1....	2 ..	4 7	4....	7 ..	14 ..	1....	20 ..	Life.
1....	2 6	5 6	1....	7 ..	10 8	20 ..	..	Life.
1....	2 ..	3 8	1....	7 9	12 7	1....	20 ..	Life.
1....	2 ..	3 ..	1....	7 6	9 8	20 ..	..	Life.
1....	2 6	10 ..	4....	7 ..	15 ..	1....	2 ..	.. ..
3....	2 ..	10 ..	2....	7 6	14 6	2 6	..	5 ..
1....	2 ..	15 ..	1....	7 ..	20 ..			
1....	2 6	4 8	1....	7 6	14 ..			
1....	2 ..	3 6	1....	8 ..	16 ..			
2....	2 3	4 8	1....	8 ..	18 ..			
1....	2 3	3 8	2....	8 ..	20 ..			
1....	2 ..	4 6	1....	9 ..	18 ..			
1....	2 3	5 ..	1....	9 1	10 ..			
1....	2 3	4 9	1....	10 ..	19 6			
2....	2 11	5 10	24....	10 ..	20 ..			
4....	2 6	5 10	1....	12 6	25 ..			
3....	2 1	2 6	10....	20 ..	Life.			
1....	2 6	4 10	1....	1 ..	.. ..			
5....	3 ..	5 ..	5 ..	..	10 ..			

Total Indeterminate Sentence.....537

SHOWING THE AGE WHEN CONVICTED OF PRISONERS COMMITTED DURING THE  
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1923.

Age	Auburn		Clinton		S. Sing		Total	
	M	F	M		M		M	F
16 years.....	..	..	..		3		3	..
17 years.....	3	..	1		2		6	..
18 years.....	3	..	1		18		22	..
19 years.....	7	..	9		37		53	..
20 years.....	10	1	6		37		53	1
21 years.....	14	..	5		50		69	..
22 years.....	21	..	8		56		85	..
23 years.....	23	..	5		51		79	..
24 years.....	19	2	9		44		72	2
25 years.....	14	1	7		40		61	1
26 years.....	19	1	5		42		66	1
27 years.....	21	1	6		41		68	1
28 years.....	23	2	7		49		79	2
29 years.....	16	4	2		44		60	4
30 years.....	11	3	5		44		60	3
31 years.....	12	2	4		23		39	2
32 years.....	20	..	4		26		50	..
33 years.....	10	1	3		34		47	1
34 years.....	15	..	2		18		35	..
35 years.....	10	1	1		27		38	1
36 years.....	12	5	3		15		30	5
37 years.....	10	1	4		15		29	1
38 years.....	9	3	..		18		27	3
39 years.....	11	..	1		13		27	..
40 years.....	6	..	2		22		30	..
41 years.....	8	..	1		17		26	..
42 years.....	4	1	1		9		14	1
43 years.....	5	2	1		13		19	2
44 years.....	4	1	1		10		15	1
45 years.....	3	..	3		8		14	..
46 years.....	7	1	1		6		14	1
47 years.....	4	..	1		7		12	..
48 years.....	4	..	1		6		11	..
49 years.....	3	..	1		6		10	..
50 years.....	1	1	..		4		5	1
51 years.....	2	..	1		5		8	..
52 years.....	3	1	..		8		11	1
53 years.....	1	..	..		5		6	..
54 years.....	4	..	..		2		6	..
55 years.....	1	..	2		2		5	..
56 years.....	1	..	..		2		3	..
57 years.....	..	..	1		..		1	..
58 years.....	3	..	..		4		7	..
59 years.....	1	..	..		1		2	..
60 years.....	2	..	..		..		2	..
61 years.....	4	..	..		1		5	..
62 years.....	1	..	2		2		5	..
63 years.....	1	..	1		..		2	..
64 years.....	2	..	..		1		3	..
65 years.....	1	..	..		..		1	..
66 years.....	..	..	..		2		2	..
67 years.....	..	..	..		1		1	..
68 years.....	1	..	..		1		2	..
71 years.....	..	..	..		1		1	..
72 years.....	..	..	..		1		1	..
73 years.....	..	..	1		..		1	..
76 years.....	..	..	..		2		2	..
77 years.....	..	..	..		1		1	..
.....								
Total	390	35	119		897		1,406	35

SHOWING OCCUPATION OF PRISONERS COMMITTED DURING THE YEAR  
ENDING JUNE 30, 1923

Occupation	'Auburn		Clinton	Sing Sing	Total	
	M	F			M	F
Accountants.....	1	..	1	9	11	..
Actors.....	1	..	..	2	3	..
Advertisers.....	1	..	..	3	4	..
Agents.....	..	..	..	1	1	..
Attendants.....	1	..	..	..	1	..
Attorneys.....	..	..	..	3	3	..
Auditors.....	1	..	..	1	2	..
Auto Mechanics.....	..	..	..	24	24	..
Awning makers.....	..	..	..	1	1	..
Bakers.....	3	..	1	11	15	..
Bankers.....	..	..	..	3	8	..
Barbers.....	12	..	2	33	47	..
Beggar.....	..	..	..	1	1	..
Bellboys.....	2	..	..	1	3	..
Blacksmiths.....	4	..	1	7	12	..
Boarding-housekeepers.....	..	..	..	1	2	..
Boilermakers.....	2	..	1	2	5	..
Bookbinders.....	..	..	..	2	2	..
Bookkeepers.....	1	2	..	16	17	..
Boxer.....	1	..	..	..	1	..
Bricklayers.....	1	..	1	7	9	..
Brokers.....	..	..	..	13	13	..
Buffer.....	1	..	..	..	1	..
Builders.....	..	..	..	1	1	..
Butchers.....	..	..	1	5	6	..
Butlers.....	..	..	..	2	2	..
Cabinetmakers.....	1	..	..	..	1	..
Canvassers.....	..	..	..	1	1	..
Carbuilders.....	..	..	..	1	1	..
Catetakers.....	..	..	..	1	1	..
Carpenters.....	13	..	2	23	38	..
Cashiers.....	..	..	..	2	2	..
Cement workers.....	1	..	..	1	2	..
Chauffeurs.....	16	..	10	79	105	..
Checker.....	..	..	..	1	1	..
Chemists.....	1	..	..	1	2	..
Chiropractor.....	..	..	..	1	1	..
Cigarmakers.....	1	..	..	1	2	..
Clergyman.....	..	..	..	1	1	..
Clerks.....	9	..	1	51	61	..
Cloakmakers.....	..	..	..	1	1	..
Clothing cleaners, pressers, etc.....	1	..	..	4	5	..
Coal passers.....	1	..	..	..	1	..
Compositors.....	..	..	..	1	1	..
Construction engineers.....	..	..	..	2	2	..
Contractors.....	..	..	1	..	1	..
Cooks.....	12	2	5	31	48	..
Counteraman.....	..	..	..	1	1	..
Decorators.....	..	..	..	1	1	..
Dockhands.....	..	..	..	1	1	..
Directors.....	1	..	..	..	1	..
Drillers.....	1	..	..	..	1	..
Drivers.....	1	..	3	13	17	..
Druggists.....	1	..	..	..	1	..



## Showing Previous Occupations, etc. (Continued)

Occupation	Auburn		Clinton	Sing Sing	Total	
	M	F			M	F
Dyer.....	..	..	1	..	1	..
Electrical engineers.....	..	..	..	1	1	..
Electricians.....	7	..	1	12	20	..
Elevators.....	..	..	..	2	2	..
Engineers.....	2	..	2	3	7	..
Errand boys.....	..	..	..	1	1	..
Expressmen.....	..	..	..	1	1	..
Farmers.....	21	..	5	7	33	..
Finishers.....	1	..	1	1	3	..
Firemen.....	10	..	7	28	45	..
Fisherman.....	1	..	..	..	1	..
Florist.....	..	..	1	1	2	..
Forester.....	1	..	..	..	1	..
Furriers.....	..	..	..	2	2	..
Garage man.....	1	..	..	..	1	..
Gardeners.....	..	..	..	1	1	..
Gasmaker.....	1	..	..	..	1	..
Gilder.....	..	..	..	1	1	..
Glasscutter.....	..	..	..	2	2	..
Glassworker.....	1	..	..	..	1	..
Glazier.....	1	..	..	..	1	..
Grocers.....	..	..	..	2	2	..
Harnessman.....	1	..	..	..	1	..
Horsemen.....	..	..	..	2	2	..
Horse shoers.....	1	..	..	..	1	..
Hospital orderlies.....	..	..	..	2	2	..
Hostlers.....	..	..	1	..	1	..
Housekeepers.....	..	10	..	..	..	10
House workers.....	..	7	..	..	..	7
Iceman.....	..	..	..	1	1	..
Importer.....	..	..	..	1	1	..
Inspector.....	1	..	..	..	1	..
Insurance agents.....	1	..	..	1	2	..
Investigators.....	..	..	..	..	1	..
Iron workers.....	4	..	1	2	7	..
Janitors.....	..	..	..	3	3	..
Jewelers.....	..	..	..	3	3	..
Junkman.....	..	..	..	1	1	..
Laborers.....	92	..	20	105	217	..
Lathers.....	..	..	..	4	4	..
Laundrymen.....	..	..	1	4	5	..
Leatherworker.....	..	..	..	1	1	..
Librarian.....	..	..	..	1	1	..
Linotyper.....	..	..	..	1	1	..
Longshoremen.....	1	..	1	14	16	..
Machinists.....	27	..	..	12	39	..
Mail carrier.....	..	..	1	..	1	..
Managers.....	..	1	..	8	8	1
Manufacturers.....	..	..	..	3	3	..
Masseur.....	..	..	..	1	1	..
Masons.....	3	..	..	..	3	..
Mattress maker.....	..	..	..	1	1	..
Mechanics.....	12	..	12	8	32	..
Merchants.....	1	..	1	5	7	..
Messenger.....	1	..	..	..	1	..
Metal worker.....	2	..	..	2	4	..

## Showing Previous Occupations, etc. (Continued)

Occupation	Auburn		Clinton	Sing Sing	Total	
	M	F	M	M	M	F
Milkman.....	..	..	..	1	1	..
Milk tester.....	1	..	..	..	1	..
Millhands.....	1	..	..	6	7	..
Milliner.....	..	2	..	..	..	2
Millwrights.....	..	..	1	..	1	..
Miscellaneous.....	..	..	2	3	5	..
Motormen.....	..	..	..	1	1	..
Moulders.....	5	..	..	..	5	..
Motion picture operators.....	1	..	..	..	1	..
Musicians.....	2	..	..	11	13	..
Newsboy.....	..	..	..	1	1	..
Newsdealers.....	..	..	..	2	2	..
Newspapermen.....	2	..	1	1	4	..
No occupation.....	1	1	..	4	5	1
Nurses.....	4	5	1	3	8	9
Oilers.....	2	..	..	1	3	..
Operators.....	..	1	..	..	..	1
Orderly.....	..	..	1	..	1	..
Organ builder.....	..	..	..	1	1	..
Painters.....	9	..	3	28	40	..
Pantry man.....	..	..	..	1	1	..
Paperhangers.....	1	..	..	1	2	..
Papermakers.....	1	..	..	..	1	..
Pattern maker.....	1	..	..	..	1	..
Peddlers.....	..	..	..	6	6	..
Photographer.....	..	..	..	6	6	..
Physicians.....	1	..	..	1	2	..
Piano tuner.....	..	..	..	1	1	..
Pipecutters & fitters.....	1	..	1	3	5	..
Plasterers.....	1	..	..	1	2	..
Plumbers.....	3	..	2	18	23	..
Poet.....	..	..	..	1	1	..
Policemen.....	..	..	..	1	1	..
Polisher.....	..	..	..	1	1	..
Porters.....	3	..	..	13	16	..
Pressers.....	2	..	..	1	3	..
Pressmen.....	1	..	..	..	1	..
Printers.....	3	..	..	11	14	..
Producer.....	..	..	..	1	1	..
Publisher.....	1	..	..	..	1	..
Pugilist.....	..	..	..	3	3	..
Purchasing agent.....	..	..	..	1	1	..
Quarryman.....	..	..	1	..	1	..
Railroad men.....	3	..	2	3	8	..
Real estate dealers.....	2	..	..	2	4	..
Restaurant keepers.....	1	..	..	1	2	..
Riggers.....	1	..	..	2	3	..
Riveters.....	..	..	..	1	1	..
Roofers.....	1	..	..	..	1	..
Sailors.....	2	..	1	9	12	..
Salesmen.....	10	..	1	33	44	..
Saleswoman.....	..	1	..	..	..	1
Secretaries.....	..	2	..	..	..	2
Shoe cutters.....	1	..	..	1	2	..
Shoe finisher.....	..	..	..	1	1	..

## Showing Previous Occupations, etc. (Continued)

Occupation	Auburn		Clin- ton	Sing Sing	Total	
	M	F	M	M	M	F
Shoemakers.....	5	..	1	11	17	..
Showmen.....	..	..	1	1	1	..
Soldiers.....	1	..	..	..	1	..
Spring maker.....	1	..	..	..	1	..
Stage hand.....	1	..	..	..	1	..
Stamper.....	..	..	..	1	1	..
Steamfitters.....	..	..	..	8	8	..
Steelworkers.....	2	..	..	..	2	..
Steeple jacks.....	1	..	..	..	1	..
Stenographers.....	1	..	..	3	4	..
Stewards.....	1	..	..	2	3	..
Stonecutter.....	1	..	..	1	2	..
Stonemason.....	..	..	..	1	1	..
Tailors.....	9	..	..	21	30	..
Teacher.....	1	..	..	..	1	..
Teamsters.....	2	..	7	8	17	..
Telegraphers.....	..	..	..	1	1	..
Timekeepers.....	..	..	..	1	1	..
Tinsmiths.....	2	..	..	2	5	..
Tooldresser.....	1	..	..	..	1	..
Toolmakers.....	2	..	..	..	2	..
Truckmen.....	..	..	..	9	9	..
Upholsterers.....	..	..	1	1	2	..
Waiters.....	4	..	4	25	33	..
Waitress.....	..	1	..	..	..	1
Wireworkers.....	..	..	..	1	3	..
Woodworkers.....	1	..	..	..	1	..
Total	390	35	119	897	1,406	35



**Showing the Number of Times Prisoners Have Been Detained in the Prison to which  
They Were Committed During the Year Ending June 30, 1923**

	Auburn		Clinton Male	Great Meadow Male	Sing Sing Male	Total	
	M	F				M	F
First time.....	345	33	100	..	750	1195	33
Second time.....	27	2	17	..	104	148	2
Third time.....	14	..	2	..	33	49	..
Fourth time and over..	4	..	..	..	10	14	..
Total.....	390	35	119	..	897	1,406	35

**Showing the Number of Prisoners Committed During the Year Ending June 30, 1923  
Who Have Previously Been Confined in Other Institutions**

	Auburn		Clinton Male	Great Meadow Male	Sing Sing Male	Total	
	M	F				M	F
Prisons.....	69	1	10	98	12	189	1
Penitentiaries.....	107	12	12	18	58	195	12
Reformatories.....	118	6	16	27	60	221	6
Refuges.....	..	2	2	10	20	32	2
Jails.....	33	1	8	6	22	69	1
Workhouses.....	3	5	..	2	26	31	5
Miscellaneous..... institutions.....	10	3	2	15	..	27	3
Total.....	340	30	50	176	198	764	30

Showing the Total Number of Prisoners in Custody on the First Working Day in Each Month During the Years Ending June 30, 1922, and June 30, 1923, and the Number Employed on the Same Dates

MONTH	AUBURN						CLINTON						GREAT MEADOW						SING SING					
	1922			1923			1922			1923			1922			1923			1922			1923		
	Number in Custody Male	Number Employed Male	Number Employed Female	Number in Custody Male	Number Employed Male	Number Employed Female	Number in Custody Male	Number Employed Male	Number Employed Female	Number in Custody Male	Number Employed Male	Number Employed Female	Number in Custody Male	Number Employed Male	Number Employed Female	Number in Custody Male	Number Employed Male	Number Employed Female	Number in Custody Male	Number Employed Male	Number Employed Female	Number in Custody Male	Number Employed Male	Number Employed Female
July .....	1,210	81	1,202	76	1,382	98	1,356	88	1,207	950	1,398	1,078	551	546	826	810	1,179	1,096	1,178	1,104	1,104	1,178	1,096	1,178
August .....	1,266	81	1,256	72	1,329	96	1,295	90	1,129	973	1,406	1,086	521	513	773	767	1,132	1,051	1,219	1,143	1,143	1,219	1,051	1,219
September .....	1,176	81	1,168	73	1,302	97	1,293	90	1,269	1,006	1,423	1,103	479	472	704	690	1,180	1,097	1,218	1,130	1,130	1,218	1,097	1,218
October .....	1,149	82	1,138	74	1,302	97	1,274	89	1,291	1,023	1,449	1,129	463	458	663	652	1,133	1,069	1,212	1,136	1,136	1,212	1,069	1,212
November .....	1,178	84	1,167	76	1,281	95	1,241	85	1,331	1,042	1,458	1,138	434	428	623	612	1,128	1,050	1,213	1,131	1,131	1,213	1,050	1,213
December .....	1,241	84	1,222	77	1,262	92	1,229	87	1,347	1,039	1,453	1,133	532	529	650	634	1,109	1,028	1,271	1,202	1,202	1,271	1,028	1,271
January .....	1,195	85	1,187	78	1,282	96	1,242	91	1,354	1,022	1,275	955	662	656	604	585	1,149	1,086	1,249	1,150	1,150	1,249	1,086	1,249
February .....	1,277	88	1,257	78	1,276	100	1,234	87	1,364	1,011	1,267	947	701	697	727	717	1,148	1,083	1,218	1,141	1,141	1,218	1,083	1,218
March .....	1,277	89	1,252	79	1,328	100	1,293	86	1,397	1,011	1,332	1,012	730	724	670	663	1,156	1,094	1,213	1,141	1,141	1,213	1,094	1,213
April .....	1,271	89	1,252	79	1,299	96	1,266	91	1,455	795	1,354	1,034	782	666	634	626	1,196	1,113	1,238	1,172	1,172	1,238	1,113	1,238
May .....	1,370	90	1,303	79	1,323	99	1,286	96	1,426	812	1,354	1,034	829	820	585	579	1,196	1,107	1,239	1,187	1,187	1,239	1,107	1,239
June .....	1,321	91	1,307	82	1,321	99	1,289	93	1,447	943	1,381	1,061	829	820	585	579	1,196	1,107	1,239	1,187	1,187	1,239	1,107	1,239

**Social Relations of Prisoners Committed During the Year  
Ending June 30, 1923**

	Auburn		Clinton	Great Meadow	Sing Sing	Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Male	Male	Male	Female
Married.....	179	20	41	..	388	608	20
Single.....	187	7	74	..	461	722	7
Divorced.....	18	7	4	..	36	58	7
Widowed.....	6	1	..	..	12	18	1
Total.....	390	35	119	..	897	1,406	35

**Education of Prisoners Committed During the Year  
Ending June 30, 1923**

	Auburn		Clinton	Great Meadow	Sing Sing	Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Male	Male	Male	Female
Collegiate.....	12	1	2	..	22	36	1
Academic.....	59	8	10	..	80	149	8
Common school.....	245	22	76	..	596	917	22
Can read and write.....	38	1	9	..	100	147	1
Cannot read or write.....	30	2	22	..	99	151	2
Can read only.....	6	1	..	..	..	6	1
Total.....	390	35	119	..	897	1,406	35

**Habits of Life of Prisoners Committed During the Year  
Ending June 30, 1923**

	Auburn		Clinton	Great Meadow	Sing Sing	Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Male	Male	Male	Female
Used liquor freely.....	111	2	..	..	..	111	2
Used liquor moderately...	93	3	50	..	369	512	3
Did not use liquor.....	186	30	69	..	528	783	30
Total.....	390	35	119	..	897	1,406	35
Used tobacco.....	366	9	103	..	808	1,277	9
Did not use tobacco.....	24	26	16	..	89	129	26
Total.....	390	35	119	..	897	1,406	35

**Color of Prisoners Committed During the Year  
Ending June 30, 1923**

	Auburn		Clinton	Great Meadow	Sing Sing	Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Male	Male	Male	Female
White.....	356	26	102	..	766	1,224	26
Black.....	32	9	16	..	127	175	9
Mongolian.....	1	..	1	..	4	6	..
Brown.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Red.....	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Total.....	390	35	119	..	897	1,406	35

**Religious Instruction of Prisoners Committed During the Year  
Ending June 30, 1923**

	Auburn		Clinton	Great Meadow	Sing Sing	Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Male	Male	Male	Female
Roman Catholic.....	190	16	68	..	470	728	16
Greek Catholic.....	..	..	1	..	15	16	..
Protestant.....	190	17	48	..	265	503	17
Hebrew.....	9	2	2	..	142	153	2
Pagan.....	..	..	..	..	2	2	..
No religious beliefs and miscellaneous.....	1	..	..	..	3	4	..
Total.....	390	35	119	..	897	1,406	35



NATIVITY OF PRISONERS COMMITTED DURING THE YEAR  
ENDING JUNE 30, 1923  
UNITED STATES

	Auburn		Clinton	Sing Sing		Total
	M	F	M	M	F	
Alabama.....	2	..	1	5	8	..
Arizona.....	1	..	..	..	1	..
Arkansas.....	..	..	..	1	1	..
California.....	..	..	1	5	6	..
Connecticut.....	5	1	..	8	13	1
District of Columbia.....	..	..	..	8	8	..
Florida.....	..	..	1	9	10	..
Georgia.....	1	..	..	10	11	..
Illinois.....	2	..	..	6	8	..
Indiana.....	1	..	..	1	2	..
Iowa.....	..	..	..	1	1	..
Kansas.....	2	..	..	1	3	..
Kentucky.....	2	..	..	5	7	..
Louisiana.....	..	1	..	5	5	1
Maine.....	..	1	..	1	1	1
Maryland.....	3	1	..	5	8	1
Massachusetts.....	8	..	4	17	29	..
Michigan.....	8	..	1	1	10	..
Minnesota.....	..	..	..	1	1	..
Missouri.....	2	..	1	3	6	..
Montana.....	1	..	..	1	2	..
Nebraska.....	2	..	1	..	3	..
New Hampshire.....	..	..	..	2	2	..
New Jersey.....	2	1	2	13	17	1
New Mexico.....	1	..	..	..	1	..
New York.....	210	16	65	432	707	16
North Carolina.....	..	1	1	6	7	1
North Dakota.....	1	..	..	..	1	..
Ohio.....	6	..	1	5	12	..
Oklahoma.....	1	..	..	..	1	..
Oregon.....	..	..	..	1	1	..
Pennsylvania.....	26	2	4	16	46	2
Rhode Island.....	..	..	..	4	4	..
South Carolina.....	3	..	3	11	17	..
Tennessee.....	2	..	1	2	5	..
Texas.....	1	1	..	5	6	1
Vermont.....	..	1	4	1	5	1
Virginia.....	9	1	2	12	23	1
West Virginia.....	..	1	..	..	..	1
Wisconsin.....	..	..	..	1	1	..
Unknown.....	1	..	..	..	1	..
At sea.....	..	1	..	..	..	1
Total.....	303	29	93	605	1,001	29

## FOREIGN BORN

	Auburn		Clinton		Sing Sing		Total	
	M	F	M		M		M	F
Arabia.....	..	..	..		1		1	..
Austria.....	9	..	2		23		34	..
Australia.....	1	..	..		4		5	..
Bohemia.....	..	..	..		1		1	..
Canada.....	3	..	4		7		14	..
Chili.....	..	..	1		2		3	..
Cuba.....	..	..	..		2		2	..
England.....	7	1	..		11		18	1
Finland.....	..	..	1		..		1	..
France.....	2	1	..		3		5	1
Germany.....	5	1	3		16		24	1
Greece.....	1	..	1		8		10	..
Holland.....	1	..	..		1		2	..
Hungary.....	..	..	..		5		5	..
Ireland.....	1	..	1		9		11	..
Italy.....	32	1	7		103		142	1
Japan.....	1	..	..		4		5	..
Lithuania.....	..	1	..		2		3	1
Mexico.....	1	..	1		..		2	..
Norway.....	..	..	..		1		1	..
Nova Scotia.....	..	1	..		..		..	1
Panama.....	..	..	..		1		1	..
Peru.....	..	..	..		1		1	..
Poland.....	15	..	1		17		33	..
Portugal.....	..	..	..		1		1	..
Roumania.....	..	..	..		5		5	..
Russia.....	3	..	1		42		46	..
Scotland.....	2	..	..		1		3	..
Spain.....	..	..	2		4		6	..
Sweden.....	..	..	..		1		1	..
Switzerland.....	..	..	..		1		1	..
Syria.....	1	..	..		2		3	..
Turkey.....	..	..	..		1		1	..
West Indies.....	2	..	1		12		15	..
Total.....	87	6	26		292		405	6

## NATIVITY-RECAPITULATION

	Auburn		Clinton		Sing Sing		Total	
	M	F	M		M		M	F
United States.....	303	29	93		605		1,001	29
Foreign Born.....	87	6	26		292		405	6
Grand Total.....	390	35	119		897		1,406	35

**Number of Cases of Insanity Occurring During Each of the Months in the Years  
Ending June 30, 1922, and June 30, 1923.**

MONTH	AUBURN				CLINTON		GREAT MEADOW		SING SING		TOTAL			
	1922		1923		1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922		1923	
	M	F	M	F	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	F	M	F
July .....	..	..	1	..	2	2	2	1	2	2	6	..	6	..
August .....	..	..	1	..	1	5	..	..	..	..	1	..	6	..
September .....	1	..	3	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	1	..	8	..
October .....	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..
November .....	..	..	1	..	3	3	1	..	4	1	8	..	5	..
December .....	2	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	1	4	..	4	..
January .....	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	1	..	1	1	..	5	..
February .....	..	..	3	..	1	3	..	1	1	..	2	..	7	..
March .....	2	..	2	..	3	1	1	..	1	4	7	..	7	..
April .....	..	..	..	..	5	2	..	1	5	..	10	1	3	..
May .....	3	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	4	..	3	..
June .....	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	1	..	3	..
Total .....	8	..	12	..	21	33	6	4	13	11	48	1	60	..

**Showing the Number of Actual Commitments During the Ten Years  
Ending June 30, 1923.**

YEAR	Auburn		Clinton	Great Meadow	Sing Sing	Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Male	Male	Male	Female
1914 .....	366	37	146	..	1,293	1,805	38
1915 .....	365	56	200	..	1,473 1-f	2,038	56
1916 .....	335	26	137	..	839	1,311	26
1917 .....	369	27	126	..	912	1,407	27
1918 .....	389	7	158	..	1,016	1,563	7
1919 .....	398	33	137	..	956	1,391	33
1920 .....	201	34	106	..	1,054 1-f	1,461	35
1921 .....	383	33	119	..	1,264	1,766	33
1922 .....	479	36	193	..	1,754	2,129	36
1923 .....	390	35	119	..	897	1,406	35



SHOWING THE COUNTIES IN WHICH THE PRISONERS COMMITTED DURING THE  
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1923, WERE CONVICTED

	Auburn		Clinton	Sing Sing		Total	
	M	F		M	M	M	F
Albany.....	1	..	31	..	..	32	..
Allegany.....	2	..	..	..	..	2	..
Bronx.....	1	1	..	75	..	76	1
Broome.....	26	..	..	..	..	26	..
Cattaraugus.....	4	..	..	..	..	4	..
Cayuga.....	9	..	..	..	..	6	..
Chautauqua.....	6	..	..	..	..	6	..
Chemung.....	7	..	..	..	..	7	..
Chenango.....	4	..	..	..	..	4	..
Delaware.....	2	1	..	..	..	2	1
Dutchess.....	..	2	..	10	..	10	2
Erie.....	120	1	..	2	..	122	1
Essex.....	..	..	7	..	..	7	..
Franklin.....	..	..	10	..	..	10	..
Fulton.....	1	..	2	..	..	3	..
Genesee.....	6	..	..	..	..	6	..
Greene.....	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Herkimer.....	6	..	..	..	..	6	..
Jefferson.....	10	..	..	..	..	10	..
Kings.....	..	6	..	154	..	154	6
Madison.....	3	..	..	..	..	3	..
Monroe.....	42	1	..	2	..	44	1
Montgomery.....	..	..	4	..	..	4	..
Nassau.....	..	..	..	23	..	23	..
New York.....	2	9	..	519	..	521	9
Niagara.....	17	3	..	..	..	17	3
Oneida.....	15	..	..	..	..	15	..
Onondaga.....	29	2	..	1	..	30	2
Ontario.....	8	2	..	..	..	8	2
Orange.....	1	1	..	14	..	15	1
Oswego.....	18	1	..	..	..	18	1
Otsego.....	9	..	..	..	..	9	..
Putnam.....	..	..	..	2	..	2	..
Queens.....	..	..	..	31	..	31	..
Rensselaer.....	..	..	15	..	..	15	..
Richmond.....	..	1	..	4	..	4	1
Rockland.....	..	..	..	3	..	3	..
St. Lawrence.....	2	..	14	..	..	16	..
Saratoga.....	1	..	9	..	..	10	..
Schenectady.....	..	..	3	..	..	3	..
Schoharie.....	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Schuyler.....	4	..	..	..	..	4	..
Seneca.....	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Steuben.....	15	..	..	..	..	15	..
Suffolk.....	..	..	..	14	..	14	..
Sullivan.....	..	..	4	..	..	4	..
Tioga.....	5	..	..	..	..	5	..
Tompkins.....	4	..	..	..	..	4	..
Ulster.....	..	..	10	..	..	10	..
Warren.....	..	..	5	..	..	5	..
Washington.....	..	1	4	..	..	4	1
Wayne.....	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Westchester.....	..	3	..	42	..	42	3
Wyoming.....	8	..	..	..	..	8	..
Total.....	390	35	119	897	..	1406	35

# REFORMATORY

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## NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY

### ELMIRA

Number of prisoners in custody June 30, 1922 .....	1,110.
Number of prisoners in custody June 30, 1923 .....	828
Number of prisoners received during the year ending June 30, 1923 -	698
Number of prisoners discharged during the year ending June 30, 1923 .....	980
Number of prisoners paroled during the year ending June 30, 1923 -	901
Number of prisoners returned for violation of parole during the year ending June 30, 1923 .....	113
Number of prisoners on parole, but not discharged on June 30, 1923 -	1,099
Number of prisoners transferred to State Hospitals during the year ending June 30, 1923 .....	11
Number of prisoners who died during the year ending June 30, 1923 -	3
Greatest number of prisoners in custody at any one time during the year ending June 30, 1923 .....	1,135
Least number of prisoners in custody at any one time during the year ending June 30, 1923 .....	811
Average daily number of prisoners in custody during the year end- ing June 30, 1923 .....	995
Number of Federal prisoners received during the year ending June 30, 1923 .....	5
Number of Federal prisoners discharged during the year ending June 30, 1923 .....	3
Number of Federal prisoners in custody June 30, 1923 .....	4

### *Capacity of Institution—Number of Cells*

Single: 1264. Double: 176. Total: 1440.

Showing the crimes for which the prisoners committed during the year ending June 30, 1923, were convicted.

Abandonment -----	5	Escaping custody -----	3
Abduction -----	4	Escaping jail -----	1
Arson, 2nd degree -----	1	Extortion -----	1
Arson, 3rd degree -----	3	Forgery, 1st degree -----	3
Assault, 1st degree -----	2	Forgery, 2nd degree -----	10
Assault, 2nd degree -----	33	Forgery, 3rd degree -----	2
Attempt Assault, 2nd degree -	2	Grand larceny, 1st degree ---	34
Attempt burglary, 2nd degree -	1	Grand larceny, 1st degree and	
Attempt burglary, 3rd degree -	37	receiving stolen property ---	1
Attempt extortion -----	2	Grand larceny, 2nd degree ---	82
Attempt forgery, 2nd degree -	11	Grand larceny, 2nd degree and	
Attempt grand larceny 1st deg.	8	receiving stolen property ---	1
Attempt grand larceny, 2nd deg.	32	Grand larceny, 2nd degree and	
Attempt rape, 1st degree -----	1	unauthorized use of motor ve-	
Attempt rape, 2nd degree -----	3	hicle -----	1
Attempt robbery, 1st degree --	3	Hypothecating customer's se-	
Attempt robbery, 2nd degree --	3	curities -----	1
Attempt robbery, 3rd degree --	6	Injuring railroad property and	
Attempt sodomy -----	1	appurtenances -----	1
Bigamy -----	3	Manslaughter, 1st degree ---	2
Blackmail -----	2	Manslaughter, 2nd degree ---	3
Burglary, 1st degree -----	1	Miscellaneous -----	2
Burglary, 2nd degree -----	7	Misdemeanors -----	6
Burglary, 3rd degree -----	81	Petit larceny -----	19
Burglary, 2nd degree and G. L.		Possessing narcotics -----	5
2nd degree -----	3	Rape, 1st degree -----	3
Burglary, 2nd, G. L. 2nd and		Rape, 2nd degree -----	16
receiving stolen property --	2	Rape, 1st degree and assault,	
Burglary, 2nd degree and petit		2nd degree -----	3
larceny -----	2	Receiving stolen property ---	16
Burglary, 3rd degree and G. L.		Robbery, 1st degree -----	16
1st degree -----	6	Robbery 2nd degree -----	5
Burglary, 3rd degree and G. L.		Robbery, 3rd degree -----	14
2nd degree -----	14	Selling narcotics -----	1
Burglary, 3rd degree and petit		Stealing from Inter-State Com-	
larceny -----	13	merce -----	2
Carrying concealed weapons -	7	Sodomy -----	6
Disorderly conduct on a public		Unlawful entry -----	4
conveyance -----	1		
Total -----			565

*Showing the Terms of Sentence of Prisoners Committed during the Year  
Ending June 30, 1923 under Determinate Sentence*

One year and one month -----	4
Two years and six months -----	1
Total -----	5

*Showing the Maximum Terms of Sentence of Prisoners Committed during  
the Year Ending June 30, 1923 under Indeterminate Sentences*

Two years -----	6	Seven years and six months -	3
Two years and six months --	73	Ten years -----	113
Three years -----	36	Fifteen years -----	13
Five years -----	278	Twenty years -----	27
Seven years -----	10	Twenty-five years -----	1
Total -----			560



*Showing the Ages of Prisoners Committed during the Year Ending  
June 30, 1923*

Sixteen years -----	28	Twenty-four years -----	32
Seventeen years -----	58	Twenty-five years -----	15
Eighteen years -----	70	Twenty-six years -----	16
Nineteen years -----	91	Twenty-seven years -----	15
Twenty years -----	67	Twenty-eight years -----	13
Twenty-one years -----	65	Twenty-nine years -----	6
Twenty-two years -----	47	Thirty years -----	3
Twenty-three years -----	39		
Total -----			565

*Showing the Previous Occupations of Prisoners Committed during the  
Year Ending June 30, 1923*

Actors -----	1	Firemen -----	7
Bakers -----	5	Furriers -----	1
Barbers -----	5	Laborers -----	204
Bell boys -----	2	Letter carriers -----	1
Blacksmiths -----	1	Longshoremen -----	2
Boilermakers -----	1	Mechanics -----	27
Bookbinders -----	2	Messengers -----	2
Bookkeepers -----	5	Motion Picture Operators ---	2
Bricklayers -----	2	Moulders -----	6
Brokers -----	1	No occupation -----	3
Butchers -----	2	Nurses -----	1
Butlers -----	1	Office boys -----	4
Carpenters -----	11	Painters -----	13
Chauffeurs -----	37	Plumbers -----	6
Checkers -----	2	Porters -----	3
Clerks -----	79	Printers -----	8
Compositors -----	1	Sailors -----	10
Conductors -----	2	Salesmen -----	11
Contractors -----	1	Shoe makers -----	5
Cooks -----	12	Soldiers -----	1
Drivers -----	13	Stablemen -----	1
Electricians -----	9	Tailors -----	5
Elevators -----	5	Teamsters -----	6
Engravers -----	1	Tinsmiths -----	1
Farmers -----	26	Waiters -----	8
Total -----			565

*Showing the Number of Times Prisoners have been Detained in the  
Institution to which they were Committed during the Year  
Ending June 30, 1923*

First time -----	558
Second time -----	6
Third time -----	11
Total -----	565

*Showing the Number of Prisoners Committed during the Year Ending  
June 30, 1923, who have been Previously Confined in other  
Institutions*

Prisons -----	6
Penitentiaries -----	37

Reformatories -----	44
Refuges -----	114
Jails -----	57
Total -----	258

*Showing the Number of Prisoners in Custody on the First Working Day  
in each Month during the Years Ending June 30, 1922 and June 30,  
1923, and the Number Employed on the same Dates*

	Number in Custody		Number Employed	
	1922	1923	1922	1923
July -----	987	1125	933	1022
August -----	1004	1082	940	996
September -----	991	1046	928	978
October -----	1004	1009	949	933
November -----	1054	1029	1001	944
December -----	1081	1014	1027	949
January -----	1086	995	1025	911
February -----	1090	995	1024	920
March -----	1097	980	1027	895
April -----	1142	968	1090	880
May -----	1133	927	1070	841
June -----	1125	873	1050	798

*Showing the Social Relations of Prisoners Committed during the  
Year Ending June 30, 1923*

Married -----	74
Single -----	477
Widowers -----	2
Divorced -----	4
Separated -----	8
Total -----	565

*Education of Prisoners Committed during the Year Ending June 30, 1923*

Collegiate -----	2
Academic -----	34
Common school -----	522
Cannot read or write -----	7
Total -----	565

*Habits of Life of Prisoners Committed during the Year Ending  
June 30, 1923*

Used liquor freely -----	--
Used liquor moderately -----	68
Did not use liquor -----	497
Total -----	565
Used tobacco -----	468
Did not use tobacco -----	97
Total -----	565

*Color of Prisoners Committed during the Year Ending June 30, 1923*

White .....	529
Negroes .....	36
Total .....	565

*Religious Instruction of Prisoners Committed during the Year Ending  
June 30, 1923*

Roman Catholic .....	300
Greek Catholic .....	1
Protestants .....	192
Hebrews .....	71
None .....	1
Total .....	565

*Showing the Nativity of Prisoners Committed during the Year Ending  
June 30, 1923*

## UNITED STATES

Arizona .....	1	New Jersey .....	14
California .....	2	New York .....	371
Colorado .....	1	North Carolina .....	3
Connecticut .....	2	North Dakota .....	1
District of Columbia .....	2	Ohio .....	5
Florida .....	2	Pennsylvania .....	23
Illinois .....	4	Rhode Island .....	3
Indiana .....	1	South Carolina .....	4
Iowa .....	2	Tennessee .....	3
Louisiana .....	2	Texas .....	1
Maine .....	3	Vermont .....	3
Maryland .....	1	Virginia .....	2
Massachusetts .....	12	West Virginia .....	1
Minnesota .....	1	Wisconsin .....	3
Missouri .....	2	Unknown .....	1
Total .....			476

## TERRITORIES AND POSSESSIONS

Porto Rico .....	6
------------------	---

## FOREIGN BORN

Argentine Republic .....	1	Italy .....	25
Austria .....	7	Poland .....	4
Bermuda .....	1	Portugal .....	1
Canada .....	3	Roumania .....	1
England .....	9	Russia .....	18
Germany .....	3	Spain .....	1
Greece .....	2	Sweden .....	2
Hungary .....	1	Syria .....	1
Ireland .....	3		
Total .....			83



## RECAPITULATION

United States .....	476
Territories and Possessions .....	6
Foreign Born .....	83
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>565</b>

*Number of Cases of Insanity during each Month in the Years Ending  
June 30, 1922 and June 30 1923*

	1922	1923		1922	1923
July .....	2	--	January .....	--	1
August .....	--	4	February .....	--	1
September .....	--	--	March .....	2	--
October .....	1	--	April .....	--	--
November .....	--	--	May .....	1	4
December .....	3	--	June .....	--	1
<b>Total .....</b>				<b>9</b>	<b>11</b>

*Showing the Counties in which the Prisoners Committed during the  
Year Ending June 30, 1923, were Convicted*

Albany .....	3	Niagara .....	8
Allegany .....	2	Oneida .....	15
Broome .....	13	Onondaga .....	9
Bronx .....	28	Ontario .....	1
Cattaraugus .....	3	Orange .....	2
Chautauqua .....	3	Oswego .....	7
Chemung .....	5	Otsego .....	6
Chenango .....	1	Putnam .....	1
Clinton .....	2	Queens .....	30
Columbia .....	7	Richmond .....	6
Cortland .....	3	Rockland .....	3
Delaware .....	1	St. Lawrence .....	3
Dutchess .....	2	Saratoga .....	1
Erie .....	44	Schenectady .....	2
Essex .....	6	Schoharie .....	1
Franklin .....	9	Schuyler .....	2
Fulton .....	1	Seneca .....	3
Genesee .....	1	Steuben .....	2
Greene .....	2	Suffolk .....	4
Herkimer .....	3	Tioga .....	8
Jefferson .....	10	Tompkins .....	6
Kings .....	38	Ulster .....	1
Lewis .....	4	Warren .....	1
Livingston .....	2	Wayne .....	6
Madison .....	1	Westchester .....	11
Monroe .....	2	Wyoming .....	1
Montgomery .....	15	Yates .....	4
Nassau .....	10	Western Federal District .....	5
New York .....	195		
<b>Total .....</b>			<b>565</b>

# INSTITUTION FOR DEFECTIVE DELINQUENTS

## INSTITUTION FOR DEFECTIVE DELINQUENTS

### NAPANOCH

Number of prisoners in custody June 30, 1922 .....	320
Number of prisoners in custody June 30, 1923 .....	400
Number of prisoners received during the year ending June 30, 1923 .....	169
Number of prisoners discharged during the year ending June 30, 1923 .....	89
Number of prisoners paroled during the year ending June 30, 1923 .....	45
Number of prisoners returned for violation of parole during the year ending June 30, 1923 .....	2
Number of prisoners on parole but not discharged on June 30, 1923 .....	36
Number of prisoners transferred to State hospitals during the year ending June 30, 1923 .....	1
Number of prisoners who died during the year ending June 30, 1923 .....	2
Greatest number of prisoners in custody at any one time during the year ending June 30, 1923 .....	415
Least number of prisoners in custody at any one time during the year ending June 30, 1923 .....	318
Average daily number of prisoners in custody during the year end- ing June 30, 1923 .....	390

### *Capacity of Institution*

Number of cells—Single .....	496
Total .....	496

*Showing the Crimes for which Prisoners Committed during the  
Year Ending June 30, 1923, were Convicted*

Arson, 3rd degree -----	2	Perversion -----	1
Assault, 1st degree -----	1	Petit larceny, 2nd offense ---	4
Assault, 2nd degree -----	1	Robbery, 1st degree -----	1
Assault, 3rd degree -----	4	Robbery, 2nd degree -----	1
Burglary, 2nd degree -----	1	Runaway -----	2
Burglary, 3rd degree -----	3	Sodomy -----	1
Disorderly conduct -----	1	Thief -----	4
Grand larceny, 1st degree ---	2	Unknown -----	6
Grand larceny 2nd degree --	2	Unlawful entry -----	1
Incorrigibility -----	4	Vagrancy -----	1
Indecent exposure -----	1		
Total -----			44

*Showing the Ages of Prisoners Committed during the Year Ending  
June 30, 1923*

Sixteen years -----	1	Twenty-seven years -----	2
Seventeen years -----	4	Twenty-nine years -----	1
Eighteen years -----	3	Thirty years -----	2
Nineteen Years -----	6	Thirty-two years -----	1
Twenty years -----	4	Thirty-three years -----	1
Twenty-one years -----	6	Thirty-seven years -----	2
Twenty-three years -----	3	Forty-two years -----	1
Twenty-four years -----	1	Forty-eight years -----	1
Twenty-five years -----	1	Unknown -----	2
Twenty-six years -----	2		
Total -----			44

*Showing the Previous Occupations of Prisoners Committed during  
the Year Ending June 30, 1923*

Awning makers -----	1	Helpers -----	1
Chauffeurs -----	1	Kitchenmen -----	1
Clerks -----	2	Laborers -----	10
Cooks -----	1	Stablemen -----	1
Drivers -----	1	Unknown -----	25
Total -----			44

*Showing the Number of Times Prisoners have been Detained in the  
Institution to which they were Committed during the  
Year Ending June 30, 1923*

First time -----	44
------------------	----

*Showing the Number of Prisoners who have been Previously Confined in  
other Institutions*

Prisons -----	70
Penitentiaries -----	18
Reformatories -----	35
Refuges -----	1
Jails -----	27
Miscellaneous -----	18
Total -----	169



*Showing the Number of Prisoners in custody on the first Working Day  
of each Month during the Years Ending June 30, 1922 and June 30,  
1923, and the Number Employed on the same Dates*

	Number in Custody		Number Employed	
	1922	1923	1922	1923
July -----	119	320	102	305
August -----	200	383	174	347
September -----	266	382	222	343
October -----	293	379	241	337
November -----	299	380	249	336
December -----	298	383	245	338
January -----	299	380	248	331
February -----	299	387	245	331
March -----	297	396	241	328
April -----	292	414	234	338
May -----	295	415	258	346
June -----	306	409	270	344

*Showing the Social Relations of Prisoners Committed during the Year  
Ending June 30, 1923*

Married -----	4
Single -----	40
Total -----	44

*Showing the Education of Prisoners Committed during the Year  
Ending June 30, 1923*

Collegiate -----	--
Academic -----	--
Common school -----	--
Can read and write -----	44
Total -----	44

*Showing the Habits of Life of Prisoners Committed during the  
Ending June 30, 1923*

Used liquor freely -----	5
Used liquor moderately -----	13
Did not use liquor -----	26
Total -----	44

*Showing the Color of Prisoners Committed during the Year  
Ending June 30, 1923*

White -----	42
Negro -----	1
Red -----	1
Total -----	44

*Showing the Religious Instruction of Prisoners Committed during  
the Year Ending June 30, 1923*

Roman Catholic -----	17
Protestant -----	17
Hebrew -----	10
Total -----	44

*Showing the Nativity of Prisoners Committed during the Year  
Ending June 30, 1923*

## UNITED STATES

Alabama -----	1
Connecticut -----	2
New York -----	34
Virginia -----	1
Unknown -----	1
Total -----	39

## FOREIGN BORN

Austria -----	1
Italy -----	2
Russia -----	2
Total -----	5

## RECAPITULATION

United States -----	39
Foreign Born -----	5
Total -----	44

*Showing the Counties in which the Prisoners Committed during  
the Year Ending June 30, 1923 were Convicted*

Broome -----	1	Oneida -----	3
Bronx -----	2	Onondaga -----	5
Cattaraugus -----	1	Orange -----	3
Dutchess -----	1	Oswego -----	1
Erie -----	4	Suffolk -----	1
Fulton -----	1	Sullivan -----	1
Kings -----	6	Ulster -----	1
New York -----	12	Westchester -----	1
Total -----			44

# PENITENTIARIES

COUNTY	Total Number of Prisoners in Custody June 30, 1922			Total Number of Prisoners in Custody June 30, 1923		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Albany .....	62	2	64	66	6	72
Erie .....	275	25	300	396	32	426
Monroe .....	163	9	172	126	8	134
Onondaga .....	110	7	117	111	8	119
Westchester .....	122	..	122	104	..	104
Total .....	732	43	775	803	54	857

COUNTY	Number of Prisoners Received During the year ending June 30, 1923			Number of Prisoners Discharged During the year ending June 30, 1923		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Albany .....	306	12	318	302	8	310
Erie .....	4,395	202	4,597	4,274	195	4,469
Monroe .....	729	37	766	766	38	804
Onondaga .....	421	24	445	420	23	443
Westchester .....	432	..	432	450	..	450
Total .....	6,283	275	6,558	6,212	264	6,476

## Total Number of Prisoners Transferred to State Hospitals During the ending June 30, 1923

COUNTY						
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Albany .....	5	..	5			
Erie .....	5	..	5			
Monroe .....	1	..	1			
Onondaga .....	1	..	1			
Westchester .....	5	..	5			
Total .....	17	..	17			

## Number of Prisoners Who Died During the Year ending June 30, 1923

COUNTY						
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Albany .....	1	..	1			
Erie .....	3	..	3			
Monroe .....	1	1	2			
Onondaga .....	..	..	..			
Westchester .....	3	..	3			
Total .....	8	1	9			



**Greatest Number of Prisoners in Custody at Any One Time During the  
Year ending June 30, 1923**

COUNTY	Male	Female	Total
Albany .....	86	1	87
Erie .....	427	35	462
Monroe .....	192	17	209
Onondaga .....	117	12	129
Westchester .....	124	..	124
Total .....	946	65	1,011

**Least Number of Prisoners in Custody at Any One Time During the  
Year ending June 30, 1923**

COUNTY	Male	Female	Total
Albany .....	39	1	40
Erie .....	233	23	256
Monroe .....	126	8	134
Onondaga .....	69	6	75
Westchester .....	75	..	75
Total .....	542	38	580

**Average Daily Number of Prisoners in Custody During the  
Year ending June 30, 1923**

COUNTY	Male	Female	Total
Albany .....	59	2	61
Erie .....	323	26	349
Monroe .....	150	10	160
Onondaga .....	97	7	104
Westchester .....	97	..	97
Total .....	726	45	771

**Cell Capacity of Institutions — Number of Cells**

COUNTY	Single	Double	Total
Albany .....	336	..	336
Erie .....	350	..	350
Monroe .....	600	..	600
Onondaga .....	4	306	310
Westchester .....	263	6	269
Total .....	1,553	312	1,865







Showing the Crimes for Which the Prisoners Admitted During the Year Ending June 30, 1923, Were Convicted—(Continued)

	ALBANY		ERIE		MONROE		ONONDAGA		WEST-CHESTER		TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Selling intoxicating liquor.....	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	8	...
Sodomy.....	102	1	32	...	97	1	50	...	23	...	1	2
Trampering.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	304	...
Unlawful entry.....	...	...	9	...	1	...	...	...	11	...	4	...
Unlawful intrusion.....	...	...	85	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	21	...
Vagrancy.....	50	1	285	58	112	9	13	6	54	...	39	2
Violation of city ordinance.....	...	...	48	1	...	...	28	...	2	...	514	74
" " conservation law.....	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78	1
" " corporation law.....	...	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
" " drug law.....	...	...	8	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	34	...
" " education law.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	10	1
" " health law.....	...	...	21	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
" " highway law.....	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	47	2
" " motor vehicle law.....	...	...	77	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	12	...
" " liquor law.....	...	...	...	...	13	...	11	...	1	...	80	...
" " parole law.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	25	...
" " penal law.....	...	...	42	7	2	2	5	...	7	...	3	...
" " postal law.....	2	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	9
" " probation law.....	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	20	...
" " prohibition law.....	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...
" " U. S. Statutes.....	...	...	6	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	7	2
Wife beating.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	13	...
Total.....	306	12	4389	202	729	37	421	24	432	...	6277	275

Showing Terms of Sentence of Prisoners Admitted During Year Ending June 30, 1923

	ALBANY		ERIE		MONROE		ONONDAGA		WESTCHESTER		TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Under six months.....	280	8	3,901	143	609	24	291	13	332	....	5,413	188
Six months and under one year....	21	4	323	55	90	11	71	5	68	....	573	75
One year and under two years.....	5	....	78	2	26	2	53	6	30	....	192	10
Two years and under three years..	....	....	18	2	3	....	6	....	1	....	28	2
Three years and under four years.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....
Indeterminate.....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>4,320</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>729</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>421</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>432</b>	<b>....</b>	<b>6,208</b>	<b>275</b>

In Erie county 3,002 males and 40 females were sentenced for payment of fines ranging from \$3.00 to \$500. These are included in the above table, computing one day for each dollar; 69 male prisoners were held for failure to give bond.

SHOWING THE AGES OF PRISONERS ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR ENDING  
JUNE 30, 1923.

	Albany		Erie		Monroe		Onondaga		Westchester		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
16 years.....	..	..	8	..	1	..	2	..	4	..	15	..
17 years.....	..	..	24	..	5	1	11	..	5	..	45	1
18 years.....	..	..	34	1	8	..	11	..	21	..	74	1
19 years.....	3	..	53	2	13	..	11	..	17	..	97	2
20 years.....	2	..	64	3	22	..	20	..	12	..	120	3
21 years.....	3	..	81	2	14	..	15	..	8	..	121	2
22 years.....	9	..	127	5	14	3	17	..	12	..	179	8
23 years.....	3	..	89	8	14	4	11	..	12	..	129	12
24 years.....	7	1	90	7	17	1	23	..	15	..	152	9
25 years.....	3	..	94	14	9	..	14	3	11	..	131	17
26 years.....	7	..	103	7	29	1	10	1	14	..	163	9
27 years.....	2	..	108	7	12	1	14	1	7	..	143	9
28 years.....	18	..	130	10	17	1	14	..	8	..	187	11
29 years.....	6	1	120	7	23	..	12	1	11	..	172	9
30 years.....	20	..	113	5	11	2	9	2	8	..	161	9
31 years.....	4	1	93	2	15	..	10	1	8	..	130	4
32 years.....	8	..	152	6	20	1	19	..	17	..	216	7
33 years.....	8	..	115	9	17	2	9	1	10	..	159	12
34 years.....	5	2	134	9	32	2	9	..	9	..	189	13
35 years.....	21	..	150	11	29	2	9	2	12	..	221	15
36 years.....	12	..	120	2	12	..	8	2	11	..	163	4
37 years.....	7	..	113	5	11	2	12	..	10	..	153	7
38 years.....	19	..	236	12	24	..	7	1	14	..	300	18
39 years.....	4	1	154	6	21	1	5	3	11	..	195	11
40 years.....	8	..	173	10	17	..	9	..	9	..	216	10
41 years.....	2	1	88	..	17	2	10	1	4	..	121	4
42 years.....	10	..	173	9	28	..	10	..	9	..	230	9
43 years.....	7	2	114	..	26	..	14	..	15	..	176	2
44 years.....	5	..	116	5	18	1	2	..	4	..	145	6
45 years.....	3	..	126	8	21	..	6	1	9	..	165	9
46 years.....	7	..	77	3	13	1	7	..	4	..	108	4
47 years.....	8	..	91	9	12	1	8	..	6	..	125	10
48 years.....	7	1	98	4	16	1	11	1	7	..	139	7
49 years.....	1	..	78	3	14	..	5	1	8	..	106	4
50 years.....	2	..	94	5	18	..	5	..	4	..	123	5
51 years.....	1	..	43	2	4	2	13	..	9	..	70	4
52 years.....	3	..	86	..	9	2	5	1	6	..	109	3
53 years.....	7	..	64	..	8	..	6	..	7	..	92	..
54 years.....	4	1	75	..	6	..	3	..	3	..	91	1
55 years.....	5	1	50	..	6	..	6	..	3	..	70	1
56 years.....	4	..	35	..	9	..	1	..	2	..	51	..
57 years.....	1	..	39	..	3	..	2	..	3	..	48	..
58 years.....	3	..	47	..	11	..	..	..	4	..	65	..
59 years.....	3	..	31	2	6	..	3	..	3	..	46	2
60 years.....	12	..	28	..	13	..	3	1	3	..	59	1
61 years.....	4	..	19	1	7	..	..	..	5	..	35	1
62 years.....	4	..	18	..	3	..	..	..	5	..	30	..
63 years.....	1	..	18	..	8	1	4	..	3	..	34	1
64 years.....	7	..	14	..	5	..	..	..	4	..	30	..
65 years.....	5	..	17	..	9	..	1	..	3	..	35	..
66 years.....	5	..	5	..	1	..	2	..	2	..	15	..
67 years.....	..	..	12	..	5	..	2	..	3	..	22	..
68 years.....	1	..	16	..	5	..	1	..	2	..	25	..
69 years.....	..	..	6	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	11	..
70 years.....	..	..	8	1	2	..	..	..	3	..	13	1
71 years.....	2	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	8	..
72 years.....	..	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	7	..
73 years.....	1	..	6	..	5	1	..	..	3	..	15	1
74 years.....	2	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	8	..
75 years.....	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	5	..
76 years.....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	3	..
77 years.....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
78 years.....	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
79 years.....	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
80 years.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	..
83 years.....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
85 years.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
90 years.....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Total.....	306	12	4,389	202	729	37	421	24	432	..	6,277	276



## SHOWING OCCUPATION OF PRISONERS BEFORE CONVICTION

	Albany		Erie		Monroe		Onondaga		Westchester		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Accountant .....			1								1	
Actors .....	1		3		1				1		6	
Agents .....			2		1						8	
Artists .....			1						1		2	
Auto mechanics .....			23		9						32	
Bakers .....	5		22		4		1		4		36	
Barbers .....			41		7		5		3		56	
Bartenders .....			7		1				3		11	
Basket makers .....	1										1	
Bellboys .....			1						1		2	
Blacksmiths .....	2		27		1		6		3		39	
Boarding-house keepers .....		1							2		2	1
Boat builder .....									1		1	
Boilermakers .....			28		3		2				33	
Bookbinder .....									1		1	
Bookkeepers .....			6		2				1		9	
Bricklayers .....			27		3				5		35	
Brokers .....			1						1		2	
Butchers .....			12		3				1		16	
Butler .....									1		1	
Cabinet makers .....			3		2						5	
Candy maker .....			5								5	
Car builders .....			18								18	
Carpenters .....	3		97		21		4		14		139	
Cartoonist .....					1						1	
Chauffeurs .....			105		6		15		38		164	
Chemist .....			1								1	
Chorus girl .....					1							1
Cigar makers .....			5				4				9	
Clerks .....	3		49		12	1	3		2		69	1
Contractors .....			7		3						10	
Cooks .....	5	2	119		15		15		9		163	2
Coopers .....			6		3						9	
Coremakers .....			19								19	
Cutters .....									2		2	
Deckhand .....									1		1	
Decorators .....			2								2	
Dentist .....			1								1	
Dishwashers .....	1		9								10	
Distiller .....			1								1	
Domestics .....		8		22		10		24				64
Drillers .....			6								6	
Driver .....									1		1	
Druggists .....			2								2	
Electricians .....			23		4		3		1		31	
Elevatormen .....			1						1		2	
Engineers .....	2		29		3				2		36	
Engravers .....									1		1	
Farmers .....	3		43		42		2		14		104	
Finishers .....							1				1	1
Firemen .....	15		264		13				12		304	
Fishermen .....			1				15		1		17	
Florists .....					4				1		5	1
Foremen .....			3								8	
Furriers .....			1								1	
Gardeners .....			8						7		15	
Glassblowers .....					1						1	
Glazier .....			1								1	
Grinders .....			5								5	
Grocer .....			1								1	
Harness makers .....			5		1						6	
Hatters .....									3		3	14
Heaters .....			4								4	
Horseman .....	1										1	
Hotel keepers .....			2		2						4	
Housekeepers .....		1		110		20						
Houseworkers .....			3	13		1			6		9	
Hucksters .....			9		1						10	
Inspectors .....									2		2	
Ironworkers .....			60		5		1		1		67	
Janitors .....			10		1				1		12	
Jewelers .....			2								2	
Junkman .....									1		1	
Kitchenman .....	1										1	
Knitters .....			2				1				3	
Laborers .....	191		2,070		340		291		170		3,062	
Lathers .....			9		2				1		12	

## SHOWING OCCUPATION, etc. (continued)

	Albany		Erie		Monroe		Onon- daga		West- chester		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Laundrymen.....	..	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
Linemen.....	1	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	6	..
Lithographers.....	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Longshoremen.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	..
Lumbermen.....	..	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
Machinists.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	7	..
Masons.....	..	..	7	..	7	..	1	..	1	..	16	..
Mechanics.....	13	..	170	..	30	..	11	..	8	..	232	..
Merchants.....	..	..	12	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	19	..
Metal workers.....	1	..	16	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	21	..
Millhands.....	5	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	7	..
Millwrights.....	1	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..
Miners.....	..	..	8	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	13	..
Motorman.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Moulders.....	4	..	47	..	5	..	..	..	2	..	58	..
Musicians.....	1	..	5	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	8	..
Newsboys.....	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Newspaperman.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
No occupation.....	..	..	..	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45
Nurses.....	..	..	5	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	7	..
Oilers.....	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..
Operators.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	..
Optician.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Orderlies.....	1	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	8	..
Packers.....	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..
Painters.....	5	..	114	..	26	..	12	..	10	..	167	..
Paperhangers.....	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..
Papermaker.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Peddlers.....	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	11	..
Photographer.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Pipecutters & fitters.....	..	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	..
Plasterers.....	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	11	..
Plumbers.....	..	..	14	..	1	..	1	..	4	..	20	..
Policeman.....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Polishers.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	..
Porters.....	..	..	14	..	10	..	..	..	5	..	23	..
Pressmen.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..
Printers.....	2	..	27	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	32	..
Railroad men.....	2	..	62	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	79	..
Riggers.....	1	..	18	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	22	..
Riveters.....	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..
Roofers.....	2	..	7	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	13	..
Sailmaker.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Sailors.....	2	..	223	..	3	..	1	..	4	..	234	..
Salesmen.....	2	..	42	..	9	..	1	..	5	..	59	..
Shirt-ironer.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Shoecutter.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Shoemakers.....	4	..	16	..	20	..	3	..	..	..	43	..
Showmen.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	..
Soldiers.....	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..
Steamfitters.....	2	..	24	..	7	..	..	3	..	..	36	..
Steelworkers.....	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
Steeplejack.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Stenographers.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Steward.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Stonecutters.....	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
Stonemason.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Storekeepers.....	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Student.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Tailors.....	3	..	24	..	9	..	10	..	1	..	47	..
Tanner.....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Teacher.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Teamsters.....	4	..	79	..	24	..	3	..	20	..	120	..
Telegraphers.....	..	..	8	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	9	..
Timekeeper.....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Tinsmiths.....	..	..	6	..	4	..	2	..	1	..	13	..
Toolmaker.....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Trimmers.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	..
Upholsterers.....	..	..	2	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	6	..
Waiters.....	6	..	64	..	4	..	5	..	4	..	83	..
Waitresses.....	..	..	12	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
Watchman.....	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	9	..
Weavers.....	2	..	11	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	15	..
Wireworkers.....	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Woodworkers.....	..	..	18	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	21	..
Total.....	306	12	4,889	202	29	37	421	23	432	..	5,277	275

Showing the Number of Times the Prisoners Admitted During the Year Ending June 30, 1923, Were Detained in the Institution in Which They were Confined.

	ALBANY		ERIE		MONROE		ONONDAGA		W'CHESTER		TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
First time.....	218	10	2,307	103	578	32	236	11	320	..	3,659	156
Second time.....	24	..	861	17	70	3	66	5	64	..	1,085	25
Third time.....	11	..	366	20	41	1	29	2	25	..	472	23
Fourth time and over.....	53	2	855	62	40	1	90	6	23	..	1,061	71
Total.....	306	12	4,389	202	729	37	421	24	432	..	6,277	275

	ALBANY		ERIE		MONROE		ONONDAGA		W'CHESTER		TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Number of prisoners in custody June 30th, 1923, sentenced for six months and under from the courts of this State.....	49	4	328	29	105	6	58	4	68	..	608	43
Number of prisoners in custody June 30th, 1923, sentenced for terms of more than six months to one year from the courts of this State.....	15	2	36	..	6	..	46	3	36	..	139	5
Number of prisoners in custody June 30th, 1923, sentenced for terms of more than one year from the courts of this State.....	2	..	20	3	14	2	5	1	..	..	41	6
Number of prisoners in custody June 30th, 1923, sentenced by Federal courts sitting in this State.....	..	..	12	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	15	..
Total.....	66	6	396	32	126	8	111	8	104	..	803	54



	ALBANY		ERIE		MONROE		ONONDAGA		W'CHESTER		TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Number of prisoners received during the year ending June 30, 1923, sentenced for six months or under from the courts of this State.....	259	12	4,236	194	685	34	344	17	393	..	5,917	257
Number of prisoners received during the year ending June 30, 1923, sentenced for more than six months to one year from the courts of this State.....	45	..	99	2	14	1	63	7	38	..	259	10
Number of prisoners received during the year ending June 30, 1923, sentenced for more than one year from the courts of this State.....	2	..	27	3	28	2	7	..	1	..	65	5
Number of prisoners received during the year ending June 30, 1923, sentenced by Federal courts sitting in this State.....	..	..	27	3	2	..	7	..	..	..	36	3
Total.....	306	12	4,389	202	729	37	421	24	432	..	6,277	275

	ALBANY		ERIE		MONROE		ONONDAGA		W'CHESTER		TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Number of prisoners idle June 30, 1923.....	6	..	18	2	2	..	2	..	3	..	31	2
Number of prisoners idle June 30, 1923 from other causes than lack of work.....	6	..	18	2	2	..	2	..	3	..	31	2
Average term of sentence of prisoners admitted during the year ending June 30, 1923.....	65 dys	100 dys	45 dys	95 dys	60 dys	124 dys	175 dys	3 mo. 22 dys	.....	.....	.....	.....
Number of prisoners in custody June 30, 1923, sentenced from the county in which the institution is located.....	37	2	379	31	84	3	83	6	79	..	662	42
Number of prisoners in custody June 30, 1923, sentenced from other counties.....	29	4	17	1	42	5	28	2	25	..	141	12
Number of prisoners for whom the State paid or is indebted for board for the year ending June 30, 1923.....	116	1	57	1	130	2	144	1	44	..	491	5
Contract price per week for board of Federal prisoners..	\$3.50		\$4.20		\$4.20		\$4.20				.....	.....
Contract price per week for board of prisoners from other counties.....	\$5.00		\$10.00		\$4.00		\$4.00		\$3.99		.....	.....

**Showing the Total Number in Custody and the Number Employed on the First Working Day of Each Month During the Years Ending  
June 30, 1922 and June 30, 1923**

MONTH	ALBANY COUNTY						ERIE COUNTY						MONROE COUNTY					
	Number in Custody			Number Employed			Number in Custody			Number Employed			Number in Custody			Number Employed		
	1922		1923	1922		1923	1922		1923	1922		1923	1922		1923	1922		1923
	Male	Female		Male	Female		Male	Female		Male	Female		Male	Female		Male	Female	
July	97	10	63	88	10	59	349	29	267	24	324	28	119	13	156	9	13	9
Aug.	107	12	64	99	12	60	396	26	273	19	382	26	123	12	155	13	11	13
Sept.	111	9	53	100	5	44	344	21	281	24	324	19	126	8	152	14	7	14
Oct.	143	1	57	135	1	54	376	17	255	21	354	17	115	7	163	13	7	13
Nov.	174	3	57	165	3	51	416	17	253	18	402	17	147	9	180	13	9	13
Dec.	155	6	66	148	6	64	438	21	283	23	422	20	152	8	163	15	8	16
Jan.	97	8	65	1	90	8	320	24	355	24	308	22	200	9	151	14	7	14
Feb.	61	8	75	1	55	8	301	19	393	26	287	17	204	11	178	10	9	10
Mar.	63	6	81	1	57	6	276	22	330	33	324	22	177	11	192	10	11	10
April	84	2	62	1	79	2	336	22	311	28	324	22	145	9	143	12	9	12
May	88	1	42	81	1	40	316	18	312	37	399	17	135	9	141	14	11	12
June	101	9	64	90	9	61	342	24	402	30	323	23	149	11	131	8	11	8



## Number in Custody and Employed (Continued)

MONTH	ONONDAGA COUNTY								WESTCHESTER COUNTY							
	Number in Custody				Number Employed				Number in Custody				Number Employed			
	1922		1923		1922		1923		1922		1923		1922		1923	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
July .....	111	6	111	8	110	6	108	7	127	..	122	..	125	..	114	..
August .....	111	6	109	11	106	9	132	10	132	..	106	..	132	..	95	..
September .....	129	5	111	11	126	5	109	11	147	..	94	..	139	..	80	..
October .....	132	6	93	7	131	6	91	7	144	..	85	..	128	..	73	..
November .....	125	7	74	7	125	6	73	7	149	..	101	..	145	..	86	..
December .....	136	6	85	8	135	5	82	8	143	..	100	..	140	..	87	..
January .....	129	10	98	8	129	9	95	7	140	..	99	..	138	..	89	..
February .....	115	6	97	6	114	6	96	6	121	..	101	..	179	..	92	..
March .....	94	7	110	9	94	7	107	9	124	..	94	..	122	..	86	..
April .....	232	9	97	7	229	9	94	6	133	..	86	..	130	..	90	..
May .....	202	9	96	9	201	9	93	9	146	..	96	..	142	..	92	..
June .....	142	5	92	9	142	5	90	9	129	..	94	..	124	..	84	..

## Social Relation of Prisoners Admitted During the Year Ending June 30, 1923

	ALBANY		ERIE		MONROE		ONONDAGA		W'CHESTER		TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Married.....	56	3	1,064	126	167	17	189	20	119	....	1,595	166
Single.....	249	9	3,076	40	502	18	232	4	270	....	4,329	71
Widowed.....	1	....	246	26	52	2	....	....	40	....	339	28
Divorced.....	....	....	3	10	8	....	....	....	3	....	14	10
Total.....	306	12	4,389	202	729	37	421	24	432	....	6,277	275

## Education of Prisoners Admitted During the Year Ending June 30, 1923

	ALBANY		ERIE		MONROE		ONONDAGA		W'CHESTER		TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Can read and write.....	282	10	4,289	201	643	37	369	23	382	....	5,965	271
Cannot read or write.....	24	2	100	1	84	....	52	1	50	....	310	4
Can read only.....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	....
Total.....	306	12	4,389	202	729	37	421	24	432	....	6,277	275

## Habits of Life of Prisoners Admitted During the Year Ending June 30, 1923

	ALBANY		ERIE		MONROE		ONONDAGA		W'CHESTER		TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Used liquor freely.....	191	3	3,110	84	....	....	278	18	276	....	3,855	105
Used liquor moderately.....	99	3	862	22	43	2	....	....	68	....	1,072	27
Did not use liquor.....	16	6	417	96	686	35	143	6	88	....	1,350	143
Total.....	306	12	4,389	202	729	37	421	24	432	....	6,277	275

Color of Prisoners Admitted During the Year Ending June 30, 1923.

	ALBANY		ERIE		MONROE		ONONDAGA		W'CHESTER		TOTAL
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Used tobacco .....	290	4	4,072	62	....	....	382	11	367	....	77
Did not use tobacco .....	16	8	317	140	....	....	39	13	65	....	161
<b>Total</b> .....	306	12	4,389	202	....	....	421	24	432	....	238

	ALBANY		ERIE		MONROE		ONONDAGA		W'CHESTER		TOTAL
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
White .....	280	9	3,982	144	678	35	385	23	367	..	211
Negroes .....	26	3	356	50	49	2	29	1	65	..	56
Mongolian .....	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
Red .....	..	..	51	8	..	..	7	..	..	..	8
<b>Total</b> .....	306	12	4,389	202	729	37	421	24	432	..	275

Religious Instruction of Prisoners Admitted During the Year Ending June 30, 1923

	ALBANY		ERIE		MONROE		ONONDAGA		W'CHESTER		TOTAL
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Roman Catholic .....	230	8	2742	90	376	12	249	12	273	..	122
Greek Catholic .....	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
Protestant .....	66	3	1576	102	335	25	162	12	155	..	142
Hebrew .....	..	..	131	8	8	..	10	..	4	..	8
Pagan .....	..	..	1	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	11
None or Miscellaneous .....	6	1	24	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	30
<b>Total</b> .....	306	12	4389	202	729	37	421	24	432	..	275



Nativity of Prisoners Admitted During the Year Ending June 30, 1923—United States

	ALBANY		ERIE		MONROE		ONONDAGA		W'CHESTER		TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Alabama.....	....	....	26	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	27	2
Arizona.....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	....
Arkansas.....	....	....	3	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	4	2
California.....	....	....	18	2	3	....	....	....	....	....	21	2
Colorado.....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....
Connecticut.....	3	....	27	....	6	1	3	....	9	....	48	1
Delaware.....	1	....	7	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	9	....
District of Columbia.....	....	....	16	3	3	....	1	....	1	....	21	3
Florida.....	....	....	25	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	27	....
Georgia.....	4	....	22	1	8	....	2	....	1	....	37	1
Idaho.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....
Illinois.....	2	....	60	2	2	1	2	1	2	....	68	4
Indiana.....	....	....	14	3	5	1	....	....	....	....	19	4
Iowa.....	....	....	5	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	7	....
Kansas.....	....	....	2	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	3	1
Kentucky.....	3	....	12	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	18	2
Louisiana.....	2	....	17	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	20	1
Maine.....	3	....	17	....	5	....	2	....	....	....	27	....
Maryland.....	....	....	13	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	14	2
Massachusetts.....	23	....	154	2	30	....	14	....	4	....	225	3
Michigan.....	....	....	64	2	8	....	2	....	1	....	77	2
Minnesota.....	....	....	20	1	....	....	2	....	....	....	22	1
Mississippi.....	3	....	4	2	3	....	....	....	....	....	10	2
Missouri.....	1	....	27	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	30	1
Montana.....	....	....	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	3	....
Nebraska.....	....	....	2	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	2	1

Nativity of Prisoners Admitted During the Year Ending June 30, 1923—United States (Continued)

	ALBANY		ERIE		MONROE		ONONDAGO		W'CHESTER		TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
New Hampshire.....	4	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	8	...
New Jersey.....	1	...	65	...	18	...	3	...	8	...	95	...
New Mexico.....	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
New York.....	127	8	1584	92	353	19	234	18	248	...	2546	137
North Carolina.....	3	...	19	3	7	...	1	...	...	...	30	3
North Dakota.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Ohio.....	2	...	130	5	8	2	7	...	1	...	148	7
Oklahoma.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
Oregon.....	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Pennsylvania.....	15	...	349	12	39	4	17	2	5	...	425	18
Rhode Island.....	3	...	6	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	13	...
South Carolina.....	2	...	24	...	5	...	1	...	2	...	35	...
Tennessee.....	...	...	27	3	6	...	1	...	...	...	33	3
Texas.....	...	...	12	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	14	...
Vermont.....	6	...	16	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	24	...
Virginia.....	2	...	45	2	9	...	4	...	3	...	63	2
Washington.....	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	4	2
West Virginia.....	...	...	10	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	11	3
Wisconsin.....	2	...	15	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	20	1
Wyoming.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Total.....	216	10	2879	149	537	30	306	22	290	...	4228	211

Nativity, Territories and Possessions

	ALBANY		ERIE		MONROE		ONONDAGA		W'CHESTER		TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Alaska.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Porto Rico.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...

Nativity, Foreign Born

	ALBANY		ERIE		MONROE		ONONDAGA		W'CHESTER		TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Algeria.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Austria.....	2	...	73	...	17	...	18	...	16	...	126	...
Australia.....	...	...	2	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	7	...
Belgium.....	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Bohemia.....	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Brazil.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Canada.....	8	2	144	8	20	1	10	...	3	...	185	11
Cuba.....	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Denmark.....	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	10	...
England.....	3	...	75	7	16	...	5	...	5	...	104	...
Finland.....	4	...	23	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	30	...
France.....	...	...	19	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	21	...
Germany.....	2	...	127	6	22	1	8	...	2	...	161	...
Greece.....	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	10	...
Holland.....	1	...	7	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	10	...
Hungary.....	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland.....	26	...	192	9	18	5	12	...	1	...	26	...
Italy.....	13	...	124	1	37	...	24	1	33	...	281	14
Mexico.....	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	39	...	237	2
Norway.....	1	...	53	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	8	...
Persia.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	57	...
Peru.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Poland.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Portugal.....	20	...	410	17	12	...	16	1	8	...	466	18
Roumania.....	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...
Russia.....	...	...	74	...	33	...	14	...	10	...	135	...



Nativity Foreign Born—(Concluded)

	ALBANY		ERIE		MONROE		ONONDAGA		W'CHESTER		TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Scotland.....	2	....	60	....	....	....	3	....	5	....	77	....
Servia.....	....	....	1	1	7	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
Spain.....	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	....
Sweden.....	1	....	50	....	....	....	2	....	1	....	52	....
Switzerland.....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	6	....
Switzerland.....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
Turkey.....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
Ukraine.....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
West Indies.....	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	6	....
Total.....	90	2	1509	53	192	7	115	2	142	....	2048	64

Recapitulation

	ALBANY		ERIE		MONROE		ONONDAGA		W'CHESTER		TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
United States.....	216	10	2879	149	537	30	306	22	290	....	4228	211
Territories and possessions.....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
Foreign.....	90	2	1509	53	192	7	115	2	142	....	2048	64
Grand Total.....	306	12	4389	202	729	37	421	24	432	....	6277	275

Showing the Counties in Which the Prisoners Admitted During the Year Ending June 30, 1923, Were Convicted

	ALBANY		ERIE		MONROE		ONONDAGA		W'CHESTER		TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Albany..	134	6									136	6
Allegany.....			4		8	1					12	1
Broome.....											24	2
Cattaraugus.....			2		14		24	2			26	
Cayuga.....							5				5	
Chautauqua.....			65	1							65	1
Chemung.....					18	3					18	3
Clinton.....	26	3									26	3
Columbia.....	10	1									10	1
Cortland.....							3				3	
Delaware.....												
Dutchess.....	3	1							17		17	
Erie.....			4291	201							4291	201
Essex.....	3										3	
Franklin.....												
Fulton.....							5				5	
Genesee.....					18	1	2				2	
Greene.....												
Herkimer.....	3										3	
Jefferson.....							8				8	
Lewis.....							4				4	
Livingston.....												
Madison.....					25		3				3	
Montgomery.....												
Montroe.....	11				502	23	3				502	23
Nassau.....												
Niagara.....			27		58	3					11	
Oneida.....											16	
Onondaga.....							3				85	3
Ontario.....							356	22			356	22
Orange.....					10						10	
Orleans.....												
Oswego.....					23				16		16	
Otsego.....											23	
Putnam.....	18						2				2	
St. Lawrence.....									6		6	
							1				1	

Showing the Counties, etc.

	ALBANY		ERIE		MONROE		ONONDAGA		W'CHESTER		TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Saratoga.....	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	...
Schenectady.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Schoharie.....	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Schuyler.....	...	...	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	6	1
Seneca.....	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	4	...
Tompkins.....	...	...	...	...	7	1	...	...	...	...	7	1
Ulster.....	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1
Warren.....	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...
Washington.....	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Wayne.....	...	...	...	...	27	4	...	...	...	...	27	4
Westchester.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	377	...	377	...
Wyoming.....	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	7	...
Yates.....	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Total.....	306	12	4,389	202	729	37	421	24	432	...	6,277	275



# RECEIPTS

	ALBANY	ERIE	MONROE	ONONDAGA	W'CHESTER	TOTAL
Amount received or due from the State for board of prisoners for the year ending June 30, 1923 .....	\$ 5,275 20	\$ 4,770 60	\$ 9,298 40	\$ 9,203 31	\$ 4,184 20	\$ 32,731 71
Amount received or due from other counties for board of prisoners for the year ending June 30, 1923 .....	2,860 58	7,119 94	6,128 17	3,958 72	4,752 71	24,820 12
Amount received or due for board of Federal prisoners for the year ending June 30, 1923 .....	930 16	1,816 80	14 40	702 60	.....	3,463 96
Amount received or due for labor of prisoners in productive industries for the year ending June 30, 1923 .....	.....	9,577 23	31,837 49	.....	26,982 85	68,397 57
Amount received or due from the county in which the institution is located, for board of prisoners during the year ending June 30, 1923 .....	45,000 00	.....	20,309 74	84,194 23	.....	149,503 97
Income from all other sources .....	88 65	9,153 11	.....	1,426 14	21,477 81	32,145 71
Total .....	\$ 54,154 59	\$ 32,437 68	\$ 67,588 20	\$ 99,485 00	\$ 57,397 57	\$311,063 04

# EXPENDITURES

	ALBANY	ERIE	MONROE	ONONDAGA	W'CHESTER	TOTAL
For provisions and supplies .....	\$ 32,648 55	\$ 46,503 46	\$ 29,705 63	\$ 31,711 63	\$ 21,641 91	\$ 162,215 65
For salaries .....	23,141 33	74,304 31	23,135 00	27,413 72	21,031 81	169,026 17
For other expenditures for maintenance .....	.....	22,955 17	26,096 45	2,055 53	25,023 67	76,280 82
Expenditures for all other purposes .....	.....	6,641 82	.....	38,154 12	1,877 51	46,673 45
Total .....	\$ 55,789 88	\$150,409 76	\$ 78,936 55	\$ 99,485 00	\$ 69,574 90	\$ 454,196 09

## COUNTY JAILS

Number of Prisoners in Custody, June 30, 1923

COUNTY	AWAITING TRIAL		CONVICTED OF CRIME		WITNESSES		DEBTORS		TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Albany.....	16	....	65	....	....	....	....	....	81	1
Allegany.....	2	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	3	....
Bronx.....	43	1	1	1	1	....	2	....	47	2
Broome.....	13	....	15	1	....	....	....	....	28	1
Cattaraugus..	3	....	12	....	....	....	....	....	15	1
Cayuga.....	1	....	10	....	....	....	....	....	11	....
Chautauqua..	7	....	14	1	....	....	....	....	21	1
Chemung.....	6	....	12	....	....	1	....	....	18	2
Chenango.....	5	....	4	....	....	....	....	9	9	....
Clinton.....	1	....	8	....	....	....	....	....	9	....
Columbia.....	2	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	8	....
Cortland.....	1	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	3	2
Delaware.....	1	....	4	....	....	....	1	....	6	....
Dutchess.....	7	....	9	....	....	....	....	....	16	....
Erie.....	89	5	....	....	1	....	2	....	92	5
Essex.....	1	....	7	....	....	....	....	....	8	....
Franklin.....	21	1	13	....	....	....	....	....	34	1
Fulton.....	1	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	5	....
Genesee.....	2	1	4	....	....	....	....	....	6	1
Greene.....	4	1	6	....	....	....	....	....	10	1
Hamilton.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Herkimer.....	5	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	6	....
Jefferson.....	10	....	4	....	1	1	....	....	15	1
Kings.....	8	....	2	....	3	....	....	....	13	....
Lewis.....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....
Livingston....	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	4	....
Madison.....	1	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	7	....
Monroe.....	28	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	28	4
Montgomery..	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	....
Nassau.....	8	3	20	6	....	....	....	....	28	8
New York.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	22	....	22	....
Niagara.....	8	....	43	4	....	....	....	....	51	4
Oneida, Rome	2	....	28	3	....	....	....	....	30	3
Oneida, Utica	8	3	24	5	....	....	....	....	32	8
Onondaga....	4	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	2
Ontario.....	5	1	11	....	....	....	....	....	16	1
Orange.....	9	....	19	....	....	....	....	....	28	....
Orleans.....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
Oswego.....	7	1	8	....	....	....	....	....	15	1
Otsego.....	4	1	5	....	....	....	....	....	9	1
Putnam.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Queens.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Rensselaer..	14	2	20	4	....	....	....	....	34	6
Richmond....	12	....	11	1	....	....	....	....	23	1
Rockland....	4	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	8	....
St. Lawrence.	8	1	9	2	....	....	....	....	17	3
Saratoga.....	2	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	6	....
Schenectady..	12	....	28	....	....	....	....	....	40	....
Schoharie....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
Schuyler.....	4	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	5	....
Seneca, Ovid	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Seneca, W'loo	4	....	2	....	....	....	1	....	7	....
Steuben.....	3	....	12	1	....	....	....	....	15	1
Suffolk.....	5	....	16	....	....	....	....	....	21	....
Sullivan.....	2	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	5	....
Tioga.....	3	....	13	....	....	....	....	....	16	....
Tompkins....	1	1	4	....	....	....	....	....	5	1
Ulster.....	8	....	7	....	....	....	....	....	15	....
Warren.....	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	4	....
Washington..	....	....	7	....	....	....	....	....	7	....
Wayne.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Westchester.	18	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	19	1
Wyoming....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	....
Yates.....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
Total....	448	31	514	33	6	2	29	....	997	66

**Showing the Number of Admissions, Discharges, Deaths and Transfers to  
State Hospitals During the Year Ending June 30, 1923**

County	Admissions		Discharges		Deaths		To Ste. Hosp.	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Albany.....	2247	50	2205	52	2	..	1	..
Allegany.....	57	3	57	5	..	..	..	..
Bronx.....	1832	83	1851	82	1	..	8	..
Broome.....	1040	25	1083	25	..	..	1	..
Cattaraugus.....	239	26	241	24	..	..	3	..
Cayuga.....	373	10	370	10	..	..	..	..
Chautauqua.....	242	8	236	9	..	..	1	..
Chemung.....	934	48	925	48	..	..	11	3
Chenango.....	90	2	86	3	..	..	..	..
Clinton.....	168	15	164	16	..	..	..	..
Columbia.....	355	5	351	6	..	..	..	..
Cortland.....	239	20	239	18	1	..	..	..
Delaware.....	69	3	67	3	..	..	..	..
Dutchess.....	471	23	462	22	..	..	1	..
Erie.....	3262	442	3251	439	1	..	5	1
Essex.....	116	6	126	6	..	..	..	..
Franklin.....	431	21	417	22	..	..	..	..
Fulton.....	92	5	87	7	..	..	..	..
Genesee.....	162	11	162	10	..	..	1	..
Greene.....	152	9	152	8	..	..	1	2
Hamilton.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Herkimer.....	159	15	156	15	..	..	..	..
Jefferson.....	359	21	364	23	..	..	5	..
Kings.....	209	15	212	15	..	..	..	..
Lewis.....	58	6	59	6	..	..	..	..
Livingston.....	109	1	111	1	..	..	2	..
Madison.....	148	10	153	11	..	..	4	..
Monroe.....	1220	122	1221	119	..	..	1	..
Montgomery.....	157	4	159	4	1	..	1	..
Nassau.....	460	39	458	33	..	..	2	..
New York.....	544	1	541	1	..	..	..	..
Niagara.....	1080	64	1081	63	2	..	..	3
Oneida, Rome.....	307	15	289	12	..	..	..	..
Oneida, Utica.....	1071	80	1064	73	..	..	7	1
Onondaga.....	301	38	301	39	..	..	..	..
Ontario.....	191	13	185	12	..	..	1	..
Orange.....	450	24	439	26	..	..	2	..
Orleans.....	64	..	63	..	..	..	..	..
Oswego.....	218	13	217	13	..	..	4	..
Otsego.....	106	9	110	8	..	..	..	1
Putnam.....	53	2	53	2	..	..	..	..
Queens.....	27	..	27	..	..	..	..	..
Rensselaer.....	691	90	694	86	..	..	4	..
Richmond.....	672	22	670	22	..	..	..	..
Rockland.....	145	17	146	17	..	..	..	..
St. Lawrence.....	236	15	249	13	..	..	1	..
Saratoga.....	137	9	143	9	..	..	..	..
Schenectady.....	828	54	814	54	..	..	..	..
Schoharie.....	43	..	43	..	..	..	..	..
Schuyler.....	82	2	83	2	..	..	1	..
Seneca, Ovid.....	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Seneca, Waterloo.....	123	..	123	..	..	..	1	..
Steuben.....	193	16	197	15	..	..	1	..
Suffolk.....	282	9	283	10	..	..	5	..
Sullivan.....	149	2	153	2	..	..	..	..
Tioga.....	117	4	111	4	..	..	..	..
Tompkins.....	203	20	203	19	..	..	3	..
Ulster.....	356	11	348	11	1	..	6	..
Warren.....	113	3	119	4	..	..	1	..
Washington.....	64	1	63	1	..	..	2	..
Wayne.....	22	..	25	..	..	..	1	..
Westchester.....	1262	116	1271	125	..	..	2	..
Wyoming.....	90	5	91	5	..	..	..	..
Yates.....	34	..	34	..	..	..	..	..

Total .....	25,705	1,708	2,5659	1,695	9	..	90	11
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**SHOWING THE HIGHEST, LOWEST AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF INMATES DURING  
THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1923.**

	HIGHEST NUMBER		LOWEST NUMBER		AVERAGE	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Albany .....	101	6	34	1	64	1
Allegany .....	11	3	..	..	6	..
Bronx .....	93	5	39	..	59	2
Broome .....	71	1	23	1	41	1
Cattaraugus .....	32	5	13	..	23	..
Cayuga .....	74	2	5	..	18	..
Chautauqua .....	31	3	7	..	17	1
Chemung .....	32	3	4	..	13	1
Chenango .....	16	3	4	..	7	1
Clinton .....	24	5	1	1	9	1
Columbia .....	41	1	5	..	13	1
Cortland .....	14	3	1	..	4	..
Delaware .....	11	..	..	..	6	..
Dutchess .....	23	1	6	..	12	..
Erie .....	120	14	68	1	95	6
Essex .....	23	2	5	..	11	1
Franklin .....	46	5	10	..	29	3
Fulton .....	11	1	2	..	1	..
Genesee .....	11	3	1	1	5	..
Greene .....	27	3	3	..	12	1
Hamilton .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Herkimer .....	15	4	2	..	10	1
Jefferson .....	30	6	11	1	20	1
Kings .....	14	5	7	1	12	1
Lewis .....	5	1	..	..	2	..
Livingston .....	8	1	1	..	5	..
Madison .....	35	3	5	..	19	..
Monroe .....	52	2	16	..	40	4
Montgomery .....	38	1	2	..	12	..
Nassau .....	41	3	10	3	26	3
New York .....	33	1	10	..	18	..
Niagara .....	105	8	41	1	73	4
Oneida-Rome .....	44	3	11	..	30	1
Oneida-Utica .....	64	9	31	..	35	3
Onondaga .....	37	5	..	..	14	..
Ontario .....	41	2	6	1	17	2
Orange .....	41	5	13	..	28	1
Orleans .....	7	..	..	..	4	..
Oswego .....	50	1	9	1	23	1
Otsego .....	24	2	4	1	14	..
Putnam .....	17	1	..	..	5	..
Queens .....	6	..	1	..	1	..
Rensselaer .....	59	6	23	1	39	4
Richmond .....	33	4	11	..	21	..
Rockland .....	22	3	5	..	12	1
St. Lawrence .....	43	6	16	..	27	1
Saratoga .....	18	2	5	..	14	1
Schenectady .....	48	6	9	1	26	1
Schoharie .....	10	..	..	..	2	..
Schuyler .....	8	1	..	..	3	..
Seneca-Ovid .....	1	..	..	..	..	..
Seneca-Waterloo .....	12	..	2	..	6	..
Steuben .....	30	2	6	..	16	..
Suffolk .....	40	2	16	1	28	2
Sullivan .....	12	1	1	..	5	..
Tioga .....	18	1	5	..	10	..
Tompkins .....	14	1	..	..	6	..
Ulster .....	23	2	6	..	14	1
Warren .....	22	1	4	..	13	..
Washington .....	18	1	5	..	12	..
Wayne .....	4	..	..	..	..	..
Westchester .....	48	7	15	1	20	2
Wyoming .....	7	4	..	..	4	..
Yates .....	4	..	..	..	1	..
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>1132</b>	<b>56</b>

SHOWING THE SOCIAL RELATIONS OF PRISONERS ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR  
ENDING JUNE 30, 1923.

	MARRIED		SINGLE		WIDOWED		DIVORCED		TOTAL	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Albany.....	283	18	1964	32	..	..	..	..	2247	50
Allegany.....	17	2	39	1	1	..	..	..	57	3
Bronx.....	898	67	921	12	16	4	2	..	1832	85
Broome.....	455	16	535	9	..	..	..	..	1047	25
Cattaraugus.....	90	14	144	8	5	3	..	1	239	26
Cayuga.....	151	5	222	5	..	..	..	..	873	10
Chautauqua.....	58	5	148	2	7	1	2	..	242	8
Chemung.....	348	37	554	9	32	1	..	1	934	48
Chenango.....	43	..	46	2	..	..	1	..	90	2
Clinton.....	70	9	96	4	2	2	..	..	168	15
Columbia.....	75	2	240	3	24	..	16	..	355	5
Cortland.....	104	10	121	10	11	..	3	..	239	20
Delaware.....	29	2	40	1	..	..	..	..	69	3
Dutchess.....	152	23	319	5	..	..	..	..	471	28
Erie.....	1474	262	1780	167	8	13	..	..	3262	442
Essex.....	44	5	72	..	..	..	..	1	116	6
Franklin.....	209	12	219	9	2	..	1	..	431	21
Fulton.....	35	4	57	1	..	..	..	..	92	5
Genesee.....	60	4	93	7	9	..	..	..	162	11
Greene.....	23	5	129	4	..	..	..	..	152	9
Hamilton.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Herkimer.....	58	11	101	3	..	1	..	..	159	15
Jefferson.....	143	20	216	1	..	..	..	..	359	21
Kings.....	130	10	79	5	..	..	..	..	209	15
Lewis.....	22	4	34	2	2	..	..	..	59	6
Livingston.....	36	..	73	1	..	..	..	..	109	1
Madison.....	41	6	98	3	9	1	..	..	148	10
Monroe.....	645	61	575	61	..	..	..	..	1220	122
Montgomery.....	26	..	131	4	..	..	..	..	157	4
Nassau.....	225	27	231	9	4	3	..	..	460	39
New York.....	288	1	252	..	4	..	..	..	544	1
Niagara.....	303	49	777	15	..	..	..	..	1080	64
Oneida-Rome.....	64	10	243	5	..	..	..	..	307	15
Oneida-Utica.....	329	26	742	54	..	..	..	..	1071	80
Onondaga.....	97	24	204	14	..	..	..	..	301	38
Ontario.....	66	9	123	2	2	1	..	1	191	13
Orange.....	163	12	277	12	5	..	..	..	450	24
Orleans.....	14	..	56	..	..	..	..	..	64	..
Oswego.....	85	7	119	6	14	..	..	..	213	13
Otsego.....	29	2	77	7	..	..	..	..	106	9
Putnam.....	4	..	46	2	3	..	..	..	55	2
Queens.....	16	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	27	..
Rensselaer.....	242	50	445	34	4	6	..	..	691	00
Richmond.....	268	8	397	11	7	3	..	..	672	22
Rockland.....	66	8	76	8	3	1	..	..	145	17
St. Lawrence.....	101	9	135	6	..	..	..	..	236	15
Saratoga.....	39	2	85	7	4	..	8	..	187	9
Schenectady.....	258	33	570	21	..	..	..	..	828	54
Schoharie.....	21	..	21	..	1	..	..	..	43	..
Schuyler.....	32	2	37	..	12	..	1	..	82	2
Seneca-Ovid.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Seneca-Waterloo.....	36	..	83	..	4	..	..	..	123	..
Steuben.....	74	7	119	7	..	1	..	1	195	16
Suffolk.....	112	4	166	4	4	1	..	..	282	9
Sullivan.....	64	2	85	..	..	..	..	..	149	2
Tioga.....	48	2	69	2	..	..	..	..	117	4
Tompkins.....	99	6	104	14	..	..	..	..	203	20
Ulster.....	117	10	220	1	19	..	..	..	356	17
Warren.....	23	1	76	2	14	..	..	..	113	3
Washington.....	27	..	37	1	..	..	..	..	64	1
Wayne.....	8	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	21	..
Westchester.....	464	63	798	53	..	..	..	..	1262	116
Wyoming.....	41	4	47	..	2	1	..	..	90	5
Yates.....	12	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	34	..
Total.....	9,584	992	15,851	668	234	43	35	5	25,704	1,708

SHOWING EDUCATION OF PERSONS ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR ENDING  
JUNE 30, 1923.

	Can Read and Write		Cannot Read or Write		Can Read Only		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Albany.....	2039	39	208	11	..	..	2247	50
Allegany.....	52	3	5	..	..	..	57	3
Bronx.....	1659	67	173	16	..	..	1832	83
Broome.....	455	16	585	9	..	..	1040	25
Cattaraugus.....	212	24	27	2	..	..	239	26
Cayuga.....	362	10	11	..	..	..	373	19
Chautauqua.....	227	7	14	1	1	..	242	8
Chemung.....	900	47	34	1	..	..	934	48
Chenango.....	90	2	..	..	..	..	90	2
Clinton.....	168	15	..	..	..	..	168	15
Columbia.....	251	4	76	1	28	..	355	5
Cortland.....	151	16	52	4	36	..	239	20
Delaware.....	63	3	..	..	4	..	69	3
Dutchess.....	425	22	46	6	..	..	471	28
Erie.....	3184	416	51	21	27	5	3262	442
Essex.....	44	6	72	..	..	..	116	6
Franklin.....	396	21	35	..	..	..	431	21
Fulton.....	91	5	..	..	1	..	92	5
Genesee.....	134	11	23	..	..	..	162	11
Greene.....	149	9	3	..	..	..	152	9
Hamilton.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Herkimer.....	144	13	15	2	..	..	159	15
Jefferson.....	331	21	28	..	..	..	350	21
Kings.....	199	13	5	1	5	1	209	15
Lewis.....	51	2	7	4	..	..	58	6
Livingston.....	93	1	16	..	..	..	109	1
Madison.....	148	10	..	..	..	..	148	10
Monroe.....	1032	111	188	11	..	..	1220	122
Montgomery.....	153	4	4	..	..	..	157	4
Nassau.....	405	36	55	3	..	..	460	39
New York.....	544	1	..	..	..	..	544	1
Niagara.....	959	55	121	9	..	..	1080	64
Oneida-Rome.....	302	14	5	1	..	..	307	15
Oneida-Utica.....	1029	73	42	7	..	..	1071	80
Onondaga.....	287	34	14	4	..	..	301	38
Ontario.....	188	13	3	..	..	..	191	13
Orange.....	338	16	112	8	..	..	450	24
Orleans.....	62	..	2	..	..	..	64	..
Oswego.....	211	13	7	..	..	..	218	13
Otsego.....	89	9	17	..	..	..	106	9
Putnam.....	42	2	4	..	7	..	53	2
Queens.....	27	..	..	..	..	..	27	..
Rensselaer.....	612	83	79	7	..	..	691	90
Richmond.....	625	19	47	2	..	..	672	22
Rockland.....	128	17	12	..	5	..	145	17
St. Lawrence.....	151	14	40	1	45	..	236	15
Saratoga.....	126	9	11	..	..	..	137	9
Schenectady.....	760	52	68	2	..	..	828	54
Schoharie.....	40	..	3	..	..	..	43	..
Schuyler.....	79	2	3	..	..	..	82	2
Seneca-Ovid.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Seneca-Waterloo.....	118	..	5	..	..	..	123	..
Steuben.....	174	16	15	..	4	..	193	16
Suffolk.....	248	5	84	4	..	..	282	9
Sullivan.....	140	2	8	..	1	..	149	2
Tioga.....	115	4	2	..	..	..	117	4
Tompkins.....	193	19	10	1	..	..	203	20
Ulster.....	315	9	12	..	29	2	356	11
Warren.....	107	3	6	..	..	..	113	3
Washington.....	57	1	7	..	..	..	64	1
Wayne.....	20	..	1	..	..	..	21	..
Westchester.....	1199	110	63	6	..	..	1262	116
Wyoming.....	79	1	11	4	..	..	90	5
Yates.....	33	..	1	..	..	..	34	..
Total.....	23,008	1,550	2,503	150	193	8	25,704	1,708



SHOWING THE HABITS OF LIFE OF PERSONS ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR  
ENDING JUNE 30, 1923.

	Used Liquor		Used Liquor		Did Not Use		Total	
	Freely		Moderately		Liquor			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Allegany .....	10	1	29	..	18	2	57	3
Bronx.....	..	..	781	..	1051	83	1832	83
Cattaraugus.....	25	1	..	..	214	25	239	26
Cayuga.....	..	..	289	8	84	2	373	10
Chautauqua.....	153	5	48	..	41	3	242	8
Chemung.....	395	6	441	2	98	40	934	48
Clinton.....	..	..	10	..	168	15	168	15
Columbia.....	203	2	140	1	12	2	355	5
Cortland.....	98	..	104	3	37	17	239	20
Dutchess.....	240	12	200	12	31	4	471	28
Erie.....	324	99	..	..	2938	343	3262	442
Essex.....	26	4	17	..	73	2	116	6
Franklin.....	223	2	..	4	208	15	431	21
Fulton.....	46	3	46	2	..	..	92	5
Genesee.....	11	..	125	..	26	11	162	11
Herkimer.....	27	..	86	2	46	13	159	15
Jefferson.....	171	5	20	10	168	6	359	21
Lewis.....	20	2	22	..	16	4	58	6
Livingston.....	44	..	59	..	6	1	109	1
Madison.....	76	4	..	..	72	6	148	10
Montgomery.....	102	..	..	..	55	4	157	4
Nassau.....	270	26	..	..	190	13	460	39
Oneida-Rome.....	293	5	..	..	14	10	307	25
Oneida-Utica.....	1006	75	..	..	65	5	1071	80
Onondaga.....	156	18	..	..	145	20	301	38
Orange.....	241	10	..	..	209	14	450	24
Orleans.....	4	..	47	..	13	..	64	..
Oswego.....	126	1	20	2	72	10	218	13
Putnam.....	4	..	37	..	12	2	53	2
Queens.....	..	..	..	..	27	..	27	..
Rensselaer.....	185	25	506	65	..	..	691	96
Richmond.....	23	..	344	5	305	17	672	22
Rockland.....	56	3	..	..	89	14	145	17
St. Lawrence.....	129	10	77	3	30	2	236	15
Saratoga.....	42	4	74	5	21	..	137	9
Schoharie.....	17	..	5	..	21	..	43	..
Schuyler.....	21	..	40	2	15	..	82	2
Seneca-Ovid.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Seneca-Waterloo.....	53	..	64	..	6	..	123	..
Steuben.....	100	..	50	..	43	16	190	15
Suffolk.....	214	5	68	4	..	..	282	9
Sullivan.....	41	1	..	..	108	1	149	2
Tompkins.....	45	..	138	..	20	15	203	20
Ulster.....	100	3	240	7	16	1	356	11
Warren.....	31	..	71	..	11	5	113	3
Washington.....	44	..	15	1	5	..	64	1
Wyoming.....	11	..	..	..	79	5	90	5
Yates.....	21	..	5	..	8	..	34	..
Total.....	5,427	332	4,225	143	6,876	746	16,528	1,221

In the counties not mentioned in this table no reports were kept.

SHOWING THE COLOR OF PERSONS ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR ENDING  
JUNE 30, 1923.

	WHITE		COLORED		TOTAL	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Albany.....	2141	33	106	17	2247	50
Allegany.....	56	3	1	..	57	3
Bronx.....	1715	66	117	17	1832	83
Broome.....	1026	21	14	4	1040	25
Cattaraugus.....	219	21	20	5	239	26
Cayuga.....	370	9	3	1	373	10
Chautauqua.....	224	8	18	..	242	8
Chemung.....	858	46	76	2	934	48
Chenango.....	84	2	6	..	90	2
Clinton.....	165	15	8	..	168	15
Columbia.....	292	3	63	2	355	5
Cortland.....	235	19	4	1	239	20
Delaware.....	68	3	1	..	69	3
Dutchess.....	432	25	39	3	471	28
Erie.....	2914	329	348	113	3262	442
Essex.....	116	6	..	..	116	6
Franklin.....	413	17	18	4	431	21
Fulton.....	89	5	3	..	92	5
Genesee.....	153	11	9	..	162	11
Greene.....	123	9	29	..	152	9
Hamilton.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Herkimer.....	158	15	1	..	159	15
Jefferson.....	351	21	8	..	359	21
Kings.....	207	15	2	..	209	15
Lewis.....	56	6	2	..	58	6
Livingston.....	94	1	15	..	109	1
Madison.....	136	10	12	..	148	10
Monroe.....	1171	106	49	16	1220	122
Montgomery.....	151	4	6	..	157	4
Nassau.....	415	30	45	9	460	39
New York.....	536	1	8	..	544	1
Niagara.....	978	45	102	19	1080	64
Oneida-Rome.....	291	15	16	..	307	15
Oneida-Utica.....	1034	73	37	7	1071	80
Onondaga.....	274	29	27	9	301	38
Ontario.....	182	12	9	1	191	13
Orange.....	382	14	68	10	450	24
Orleans.....	64	..	..	..	64	..
Oswego.....	217	12	1	1	218	13
Otsego.....	96	8	10	1	106	9
Putnam.....	52	2	1	..	53	2
Queens.....	27	..	..	..	27	..
Rensselaer.....	561	57	130	33	691	90
Richmond.....	623	21	49	1	672	22
Rockland.....	129	10	16	7	145	17
St. Lawrence.....	233	12	3	3	236	15
Saratoga.....	133	7	4	2	137	9
Schenectady.....	797	52	31	2	828	54
Schoharie.....	42	..	1	..	43	..
Schuyler.....	79	2	3	..	82	2
Seneca-Ovid.....	1	..	..	..	1	..
Seneca-Waterloo.....	123	..	..	..	123	..
Steuben.....	189	16	4	..	193	16
Suffolk.....	256	8	26	1	282	9
Sullivan.....	145	2	4	..	149	2
Tioga.....	110	4	7	..	117	4
Tompkins.....	194	20	9	..	203	20
Ulster.....	299	4	57	7	356	11
Warren.....	110	3	3	..	113	3
Washington.....	62	1	2	..	64	1
Wayne.....	21	..	..	..	21	..
Westchester.....	1081	67	181	49	1262	116
Wyoming.....	87	5	3	..	90	5
Yates.....	34	..	..	..	34	..
Total.....	23,874	1,361	1,830	347	25,704	1,708

## Showing the Nativity of Prisoners Admitted During the Year

Ending June 30, 1923.

County	Native Born		Foreign Born		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Albany.....	1254	28	993	22	2247	50
Allegany.....	49	3	8	..	57	3
Bronx.....	1,143	40	689	43	1832	83
Broome.....	741	18	299	7	1040	25
Cattaraugus.....	190	21	49	5	239	26
Cayuga.....	282	10	91	..	373	10
Chautauqua.....	173	5	69	3	242	8
Chemung.....	857	46	77	2	934	48
Chenango.....	78	2	12	..	90	2
Clinton.....	117	12	51	3	168	15
Columbia.....	270	5	85	..	355	5
Cortland.....	194	16	45	4	239	20
Delaware.....	54	3	15	..	69	3
Dutchess.....	362	23	109	5	471	28
Erie.....	2,306	327	956	115	3262	442
Essex.....	88	1	28	5	116	6
Franklin.....	361	14	70	7	431	21
Fulton.....	81	4	11	1	92	5
Genesee.....	97	9	65	2	162	11
Greene.....	98	9	54	..	152	9
Hamilton.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Herkimer.....	107	12	52	3	159	15
Jefferson.....	281	14	78	7	359	21
Kings.....	93	9	116	6	209	15
Lewis.....	44	1	14	5	58	6
Livingston.....	80	1	29	..	109	1
Madison.....	118	10	30	..	148	10
Monroe.....	840	102	380	20	1220	122
Montgomery.....	131	4	26	..	157	4
Nassau.....	277	26	183	13	460	39
New York.....	271	..	273	1	544	1
Niagara.....	707	37	373	27	1080	64
Oneida-Rome.....	206	12	101	3	307	15
Oneida-Utica.....	729	68	342	12	1071	80
Onondaga.....	249	34	52	4	301	38
Ontario.....	158	13	33	..	191	13
Orange.....	346	20	104	4	450	24
Orleans.....	55	..	9	..	64	..
Oswego.....	189	12	29	1	218	13
Otsego.....	93	9	13	..	106	9
Putnam.....	23	2	30	..	53	2
Queens.....	15	..	12	..	27	..
Rensselaer.....	561	74	130	16	691	90
Richmond.....	459	11	213	11	672	22
Rockland.....	104	15	41	2	145	17
St. Lawrence.....	192	14	44	1	236	15
Saratoga.....	105	9	32	..	137	9
Schenectady.....	622	43	206	11	828	54
Schoharie.....	40	..	3	..	43	..
Schuyler.....	66	2	16	..	82	2
Seneca- Ovid.....	1	..	..	..	1	..
Seneca- Waterloo.....	106	..	17	..	123	..
Steuben.....	173	16	20	..	193	16
Suffolk.....	183	8	99	1	282	9
Sullivan.....	63	2	86	..	149	2
Tioga.....	115	4	2	..	117	4
Tompkins.....	167	14	36	6	203	20
Ulster.....	299	10	62	1	356	11
Warren.....	103	3	10	..	113	3
Washington.....	49	1	15	..	64	1
Wayne.....	17	..	4	..	21	..
Westchester.....	791	85	471	31	1262	116
Wyoming.....	67	..	23	5	90	5
Yates.....	32	..	2	..	34	..
Total.....	18,117	1,293	7,587	415	25,704	1,708



**Showing Religious Instruction of Prisoners Admitted During the Year  
Ending June 30, 1923.**

COUNTY	Roman Catholic		Protestant		Hebrew		None or misc.		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Albany.....	1659	35	513	15	29	....	46	....	2247	50
Allegany.....	16	....	38	3	1	....	2	....	57	3
Bronx.....	1019	37	329	25	468	21	16	....	1832	83
Broome.....	578	17	456	8	6	....	....	....	1040	25
Cattaraugus.....	116	8	119	16	1	....	3	2	239	26
Cayuga.....	239	5	130	5	3	....	1	....	373	10
Chautauqua.....	86	4	153	4	3	....	....	....	242	8
Chemung.....	375	13	543	35	8	....	4	....	934	48
Chenango.....	20	1	66	1	....	....	8	....	97	2
Clinton.....	97	12	51	2	9	....	11	1	168	15
Columbia.....	178	2	152	2	4	....	21	1	355	5
Cortland.....	115	9	121	11	....	....	3	....	239	20
Delaware.....	29	1	37	2	1	....	2	....	69	3
Dutchess.....	252	13	200	15	8	....	11	....	471	28
Erie.....	2280	221	875	201	67	10	40	10	3262	442
Essex.....	59	6	54	....	3	....	....	....	116	6
Franklin.....	275	17	145	4	8	....	3	....	431	21
Fulton.....	41	3	51	2	....	....	....	....	92	5
Genesee.....	79	7	82	4	1	....	....	....	162	11
Greene.....	83	5	62	4	7	....	....	....	152	9
Hamilton.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Herkimer.....	114	10	45	5	....	....	....	....	159	15
Jefferson.....	191	15	160	6	8	....	....	....	359	21
Kings.....	116	11	18	1	75	3	....	....	209	15
Lewis.....	27	5	29	1	....	....	2	....	58	6
Livingston.....	52	....	57	1	....	....	....	....	109	1
Madison.....	78	6	66	4	4	....	....	....	148	10
Monroe.....	649	73	507	43	47	1	17	....	1220	122
Montgomery.....	115	....	40	4	2	....	....	....	157	4
Nassau.....	279	18	169	20	10	1	5	....	460	39
New York.....	235	1	77	....	222	....	10	....	544	1
Niagara.....	662	26	416	37	2	1	....	....	1080	64
Oneida-Rome.....	244	4	62	11	....	....	1	....	307	15
Oneida-Utica.....	678	55	391	24	2	1	....	....	1071	80
Onondaga.....	154	14	137	24	10	....	....	....	301	38
Ontario.....	88	9	103	4	....	....	....	....	191	31
Orange.....	235	16	203	8	10	....	2	....	450	24
Orleans.....	46	....	17	1	1	....	....	....	64	....
Oswego.....	129	4	87	9	2	....	....	....	218	13
Otsego.....	35	....	71	9	....	....	....	....	106	9
Putnam.....	33	....	19	2	....	....	1	....	53	2
Queens.....	16	....	7	6	4	....	....	....	27	....
Rensselaer.....	463	40	214	50	6	....	8	....	691	90
Richmond.....	436	12	199	7	32	3	5	....	672	22
Rockland.....	79	2	63	14	3	1	....	....	145	17
St. Lawrence.....	129	10	105	5	1	....	1	....	236	15
Saratoga.....	68	5	59	4	10	....	....	....	137	9
Schenectady.....	502	23	300	31	8	....	18	....	828	54
Schoharie.....	13	....	30	....	....	....	....	....	43	....
Schuyler.....	25	....	07	2	....	....	....	....	82	2
Seneca-Ovid.....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
Seneca-Waterloo.....	54	....	69	....	....	....	....	....	123	....
Steuben.....	57	5	126	11	....	....	10	....	193	16
Suffolk.....	163	7	116	1	1	1	2	....	282	9
Sullivan.....	16	....	47	1	46	1	40	....	149	2
Tioga.....	33	3	84	1	....	....	....	....	117	4
Tompkins.....	72	8	126	12	3	....	....	....	203	20
Ulster.....	143	1	200	10	13	....	2	....	366	11
Warren.....	85	1	20	2	....	....	8	....	113	3
Washington.....	31	....	33	1	....	....	....	....	64	1
Wayne.....	6	....	15	....	....	....	....	....	21	....
Weetchester.....	767	54	432	59	33	....	30	3	1262	116
Wyoming.....	44	5	44	....	2	....	....	....	90	5
Yates.....	7	....	37	....	....	....	....	....	34	....
Total.....	14,963	859	9,224	788	1,184	44	333	17	25,704	1,708

**Showing the Ages of Persons Admitted During the Year  
Ending June 30, 1923.**

COUNTY	Under sixteen years of age		Sixteen and under twenty-one years of age		Twenty-one and not over thirty years of age		Over thirty years of age		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Albany .....	1	..	99	4	606	20	1541	26	2247	50
Allegany .....	..	..	14	..	18	1	25	2	57	3
Bronx .....	..	..	345	11	797	27	690	45	1832	83
Broome .....	..	..	73	..	260	13	707	12	1040	25
Cattaraugus .....	..	..	25	3	71	7	143	14	239	26
Cayuga .....	..	..	47	4	115	4	211	2	373	10
Chautauqua .....	..	..	2	2	70	1	145	5	242	8
Chemung .....	..	..	111	10	262	14	561	24	934	48
Chenango .....	..	..	14	..	28	..	48	2	90	2
Clinton .....	6	4	24	1	74	5	64	5	168	15
Columbia .....	..	..	10	2	38	..	307	3	355	5
Cortland .....	20	7	13	..	43	4	163	9	239	20
Delaware .....	..	..	13	2	18	..	38	1	69	3
Dutchess .....	5	..	71	6	139	8	256	14	471	28
Erie .....	..	..	572	89	1307	216	1833	137	3262	442
Essex .....	..	..	17	1	49	..	50	5	116	6
Franklin .....	..	..	52	8	184	5	195	8	431	21
Fulton .....	..	..	4	..	26	1	62	4	92	5
Genesee .....	1	3	6	1	51	3	104	4	162	11
Greene .....	..	..	12	1	49	3	91	5	152	9
Hamilton .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Herkimer .....	..	..	18	4	37	4	104	7	159	15
Jefferson .....	..	..	33	3	131	6	195	12	359	21
Kings .....	..	..	47	5	64	5	98	5	209	15
Lewis .....	..	..	9	2	14	1	35	3	58	6
Livingston .....	..	..	12	..	39	1	58	..	109	1
Madison .....	..	..	14	5	43	2	91	3	148	10
Monroe .....	..	..	168	29	445	52	607	39	1220	122
Montgomery .....	..	..	22	1	39	3	96	..	157	4
Nassau .....	..	..	63	5	200	14	197	20	460	39
New York .....	..	..	134	..	146	..	264	8	544	1
Niagara .....	4	1	54	6	258	15	764	42	1080	64
Oneida Rome .....	..	..	16	1	81	5	210	9	307	15
Oneida Utica .....	..	..	114	12	270	39	637	29	1071	80
Onondaga .....	..	..	70	9	107	12	124	17	301	38
Ontario .....	..	..	26	..	51	8	114	5	191	13
Orange .....	16	..	66	2	167	13	201	9	450	24
Orleans .....	..	..	7	..	9	..	48	..	64	..
Oswego .....	2	1	26	3	46	3	144	6	218	13
Otsego .....	..	..	17	5	34	1	55	3	106	9
Putnam .....	..	..	3	1	8	1	42	..	53	2
Queens .....	..	..	5	..	7	..	15	..	27	..
Rensselaer .....	..	..	72	13	242	34	377	43	691	90
Richmond .....	..	..	134	7	278	6	260	9	672	22
Rockland .....	..	..	18	3	53	7	74	7	145	17
St. Lawrence .....	..	..	31	4	89	5	116	6	236	15
Saratoga .....	..	..	13	3	37	4	87	2	137	9
Schenectady .....	22	..	110	11	200	24	496	19	828	54
Schoharie .....	..	..	3	..	20	..	20	..	43	..
Schuyler .....	4	..	4	..	14	1	60	1	82	2
Seneca- Ovid .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Seneca- Waterloo .....	..	..	17	..	41	..	65	..	123	..
Steuben .....	..	..	27	11	51	4	118	1	193	16
Suffolk .....	..	..	29	2	84	2	169	5	282	9
Sullivan .....	..	..	6	1	49	..	94	1	149	2
Tioga .....	3	..	17	..	27	2	70	2	117	4
Tompkins .....	13	6	27	4	48	2	115	8	203	20
Ulster .....	..	..	31	1	90	5	235	5	356	11
Warren .....	..	1	5	1	21	1	87	..	113	3
Washington .....	..	..	1	..	20	..	43	1	64	1
Wayne .....	..	..	5	..	8	..	8	..	21	..
Westchester .....	8	2	172	10	441	41	641	63	1262	116
Wyoming .....	3	..	11	..	30	..	46	5	90	5
Yates .....	2	..	1	..	5	..	26	..	34	..
Total .....	110	27	3,204	309	8,249	657	14,141	715	25,704	1,708

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF FEDERAL PRISONERS ADMITTED DURING THE  
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1923.

	Male	Female	Total
Albany .....	118	7	125
Broome .....	29	2	31
Cayuga .....	71	1	72
Chautauqua .....	15	..	15
Clinton .....	92	5	97
Columbia .....	1	..	1
Erie .....	237	21	258
Essex .....	2	..	2
Franklin .....	60	..	60
Genesee .....	1	..	1
Herkimer .....	3	..	3
Jefferson .....	10	..	10
Kings .....	7	..	7
Livingston .....	3	..	3
Madison .....	14	..	14
Monroe .....	47	2	49
Montgomery .....	5	..	5
New York .....	12	..	12
Niagara .....	17	..	17
Oneida-Rome .....	3	..	3
Oneida-Utica .....	58	5	63
Onondaga .....	10	..	10
Ontario .....	4	1	5
Oswego .....	8	..	8
Rensselaer .....	43	2	45
Richmond .....	2	..	2
St. Lawrence .....	14	..	14
Saratoga .....	11	..	11
Schenectady .....	47	..	47
Suffolk .....	8	..	8
Tompkins .....	5	..	5
Warren .....	2	..	2
Washington .....	1	..	1
Total .....	960	46	1006

NOTE: No Federal prisoners were detained in the jails of the counties not mentioned in above table.



**Showing the Causes of Detention of Persons Admitted During the Year  
Ending June 30, 1923.**

COUNTY	Sentenced to Imprison- ment after Conviction		Committed for Examin- ation or Trial		Detained as Witnesses		Detained as Debtors		Detained for other Causes		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Albany .....	1323	3	905	45	4	1	1	..	8	1	2247	50
Allegany .....	32	3	18	..	..	..	2	..	6	..	57	3
Bronx .....	426	18	1342	61	4	4	12	..	48	..	1832	83
Broome .....	790	14	249	10	1	1	..	..	..	..	1040	25
Cattaraugus .....	153	18	75	5	..	..	3	..	8	3	239	26
Cayuga .....	79	..	288	9	2	1	4	..	..	..	373	10
Chautauqua .....	155	5	85	3	..	..	2	..	..	..	242	8
Chemung .....	373	13	501	32	14	3	..	..	46	..	934	48
Chenango .....	39	2	49	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	90	2
Clinton .....	32	6	..	..	16	5	..	..	120	4	168	15
Columbia .....	133	3	216	1	6	1	..	..	..	..	355	5
Cortland .....	43	5	188	11	..	..	..	..	8	4	239	20
Delaware .....	28	1	21	1	..	1	1	..	19	..	69	3
Dutchess .....	136	14	332	12	2	1	..	..	1	1	471	28
Erie .....	316	13	2840	413	42	13	64	3	..	..	3262	442
Essex .....	48	6	57	..	..	..	1	..	23	..	129	6
Franklin .....	118	4	298	17	2	..	4	..	9	..	431	21
Fulton .....	30	4	65	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	95	5
Genesee .....	93	4	68	7	1	3	..	..	..	..	162	14
Greene .....	44	7	43	..	16	..	9	..	40	2	152	9
Hamilton .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Herkimer .....	100	7	57	5	..	3	2	..	..	..	159	15
Jefferson .....	256	18	85	..	..	3	..	..	18	..	359	21
Kings .....	..	..	..	..	16	9	53	4	140	2	209	15
Lewis .....	10	1	51	6	1	..	..	..	2	..	64	7
Livingston .....	43	1	60	..	1	..	..	..	5	..	109	1
Madison .....	111	5	33	5	3	..	1	..	..	..	148	10
Monroe .....	86	3	1104	117	15	2	15	..	..	..	1220	122
Montgomery .....	115	..	42	4	..	..	4	..	4	..	163	4
Nassau .....	216	15	239	23	1	1	2	..	..	..	460	39
New York .....	151	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	161	..	522	1
Niagara .....	753	48	325	12	..	4	210	1	..	..	1080	64
Oneida, Rome .....	264	12	39	3	..	..	2	..	..	..	507	15
Oneida, Utica .....	656	25	387	51	16	4	4	..	..	..	1071	80
Onondaga .....	..	..	297	38	..	..	12	..	4	..	301	38
Ontario .....	81	5	108	8	..	..	..	..	2	..	191	13
Orange .....	193	6	233	18	1	..	..	..	23	..	450	24
Orleans .....	53	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	64	..
Oswego .....	120	6	85	7	..	..	..	..	12	..	218	13
Otsego .....	71	8	13	1	10	..	..	..	11	..	106	9
Putnam .....	42	..	11	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	53	2
Queens .....	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	..
Rensselaer .....	251	18	440	72	..	..	..	..	..	..	691	90
Richmond .....	262	8	402	14	2	..	..	..	..	..	672	22
Rockland .....	47	2	93	12	5	3	6	..	..	..	145	17
St. Lawrence .....	110	8	106	5	..	2	..	..	20	..	236	15
Saratoga .....	109	8	24	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	137	9
Schenectady .....	456	11	368	41	1	2	2	..	..	..	828	54
Schoharie .....	18	..	24	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	43	..
Schuyler .....	29	1	53	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	82	2
Seneca, Ovid .....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Seneca, Waterloo .....	48	..	74	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	123	..
Steuben .....	89	12	98	..	2	1	1	..	2	..	193	16
Suffolk .....	174	5	95	4	2	..	2	..	10	..	282	9
Sullivan .....	90	..	56	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	149	2
Tioga .....	56	1	61	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	117	4
Tompkins .....	56	2	130	16	3	..	..	..	13	2	208	20
Ulster .....	153	3	202	8	..	..	1	..	..	..	356	11
Warren .....	91	3	..	..	1	..	1	..	20	..	113	3
Washington .....	51	1	13	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	64	2
Wayne .....	18	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	..
Westchester .....	18	28	1199	81	25	7	20	..	..	..	1262	116
Wyoming .....	36	..	52	5	..	..	1	..	1	..	90	5
Yates .....	6	..	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	..
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>9913</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>14340</b>	<b>1197</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>452</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>787</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>25710</b>	<b>1713</b>

## Showing Occupation of Prisoners Before Admission

<i>Occupation</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Occupation</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>
<i>Occupation</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>			
Accountants -----	19	--	Chair makers -----	4	--
Actors -----	26	4	Chambermaids -----	--	17
Agents -----	50	--	Chauffeurs -----	1222	1
Architects -----	6	--	Cheesemakers -----	7	--
Artists -----	6	--	Chemists -----	9	--
Assemblers -----	1	--	Chiropractor -----	1	--
Attendants -----	1	--	Cigar makers -----	37	4
Auctioneers -----	2	--	Civil engineers -----	4	--
Auditors -----	2	--	Clergymen -----	8	--
Auto dealers -----	11	--	Clerks -----	546	24
Auto mechanics -----	41	--	Cloakmakers -----	2	2
Awning maker -----	1	--	Clothing cleaners, pres-		
Bag maker -----	1	--	sers, etc. -----	1	1
Bakers -----	124	--	Coal passers -----	9	--
Bankers -----	3	--	Collar turners -----	6	1
Barbers -----	206	--	Collectors -----	10	--
Bartenders -----	71	--	Compositors -----	3	--
Basket makers -----	3	--	Concrete workers -----	16	--
Baymen -----	11	--	Conductors -----	38	--
Bellboys -----	27	--	Confectioner -----	1	--
Blacksmiths -----	147	--	Contractors -----	63	--
Boarding-house keepers	12	3	Cooks -----	376	34
Boat builders -----	1	--	Coopers -----	16	--
Boatmen -----	33	--	Coppersmith -----	1	--
Boiler makers -----	154	--	Coremakers -----	25	--
Bookbinders -----	9	2	Cranemen -----	11	--
Bookkeepers -----	66	--	Cutlers -----	2	--
Bootblacks -----	18	--	Cutters -----	17	--
Bottlers -----	3	--	Deck hands -----	9	--
Boxmakers -----	5	13	Decorators -----	17	--
Brassworkers -----	5	--	Dentists -----	4	--
Bricklayers -----	80	--	Designers -----	8	--
Brick makers -----	7	--	Detectives -----	4	--
Bridgebuilders -----	3	--	Diamond setters -----	2	--
Brokers -----	52	--	Die makers -----	1	--
Brush makers -----	2	--	Dishwashers -----	29	15
Builders -----	21	--	Dock builders -----	4	--
Butchers -----	110	--	Domestics -----	--	264
Butlers -----	6	--	Draughtsmen -----	13	--
Button makers -----	4	1	Dressmakers -----	10	16
Buyer -----	1	--	Drillers -----	20	--
Cabinet makers -----	23	--	Drivers -----	165	--
Cable splicer -----	1	--	Druggists -----	17	--
Candy makers -----	5	4	Dyers -----	2	--
Canvassers -----	3	1	Electricians -----	200	--
Cap maker -----	1	--	Elevatormen -----	10	--
Car builders -----	18	--	Embroiderers -----	3	--
Carpenters -----	554	--	Engineers -----	162	--
Carpet layer -----	1	--	Engravers -----	3	--
Carriage makers -----	13	1	Errand boys -----	10	--
Cartoonists -----	1	--	Exporters -----	4	--
Cashiers -----	11	3	Expressmen -----	12	--
Caterer -----	1	--	Farmers -----	907	1
Cattleman -----	1	--	Finishers -----	17	--
Cement workers -----	33	--	Firemen -----	293	--
Chain workers -----	1	1	Fishermen -----	8	--
			Florists -----	16	--

Showing Occupation of Prisoners Before Admission (*Continued*)

<i>Occupation</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Occupation</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>
Foremen -----	48	--	Longshoremen -----	31	--
Fruit dealers -----	11	--	Lumberjacks -----	11	--
Furriers -----	35	--	Lumber men -----	39	--
Galvanizer -----	1	--	Lunchmen -----	16	--
Gardeners -----	69	--	Machinists -----	689	--
Gasfitters -----	5	--	Maids -----	--	7
Gatemen -----	3	--	Managers -----	31	--
Glass blowers -----	16	--	Manufacturers -----	17	--
Glass cutters -----	2	--	Marble workers -----	15	--
Glass workers -----	6	--	Masons -----	149	--
Glaziers -----	11	--	Mattress makers -----	2	--
Glove cutters -----	2	--	Meat cutters -----	10	--
Glove finishers -----	8	--	Mechanics -----	456	--
Glove makers -----	9	3	Merchants -----	226	2
Grocers -----	14	1	Messengers -----	16	--
Guards -----	2	--	Metal workers -----	18	--
Guides -----	3	--	Midwives -----	--	2
Hackmen -----	5	--	Milkmen -----	7	--
Harness makers -----	6	--	Millers -----	3	--
Hatters -----	9	--	Millhands -----	76	12
Helpers -----	88	--	Milliners -----	--	3
Hod carriers -----	4	--	Millwrights -----	35	--
Horsemen -----	6	--	Miners -----	48	--
Horseshoers -----	12	--	Miscellaneous -----	195	4
Hospital orderlies -----	8	--	Models -----	--	1
Hostlers -----	9	--	Motion picture oper. -	13	--
Hotel clerks -----	8	--	Motormen -----	35	--
Hotel keepers -----	73	15	Moulders -----	165	--
Hotel runners -----	1	--	Movers -----	3	--
Housekeepers -----	--	452	Musicians -----	68	--
Houseworkers -----	2	529	Newsboys -----	10	--
Hucksters -----	17	--	Newsdealers -----	3	--
Icemen -----	27	--	Newspapermen -----	7	--
Inspectors -----	43	--	No occupation -----	174	34
Insurance agents -----	21	--	Nurses -----	20	16
Interpreters -----	3	--	Office boys -----	9	--
Investigators -----	2	--	Oilers -----	15	--
Iron workers -----	172	--	Operators -----	45	3
Janitors -----	39	2	Opticians -----	2	--
Jewelers -----	15	--	Orderlies -----	7	--
Jockeys -----	7	--	Packers -----	17	1
Junkmen -----	30	--	Painters -----	575	--
Keepers -----	1	--	Paperhangers -----	23	--
Kitchen men -----	3	--	Papermakers -----	40	--
Knitters -----	10	3	Pattern makers -----	6	--
Laborers -----	11015	--	Pavers -----	2	--
Lathers -----	24	--	Peddlers -----	78	--
Laundrymen -----	23	--	Photographers -----	22	1
Laundresses -----	--	29	Physicians -----	16	--
Lawyers -----	5	--	Piano makers -----	15	--
Lead burners -----	1	--	Piledrivers -----	4	--
Leather workers -----	5	--	Pipecutters -----	23	--
Letter carriers & P. O. Clerks -----	5	--	Pipefitters -----	19	--
Linemen -----	45	--	Plasterers -----	48	--
Lithographers -----	3	--	Platers -----	1	--
Locksmiths -----	6	--	Plumbers -----	150	--
			Policemen -----	24	--



Showing Occupation of Prisoners Before Admission (*Continued*)

<i>Occupation</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Occupation</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>
Pool room keepers --	1	--	Stenographers -----	9	11
Polishers -----	14	--	Stereotypers -----	1	--
Porters -----	86	--	Stevedores -----	2	--
Potters -----	2	--	Stewards -----	11	--
Pressers -----	19	--	Stone cutters -----	10	--
Pressmen -----	17	--	Stonemasons -----	20	--
Printers -----	97	--	Storekeepers -----	78	5
Prohibition agents --	1	--	Students -----	70	7
Promoters -----	2	--	Superintendents -----	10	--
Publishers -----	2	--	Tailors -----	211	--
Puddlers -----	9	--	Tailoresses -----	--	3
Quarrymen -----	18	--	Tanners -----	14	--
Railroad men -----	272	--	Teachers -----	15	1
Real estate dealers --	37	--	Teamsters -----	237	--
Restaurant keepers --	59	5	Testers -----	3	--
Riggers -----	55	--	Telegraphers -----	8	--
Riveters -----	17	--	Telephone installers -	1	--
Roofers -----	42	--	Telephone operators -	8	8
Rubber workers -----	6	--	Tile makers -----	3	--
Sail makers -----	3	--	Tile setters -----	3	--
Sailors -----	169	--	Time keepers -----	12	--
Salesmen -----	625	--	Tinsmiths -----	51	--
Saleswomen -----	--	8	Tooldressers -----	4	--
Saloon keepers -----	47	--	Toolmakers -----	20	--
Saw filers -----	2	--	Trappers -----	1	--
Sawyers -----	9	--	Tree surgeons -----	1	--
School boys -----	109	--	Trimmers -----	3	--
School girls -----	--	19	Truckmen -----	58	--
Scoopers -----	5	--	Umbrella menders ----	25	--
Seamstresses -----	--	13	Undertakers -----	5	--
Shipbuilders -----	11	--	Upholsterers -----	16	--
Shirt ironers -----	1	--	Ushers -----	2	6
Shirt makers -----	5	4	Valets -----	3	--
Shoe cutters -----	6	--	Varnishers -----	2	--
Shoemakers -----	105	--	Veterinaries -----	5	--
Shoe workers -----	178	5	Wagon makers -----	1	--
Showmen -----	7	--	Waiters -----	190	--
Signalmen -----	1	--	Waitresses -----	--	73
Silversmiths -----	1	--	Washers -----	5	--
Singers -----	2	6	Watchmakers -----	6	--
Slaters -----	6	--	Watchmen -----	24	--
Slate workers -----	2	--	Weavers -----	45	2
Soldiers -----	65	--	Welders -----	2	--
Solicitors -----	4	--	Wheelwrights -----	2	--
Special officers -----	1	--	Window trimmers ----	7	--
Spinners -----	18	--	Window washers -----	3	--
Stablemen -----	9	--	Wireworkers -----	11	--
Stagehands -----	2	--	Woodsmen -----	25	--
Steam fitters -----	94	--	Woodworkers -----	34	--
Steel workers -----	44	--			
Steeplejacks -----	9	--			
Stencil cutters -----	1	--	Total -----	25704	1708

## RELATING TO BOARD OF PRISONERS, SALARIES, Etc.

	Salary received by sheriff	Cost per week for board of prisoners	Total cost of board of prisoners for year
Albany.....	\$4,000.00	\$5.00	Est. \$11,000.00
Allegany.....	1,900.00	3.00	.....
Bronx.....	10,000.00	3.67	7,548.02
Broome.....	3,500.00	2.87	6,383.69
Cattaraugus.....	2,900.00	2.39	2,787.04
Cayuga.....	3,000.00	2.23	1,940.75
Chautauqua.....	5,000.00	1.21	1,096.52
Chemung.....	4,500.00	2.61	2,237.48
Chenango.....	2,500.00	3.16	1,375.57
Clinton.....	1,500.00	6.51	2,739.57
Columbia.....	3,000.00	3.78	3,230.64
Cortland.....	2,300.00	3.78	1,188.01
Delaware.....	2,000.00	5.67	1,520.00
Dutchess.....	4,000.00	2.54	1,611.52
Erie.....	5,000.00	2.31	12,267.31
Essex.....	1,500.00	3.14	1,819.88
Franklin.....	1,200.00	Est. 2.50	Est. 3,719.36
Fulton.....	2,000.00	3.70	759.56
Genesee.....	2,320.00	4.62	1,401.20
Greene.....	2,500.00	5.00	2,931.70
Hamilton.....	1,500.00	10.50	.....
Herkimer.....	3,000.00	3.37	1,755.75
Jefferson.....	2,000.00	3.50	.....
Kings.....	15,000.00	5.10	3,193.54
Lewis.....	1,800.00	2.70	240.98
Livingston.....	2,000.00	2.72	Est. 700.00
Madison.....	1,500.00	3.36	.....
Monroe.....	4,000.00	3.50	8,030.00
Montgomery.....	4,200.00	4.50	.....
Nassau.....	8,000.00	8.33	12,580.21
New York.....	12,000.00	3.59	3,367.29
Niagara.....	3,500.00	1.42	5,738.15
Oneida-Rome.....	6,000.00	1.60	1,190.00
Oneida-Rome Farm.....	.....	1.60	515.00
Oneida-Utica.....	.....	1.60	1,860.00
Onondaga.....	4,000.00	.....	.....
Ontario.....	2,000.00	1.98	1,907.49
Orange.....	4,000.00	1.65	2,522.21
Orleans.....	2,000.00	2.26	416.54
Oswego.....	3,000.00	2.59	3,878.34
Otsego.....	\$ 2,000.00	2.52	1,861.20
Putnam.....	1,200.00	5.60	1,983.20
Queens.....	10,900.00	5.25	234.25
Rensselaer.....	4,000.00	3.50	7,845.50
Richmond.....	6,000.00	4.62	5,145.99
Rockland.....	2,000.00	4.65	3,446.68
St. Lawrence.....	\$ 1,500.00	1.54	2,885.67
Saratoga.....	2,400.00	3.29	9,921.65
Schenectady.....	3,000.00	2.29	2,933.43
Schoharie.....	1\$1,000.00	.....	.....
Schuyler.....	1,200.00	2.21	369.60
Seneca-Ovid.....	2,000.00	3.15	13.50
Seneca-Waterloo.....	.....	3.15	916.63
Steuben.....	2,500.00	2.10	7,768.09
Suffolk.....	3,500.00	5.44	8,350.99
Sullivan.....	1,700.00	.....	.....
Tioga.....	1,750.00	5.50	3,428.90
Tompkins.....	2,400.00	2.58	1,062.51
Ulster.....	3,500.00	3.15	2,373.30
Warren.....	2,200.00	3.00	2,028.04
Washington.....	2,000.00	2.22	1,058.9t
Wayne.....	1,800.00	.....	.....
Westchester.....	10,000.00	2.65	5,376.62
Wyoming.....	\$ 1,800.00	.....	.....
Yates.....	1,000.00	4.70	144.48

\$ And Maintenance.

(1) Also receives \$1,000.00 per year as janitor of County Buildings.

## RELATING TO EMPLOYMENT OF PRISONERS

COUNTY	Nature of Employment	No. of days' work performed during the year	Amount rec'd for labor of prisoners
Albany.....	Institution work	.....	.....
Allegany.....	Institution work and gardening	.....	.....
Bronx.....	Institution work	1187	.....
Broome.....	Around county buildings and grounds.	4020	.....
Cattaraugus.....	Labor on village streets.	15	\$41.31
Cayuga.....	.....	.....	.....
Chautauqua.....	Institution work and gardening	.....	.....
Chemung.....	Care of buildings and grounds	.....	.....
Chenango.....	Care of county buildings and at county farm	.....	.....
Clinton.....	.....	.....	.....
Columbia.....	Institution work	300	.....
Cortland.....	.....	.....	.....
Delaware.....	.....	.....	.....
Dutchess.....	Institution work	1440	.....
Erie.....	.....	.....	.....
Essex.....	.....	.....	.....
Franklin.....	Institution work and farming	Est. 1000	.....
Fulton.....	.....	.....	.....
Genesee.....	.....	.....	.....
Greene.....	.....	.....	.....
Hamilton.....	.....	.....	.....
Herkimer.....	Around county buildings	.....	.....
Jefferson.....	Farming	3542	.....
Kings.....	.....	.....	.....
Lewis.....	.....	.....	.....
Livingston.....	.....	.....	.....
Madison.....	.....	.....	.....
Monroe.....	.....	.....	.....
Montgomery.....	Around county buildings	.....	.....
Nassau.....	Institution work and farming	.....	.....
New York.....	.....	.....	.....
Niagara.....	Farming and road work	543	.....
Oneida-Rome.....	Institution work and farming	2665	.....
Oneida-Utica.....	Institution work	1660	.....
Onondaga.....	.....	.....	.....
Ontario.....	Around county buildings and farming	1650	.....
Orange.....	Gardening	3937	.....
Orleans.....	Institution work	.....	.....
Oswego.....	Farming	3300	.....
Otsego.....	Around county buildings and farming	1092	.....
Putnam.....	.....	.....	.....
Queens.....	.....	.....	.....
Rensselaer.....	Institution work	.....	.....
Richmond.....	Institution work and gardening	.....	.....
Rockland.....	Institution work	2655	.....
St. Lawrence.....	Around county buildings and farming	.....	.....
Saratoga.....	.....	2307	.....
Schenectady.....	.....	.....	.....
Schoharie.....	.....	.....	.....
Schuyler.....	.....	.....	.....
Seneca-Ovid.....	.....	.....	.....
Seneca-Waterloo.....	Institution work	.....	.....
Steuben.....	Around county buildings	1000	.....
Suffolk.....	Institutional and farm work	2060	.....
Sullivan.....	.....	1271	.....
Tioga.....	Farming	.....	.....
Tompkins.....	.....	844	.....
Ulster.....	.....	.....	.....
Warren.....	Institution work and farming	.....	.....
Washington.....	Around county buildings	.....	.....
Wayne.....	.....	.....	.....
Westchester.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming.....	.....	.....	.....
Yates.....	.....	.....	.....



**Showing Commitments for Intoxication, as Tramps, Vagrants, and as Drunk and Disorderly, for the Year Ending June 30, 1923**

COUNTY	Intoxication		Tramps		Vagrants		Drunk and Disorderly	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Albany.....	1312	15	.....	.....	303	2	.....	.....
Allegany.....	9	.....	9	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bronx.....	.....	1	.....	.....	10	3	.....	.....
Broome.....	622	4	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....
Cattaraugus.....	70	7	.....	.....	9	1	.....	.....
Cayuga.....	91	1	.....	.....	2	.....	9	1
Chautauqua.....	86	3	2	.....	20	1	.....	.....
Chemung.....	395	6	4	.....	77	15	12	1
Chenango.....	4	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
Clinton.....	3	.....	3	.....	7	1	.....	.....
Columbia.....	45	1	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cortland.....	79	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Delaware.....	17	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Dutchess.....	106	11	.....	.....	96	4	16	.....
Erie.....	139	22	.....	.....	53	37	.....	.....
Essex.....	13	4	23	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Franklin.....	53	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Fulton.....	20	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	.....	.....
Genesee.....	54	.....	8	.....	17	2	.....	.....
Greene.....	14	.....	.....	.....	15	4	.....	.....
Hamilton.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Herkimer.....	40	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Jefferson.....	135	2	.....	.....	2	4	.....	.....
Kings.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lewis.....	17	1	.....	.....	11	1	.....	.....
Livingston.....	28	.....	4	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Madison.....	9	1	11	.....	46	.....	.....	.....
Monroe.....	191	14	.....	.....	209	51	.....	.....
Montgomery.....	67	.....	.....	.....	12	2	.....	.....
Nassau.....	39	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....
New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Niagara.....	546	21	.....	.....	120	17	.....	.....
Oneida-Rome.....	122	5	.....	.....	21	3	.....	.....
Oneida-Utica.....	345	37	.....	.....	126	24	.....	.....
Onondaga.....	17	5	2	.....	5	18	.....	.....
Ontario.....	42	2	4	.....	7	2	.....	.....
Orange.....	70	3	1	.....	14	1	.....	.....
Orleans.....	32	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....
Oswego.....	51	.....	.....	.....	27	1	.....	.....
Otsego.....	21	.....	1	.....	11	3	.....	.....
Putnam.....	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Queens.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rensselaer.....	87	7	2	.....	91	42	39	5
Richmond.....	14	.....	.....	.....	7	6	.....	.....
Rockland.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	38	5
St. Lawrence.....	32	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Saratoga.....	42	.....	.....	.....	6	1	.....	.....
Schenectady.....	323	13	.....	.....	69	19	.....	.....
Schoharie.....	5	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Schuyler.....	39	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seneca-Ovid.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seneca-Waterloo.....	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....
Steuben.....	61	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....
Suffolk.....	37	.....	.....	.....	26	1	.....	.....
Sullivan.....	55	1	.....	.....	21	.....	.....	.....
Tioga.....	51	1	6	.....	2	1	.....	.....
Tompkins.....	3	.....	.....	.....	2	3	43	1
Ulster.....	148	2	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	.....
Warren.....	31	.....	.....	.....	53	1	.....	.....
Washington.....	23	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
Wayne.....	4	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Westchester.....	235	45	122	.....	57	15	11	2
Wyoming.....	33	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yates.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	6191	233	212	2	1661	287	168	15

## NEW YORK CITY INSTITUTIONS

NAME OF INSTITUTION	Total Number in Custody June 30, 1923								Number of Admissions During the Year		Number of Discharges During the Year		Number of Deaths During the Year	
	Awaiting Trial		Convicted of Crime		Witnesses		Total							
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
City Prison, Manhattan.....	185	13	183	25	..	..	368	38	14955	1264	15023	1264	1	..
Second District Prison.....	11	21	13	9	..	..	24	30	5106	3084	5108	3068	..	..
Third District Prison.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4164	253	4164	253	..	..
Fourth District Prison.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4137	318	4137	318	1	..
Fifth District Prison.....	18	..	10	..	..	..	28	..	5576	290	5574	290	1	..
Sixth District Prison.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	673	72	673	72	..	..
Seventh District Prison.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6420	300	6406	300	..	..
Eighth District Prison.....	24	..	24	..	..	..	48	..	392	9	392	9	..	..
Twelfth District Prison.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3880	366	3880	366	..	..
Traffic Detention.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3987	15	3987	15	..	..
Detention Prison for Witnesses.....	..	..	4	..	4	..	8	..	62	..	64	..	..	..
Detention Prison—Females.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	556	..	555	..	..
New York County Penitentiary.....	..	3	1134	318	..	..	1134	3	11634	..	12019	..	16	..
New York Workhouse.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Reformatory Prison, Hart's Island.....	..	..	834	..	..	..	834	318	1598	1534	1603	1557	7	..
Municipal Farm, Riker's Island.....	..	..	320	..	..	..	320	..	1648	..	1733	..	1	..
New York City Reformatory.....	..	..	212	..	..	..	212	..	639	..	720	..	..	..
City Prison, Brooklyn.....	135	10	131	35	..	..	266	45	12521	1134	12546	1165	2	..
City Prison, Queens.....	39	..	46	..	..	..	85	..	1916	622	1899	622	..	..
N. Y. C. Reformatory, Branch, Greycourt.....	..	..	8	..	..	..	8	..	88	..	95	..	..	..
N. Y. C. Reformatory, Branch, Warwick.....	..	..	24	..	..	..	24	..	175	..	178	..	..	..
Total.....	412	47	2943	387	4	..	3359	434	79571	9867	80201	9854	29	6

## DETAILED STATEMENT OF ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1923

NAME OF INSTITUTION	By sentence actual admissions		By return of escaped prisoners		By other sources		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
City Prison, Manhattan.....	5365	453	.....	.....	9590	805	14955	1264
Second District Prison.....	2730	2563	.....	.....	2376	521	5106	3084
Third District Prison.....	3184	202	.....	.....	980	51	4164	253
Fourth District Prison.....	2759	273	.....	.....	1378	45	4137	318
Fifth District Prison.....	2093	221	.....	.....	3483	69	5576	290
Sixth District Prison.....	673	72	.....	.....	.....	.....	673	72
Seventh District Prison.....	6335	223	.....	.....	85	77	6420	300
Eighth District Prison.....	360	9	.....	.....	32	.....	392	9
Twelfth District Prison.....	2548	258	.....	.....	1332	108	3880	366
Traffic Detention.....	3660	6	.....	.....	327	9	3987	15
Detention Prison.....	48	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	62	.....
Detention Prison—Females.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	556	.....	556
New York County Penitentiary.....	7228	1459	.....	.....	4406	.....	11634	.....
New York Workhouse.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	.....	1534
Reformatory Prison, Hart's Island.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1598	.....	1598	.....
Municipal Farm, Riker's Island.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1648	.....	1648	.....
New York City Reformatory.....	10	.....	.....	.....	629	.....	639	.....
City Prison, Brooklyn.....	11930	1082	.....	.....	591	.....	12521	1184
City Prison, Queens.....	1738	90	.....	.....	178	532	1916	622
New York City Reformatory, Branch, Greycourt.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	88	.....	88	.....
New York City Reformatory, Branch, Warwick.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	175	.....	175	.....
Total.....	50661	6887	.....	.....	28910	2980	79571	9867



## DETAILED STATEMENT OF DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1923.

NAME OF INSTITUTION	By Parole		By expiration of sentence		By death		By transfer to State Hospitals		By transfer to State Prisons		By order of court		Transferred to other Institutions & for other reasons		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
City Prison, Manhattan.....	3	9	2708	253	1	1	33	1	962	14	5858	503	5463	484	15023	1264
Second District Prison.....	.....	.....	390	95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1647	1323	1647	1650	5108	3068
Third District Prison.....	.....	.....	217	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	897	68	3071	170	4164	253
Fourth District Prison.....	.....	.....	109	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	979	34	3048	270	4137	318
Fifth District Prison.....	.....	.....	507	10	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1560	44	3506	236	5574	290
Sixth District Prison.....	.....	.....	63	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	807	68	673	72
Seventh District Prison.....	.....	.....	1068	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2907	64	2430	226	6406	300
Eighth District Prison.....	.....	.....	36	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	.....	315	7	392	9
Twelfth District Prison.....	.....	.....	9	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	894	81	2977	282	3880	366
Traffic Detention.....	.....	.....	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	201	4	3755	11	3987	15
Detention Prison-Witnesses.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61	.....	4	.....	64	.....
Detention Prison-Females.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	753	15	5053	540	12019	565
New York County Penitentiary.....	2022	83	4101	1127	16	6	56	16	18	.....	.....	66	.....	259	12019	565
New York Workhouse.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1596	.....	1603	1567
Reformatory Prison, Hart's Island.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1732	.....	1733	.....
Municipal Farm, Riker's Island.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	707	.....	720	.....
New York City Reformatory.....	6	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
City Prison, Brooklyn.....	.....	.....	3312	147	2	.....	9	.....	214	7	6760	698	2249	309	12546	1165
City Prison, Queens.....	.....	.....	377	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	67	.....	1049	44	406	578	1899	622
New York City Reformatory, Branch, Greycourt.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	95	.....	95	.....
New York City Reformatory, Branch, Warwick.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	178	.....
Total	2031	96	12943	1680	29	6	98	17	1362	21	23596	2944	40242	5090	80201	9854

**Number of Federal Prisoners Committed During the Year Ending June 30, 1923.**

NAME OF INSTITUTION	Male	Female	Total
City Prison, Manhattan.....	560	8	568
City Prison, Brooklyn.....	514	3	517
City Prison, Queens.....	....	....	....
Total.....	1074	11	1085

**Showing the Social Relations of Persons Committed During the Year Ending June 30, 1923.**

NAME OF INSTITUTION	Married		Single		Widowed		Divorced		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
City Prison, Manhattan.....	2326	309	2994	121	44	28	1	1	5365	459
Second District Prison.....	1234	1364	1478	1147	16	47	2	5	2730	2563
Third District Prison.....	1095	137	2083	60	6	5	....	....	3184	202
Fourth District Prison.....	1487	190	1255	53	17	22	....	3	2759	273
Fifth District Prison.....	1054	133	1028	76	11	12	....	....	2093	221
Sixth District Prison.....	362	50	308	15	3	6	....	1	673	72
Seventh District Prison.....	2910	108	3342	95	82	19	1	1	6335	223
Eighth District Prison.....	186	7	171	2	3	....	....	....	360	9
Twelfth District Prison.....	1144	167	1387	87	16	4	1	....	2548	258
Traffic Detention Prison.....	1727	5	1920	1	12	....	1	....	3660	6
Detention, Witnesses.....	21	....	26	....	1	....	....	....	48	....
Detention, Females.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
N. Y. County Penitentiary.....	§ 3018	....	4108	....	....	101	1	....	7228	....
New York Workhouse.....	....	869	....	509	....	76	....	5	....	1459
New York City Reformatory.....	....	....	....	....	10	....	....	....	10	....
City Prison, Brooklyn.....	§§5540	§ 586	6363	387	118	75	9	4	11930	1052
City Prison, Queens.....	900	51	820	36	17	3	1	....	1738	90
Total.....	22904	3976	27283	2594	457	297	17	20	50661	6387

§ Includes one who refused information.

§§ Includes two who refused information.

**Showing the Education of Persons Committed During the Year Ending June 30, 1923.**

NAME OF INSTITUTION	Can read and write		Cannot read or write		Can read only		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
City Prison, Manhattan.....	5365	458	....	1	....	....	5365	459
Second District Prison.....	2730	2563	....	....	....	....	2730	2563
Third District Prison.....	3184	202	....	....	....	....	3184	202
Fourth District Prison.....	2759	273	....	....	....	....	2759	273
Fifth District Prison.....	2093	221	....	....	....	....	2093	221
Sixth District Prison.....	673	72	....	....	....	....	673	72
Seventh District Prison.....	6335	223	....	....	....	....	6335	223
Eighth District Prison.....	360	8	....	1	....	....	360	9
Twelfth District Prison.....	2548	258	....	....	....	....	2548	258
Traffic Detention.....	3660	6	....	....	....	....	3660	6
Detention Prison for Witnesses.....	48	....	....	....	....	....	48	....
Detention Prison for Females.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
New York County Penitentiary.....	7228	....	....	....	....	....	7228	....
New York Workhouse.....	....	1455	....	1	....	3	....	1459
New York City Reformatory.....	10	....	....	....	....	....	10	....
City Prison, Brooklyn.....	*11928	1043	2	9	....	....	11930	1052
City Prison, Queens.....	1734	89	3	1	1	....	1738	90
Total.....	50655	6871	5	13	1	3	50661	6887

†Includes one refused to give information.

\*Includes two refused to give information.

**Showing the Habits of Life of Persons Committed During the Year Ending  
June 30, 1923.**

NAME OF INSTITUTION	Used Liquor Freely		Used Liquor Moderately		Did Not Use Liquor		TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
City Prison, Manhattan.....	....	....	632	8	4733	451	5365	459
Second District Prison.....	....	1	183	72	2547	2490	2730	2563
Third District Prison.....	1	....	1295	47	1888	165	3184	202
Fourth District Prison.....	....	....	1240	12	1519	261	2759	273
Fifth District Prison.....	....	1	222	17	1871	203	2093	221
Sixth District Prison.....	....	....	139	6	534	66	673	72
Seventh District Prison.....	3	1	2925	40	3407	182	6335	223
Eighth District Prison.....	....	....	13	....	347	9	360	9
Twelfth District Prison.....	....	....	451	10	2097	248	2548	258
Traffic Detention.....	547	....	3113	6	....	....	3660	6
Detention Prison--Witnesses	....	....	16	....	32	....	48	....
Detention Prison Females..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
New York Co. Penitentiary	16	....	3232	....	3690	....	7228	....
New York Workhouse.....	....	7	....	173	....	1279	....	1459
N. Y. City Reformatory.....	....	....	....	....	10	....	10	....
City Prison, Brooklyn.....	18	10	15138	1133	6774	909	11930	1052
City Prison, Queens.....	....	....	304	6	1434	84	1738	90
TOTAL.....	575	20	18903	530	31183	6337	50661	6887

† Includes one who refused to give information.

†† Includes two who refused to give information.

NAME OF INSTITUTION	Used Tobacco		Did Not Use Tobacco		TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
City Prison, Manhattan.....	4855	85	510	374	5365	459
Second District Prison.....	2622	979	108	1584	2730	2563
Third District Prison.....	3160	35	24	167	3184	202
Fourth District Prison.....	2739	140	20	133	2759	273
Fifth District Prison.....	1958	112	135	109	2093	221
Sixth District Prison.....	672	28	1	44	673	72
Seventh District Prison....	6212	150	123	73	6335	223
Eighth District Prison.....	354	....	6	9	360	9
Twelfth District Prison.....	2477	128	71	130	2548	258
Traffic Detention.....	3530	2	120	4	3660	6
Detention Prison--Witnesses	46	....	2	....	48	....
Detention Prison--Females	....	....	....	....	....	....
New York Co. Penitentiary.	(1) 6803 *	....	104	....	6907	....
New York Workhouse.....	(1) ....	722	....	684	....	1406
N. Y. City Reformatory.....	9	....	1	....	10	....
City Prison, Brooklyn.....	11674	495	** 256	5574	11930	1052
City Prison, Queens.....	1689	17	49	73	1738	90
TOTAL.....	48800	2893	1540	3941	50340	6884

\* Includes one who refused to give information.

\*\* Includes two who refused to give information

(1) No record kept.



## Showing the Color of Persons Committed During the Year Ending June 30, 1923

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	White		Colored		Mongolian		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
City Prison, Manhattan.....	4692	414	353	45	320	.....	5365	459
Second District Prison.....	2447	2166	282	297	1	.....	2730	2563
Third District Prison.....	2985	198	135	4	61	.....	3184	202
Fourth District Prison.....	2527	269	223	4	4	.....	2759	273
Fifth District Prison.....	1813	168	279	53	1	.....	2093	221
Sixth District Prison.....	645	58	28	14	.....	.....	673	72
Seventh District Prison.....	5851	193	470	30	14	.....	6335	223
Eighth District Prison.....	348	9	12	.....	.....	.....	360	9
Twelfth District Prison.....	1369	128	1170	130	9	.....	2548	258
Traffic Detention.....	3358	5	299	1	3	.....	3660	6
Detention Prison for Witnesses.....	47	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	48	.....
Detention Prison for Females.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York County Penitentiary.....	6352	.....	748	.....	128	.....	7228	.....
New York Workhouse.....	.....	1194	.....	265	.....	.....	.....	1459
New York City Reformatory.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....
City Prison, Brooklyn.....	10716	819	1178	233	36	.....	11930	1052
City Prison, Queens.....	1632	74	104	16	2	.....	1738	90
Total.....	44792	5695	5290	1192	579	.....	50661	6887

Showing the Religious Instruction of Persons Committed During the Year  
Ending June 30, 1923

NAME OF INSTITUTION	Roman Catholic		Greek Catholic		Protestant		Hebrew		Pagan		Misc. or None		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
City Prison, Manhattan	2996	256	90	.....	1034	91	1076	110	142	.....	27	2	5365	459
Second District Prison	1719	1356	21	5	401	817	672	377	2	3	15	5	2730	2563
Third District Prison	1715	129	6	.....	268	14	1156	59	5	.....	34	.....	3184	202
Fourth District Prison	1861	237	43	1	371	18	477	17	3	.....	4	.....	2759	273
Fifth District Prison	1356	135	3	.....	281	61	351	22	2	.....	.....	3	2093	221
Sixth District Prison	460	38	8	.....	62	17	142	15	.....	.....	.....	1	673	72
Seventh District Prison	4364	143	144	5	1042	60	724	14	11	.....	50	1	6335	223
Eighth District Prison	180	9	3	.....	65	.....	112	.....	5	.....	22	.....	360	9
Twelfth District Prison	1097	113	3	.....	1072	123	349	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	2548	258
Traffic Detention	1951	4	7	.....	700	2	998	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	3660	6
Detention Prison for Witnesses	41	.....	1	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48	.....
Detention Prison for Females	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York County Penitentiary	4715	.....	64	.....	1489	.....	879	.....	52	.....	29	.....	7228	.....
New York Workhouse	.....	908	.....	5	.....	331	.....	211	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1459
New York City Reformatory	8	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....
City Prison, Brooklyn	7268	671	65	15	1483	248	3040	112	39	1	35	5	11930	1052
City Prison, Queens	1096	52	18	2	461	18	158	17	1	.....	4	1	1738	90
Total	30927	4051	476	33	8733	1800	10038	977	262½	4	225	22	50661	6887

## Showing the Nativity of Persons Committed During the Year Ending June 30, 1923

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	Native Born		Foreign Born		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
City Prison, Manhattan .....	3409	240	1956	219	5365	459
Second District Prison.....	1782	1960	948	603	2730	2563
Third District Prison.....	1123	69	2061	133	3184	202
Fourth District Prison.....	1630	120	1129	153	2759	273
Fifth District Prison.....	1510	141	583	80	2093	221
Sixth District Prison.....	506	31	167	41	673	72
Seventh District Prison.....	3783	127	2552	96	6335	223
Eighth District Prison.....	206	5	154	4	360	9
Twelfth District Prison.....	1666	192	882	66	2548	258
Traffic Detention.....	2712	3	948	3	3660	6
Detention Prison for Witnesses.....	21	....	27	....	48	....
Detention Prison for Females.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
New York County Penitentiary.....	4974	....	2254	....	7228	....
New York Workhouse.....	....	944	....	515	....	1459
New York City Reformatory.....	7	....	3	....	10	....
City Prison, Brooklyn.....	6967	641	4963	411	11930	1052
City Prison, Queens.....	1126	67	612	23	1738	90
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>31422</b>	<b>4540</b>	<b>19239</b>	<b>2347</b>	<b>50661</b>	<b>6887</b>



## Showing the Ages of Persons Committed During the Year Ending June 30, 1923

NAME OF INSTITUTION	16 and under 21 years of age		21 and not over 30 years of age		Over 30 years of age		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
City Prison, Manhattan.....	669	69	2327	221	2369	169	5365	459
Second District Prison.....	339	290	1391	1594	1000	679	2730	2563
Third District Prison.....	380	11	1407	71	1397	120	3184	202
Fourth District Prison.....	265	7	1325	79	1169	187	2759	273
Fifth District Prison.....	282	19	1077	88	734	114	2093	221
Sixth District Prison.....	83	4	348	22	242	46	673	72
Seventh District Prison.....	704	18	2631	103	3000	102	6335	223
Eighth District Prison.....	68	.....	156	2	136	7	360	9
Twelfth District Prison.....	333	64	1359	108	856	86	2548	258
Traffic Detention.....	570	.....	2499	4	591	2	3660	6
Detention Prison for Witnesses.....	6	.....	28	.....	14	.....	48	.....
Detention Prison for Females.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York County Penitentiary.....	678	.....	2999	.....	3551	.....	7228	.....
New York Workhouse.....	.....	44	.....	549	.....	866	.....	1459
New York City Reformatory.....	9	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	10	.....
City Prison, Brooklyn.....	2056	270	5118	433	4756	349	11930	1052
City Prison, Queens.....	266	32	890	38	582	20	1738	90
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>6708</b>	<b>828</b>	<b>23556</b>	<b>3312</b>	<b>20397</b>	<b>2747</b>	<b>50661</b>	<b>6887</b>

||| Includes one who refused to give information.

|| Includes two who refused to give information.

o Includes four who refused to give information and six who were deaf.

## Showing the Commitments for Intoxication, Disorderly Conduct and Vagrancy,

NAME OF INSTITUTION	Disorderly conduct		Intoxication		Vagrancy	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
City Prison, Manhattan.....	482	25	34	.....	46	7
Second District Prison.....	590	209	43	51	57	1680
Third District Prison.....	588	20	163	16	49	40
Fourth District Prison.....	1372	61	41	134	24	12
Fifth District Prison.....	577	74	39	27	16	3
Sixth District Prison.....	196	15	18	1	12	10
Seventh District Prison.....	2951	38	372	19	190	11
Eighth District Prison.....	158	1	6	5	2	1
Twelfth District Prison.....	431	64	40	11	54	41
Traffic Detention.....	2	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Detention Prison for witnesses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Detention Prison for Females.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
N. Y. County Penitentiary.....	2948	.....	241	.....	408	.....
New York Workhouse.....	.....	179	.....	197	.....	740
New York City Reformatory.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
City Prison, Brooklyn.....	1910	70	1333	91	390	289
City Prison, Queens.....	351	19	40	5	24	19
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>12556</b>	<b>775</b>	<b>2370</b>	<b>557</b>	<b>1275</b>	<b>2853</b>

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Ages of .....	614
Average number in custody .....	609
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For whom the State paid board .....	619
Greatest number in custody .....	609
Habits of life .....	622, 623
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Falconer, Lockup at .....	379
Federal prisoners .....	13
Fine, Lockup at .....	508
Fishkill, Lockup at .....	395
Forestport, Lockup at .....	465
Fort Ann, Lockup at .....	542
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Franklin County Jail .....	275, 277,
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Freeport, Lockup at .....	369
Freeport, Lockup at .....	453
Fulton, City Jail .....	492
Fulton County Jail .....	279, 280

## G

Garden City, Lockup at .....	454
Genesee County Jail .....	280
Geneva, City Jail .....	478
Glen Cove, City Jail .....	454
Glens Falls, City Jail .....	541
Gloversville, City Jail .....	422
Gouverneur, Lockup at .....	508
Gowanda, Lockup at .....	370
Granville, Lockup at .....	543
Greene County Jail .....	281, 282
Green Island, Lockup at .....	357
Greenport, Lockup at .....	527

## GREAT MEADOW PRISON:

Cell capacity .....	579
Deaths .....	578
Expenditures .....	29
General mention .....	28
Industries in .....	30, 72
Insanity, Number of cases .....	596
Inspection of .....	88
Population of .....	29, 574, 577, 578

GREAT MEADOW PRISON—*Continued*:

## PRISONERS:

Average number in custody .....	579
Greatest number in custody .....	578
Least number in custody .....	578
Maintenance of .....	12
Paroled .....	579
Previously confined in other institutions .....	591
Received and discharged .....	578
Sentenced for life .....	579
Transferred to State Hospitals .....	578

## H

Groton, Lockup at .....	537
Hamburg, Lockup at .....	414
Hamilton, Lockup at .....	439
Hammondsport, Lockup at .....	522
Harrison, Lockup at .....	553
Hastings, Lockup at .....	553
Haverstraw, Lockup at .....	502
Hempstead, Lockup at .....	455
Herkimer County Jail .....	283, 284
Herkimer, Lockup at .....	426
Hicksville, Lockup at .....	455
Highland Falls, Lockup at .....	481
Hillburn, Lockup at .....	503
Hilton, Lockup at .....	443
Holley, Lockup at .....	490
Homer, Lockup at .....	391
Honeoye Falls, Lockup at .....	444
Hoosick Falls, Lockup at .....	498
Hornell, City Jail .....	523
Horesheads, Lockup at .....	385
Hunter, Lockup at .....	425
Huntington, Lockup at .....	528

## I

Ilion, Lockup at .....	427
Industries in State Prisons .....	68
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Intoxication .....	20
Irrington, Lockup at .....	553
Islip, Lockup at .....	529
Ithaca, City Jail .....	538

## J

Jamestown, City Jail .....	380
Jefferson County Jail .....	285
Johnson City, Lockup at .....	367
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## K

Keeseville, Lockup at .....	418
Kenmore, Lockup at .....	414
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Kings County Court House Pens .....	288
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Lackawanna, City Jail .....	415
Lacona, Lockup at .....	493
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## M

Madison County Jail .....	289
Malone, Lockup at .....	421
Mamaroneck, Lockup at .....	554, 555
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Monroe County Jail .....	290

## MONROE COUNTY PENITENTIARY:

Amount paid for board .....	630
Cell capacity .....	609
Contract price for board of prisoners .....	619
Counties in which the prisoners were convicted .....	628
Crimes for which the prisoners were convicted .....	610
Deaths .....	608
Expenditures .....	630
Inspection of .....	234
Population of .....	575, 577, 608



MONROE COUNTY PENITENTIARY—*Continued* :

## PRISONERS :

Ages of -----	614
Average number of -----	609
Color of -----	623
Education of -----	622
For whom the State paid board -----	619
Greatest number in custody -----	609
Habits of life of -----	622, 623
Idle -----	619
In custody and employed on the first working day in each month -----	620
Least number in custody -----	609
Nativity of -----	624
Previously detained in institution -----	617
Previous occupations of -----	615
Received and discharged -----	608
Religious instruction of -----	623
Sentenced from the county in which the institution is located -----	619
Sentenced from other counties -----	619
Social relations of -----	622
Terms of sentence -----	613, 617, 618, 619
Transferred to State Hospitals -----	608
Receipts -----	630
Monroe, Lockup at -----	482
Montgomery County Jail -----	292
Montgomery, Lockup at -----	483
Morristown, Lockup at -----	509
Mount Kisco, Lockup at -----	555
Mount Morris, Lockup at -----	438
Mount Vernon, City Jail -----	556
Mumford, Lockup at -----	444

## N

Nassau County Jail -----	293, 294
Newark, Lockup at -----	545
Newark Valley, Lockup at -----	535
Newburgh, City Jail -----	483
New Hartford, Lockup at -----	465
New Paltz, Lockup at -----	540
Newport, Lockup at -----	428
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## NEW YORK CITY INSTITUTIONS :

Admissions -----	649, 650
Ages of prisoners -----	656

## CITY PRISONS :

Brooklyn -----	177
Manhattan -----	64, 174, 175
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Clothing of prisoners in -----	66
Color of prisoners -----	654
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Correction Hospital, Welfare Island -----	147, 149
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NEW YORK CITY INSTITUTIONS—*Continued*:

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Discharges .....	649, 651
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Nativity of prisoners .....	654
New York City Reformatory .....	167, 574
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Parole of prisoners .....	23
Police Stations, generally .....	40
Police Stations, Inspections of .....	207
Population of .....	575, 577
Prisoners awaiting trial .....	649
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Reformatory Prison, Hart's Island .....	155, 157
Religious instruction of prisoners .....	655
Social relations of prisoners .....	652
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Niagara Falls, City Jail .....	462
North Creek, Lockup at .....	542
North Pelham, Lockup at .....	557
Northport, Lockup at .....	530
Norwich, City Jail .....	386
Nyack, Lockup at .....	504, 505

## O

Ogdensburg, City Jail .....	510
Olean, City Jail .....	371
Oneida, City Jail .....	440
Oneida County Jails .....	300, 303, 304, 305
Oneonta, City Jail .....	494
Onondaga County Jails .....	305, 306

## ONONDAGA COUNTY PENITENTIARY:

Amount paid for board .....	630
Cell capacity .....	609
Contract price for board of prisoners .....	619
Counties in which the prisoners were convicted .....	628
Crimes for which the prisoners were convicted .....	610
Deaths .....	608
Expenditures .....	630

ONONDAGO COUNTY PENITENTIARY—*Continued* :

Inspection of -----	236
Population of -----	575, 577, 608

## PRISONERS :

Ages of -----	614
Average number in custody -----	609
Color of -----	623
Education of -----	622
For whom the State paid board -----	619
Greatest number in custody -----	609
Habits of life of -----	622, 623
Idle -----	619
In custody and employed on the first working day in each month -----	621
Least number in custody -----	609
Nativity of -----	624
Previously detained in institution -----	617
Previous occupations of -----	615
Received and discharged -----	608
Religious instruction of prisoners -----	623
Sentenced from the county in which the institution is located -----	619
Sentenced from other counties -----	619
Social relations of -----	622
Terms of sentence of -----	613, 617, 618, 619
Transferred to State Hospitals -----	608
Receipts -----	630
Ontario Centre, Lockup at -----	546
Ontario County Jail -----	307
Orange County Jail -----	308
Oriskany Falls, Lockup at -----	466
Orleans County Jail -----	309
Ossining, Lockup at -----	557
Oswegatchie, Lockup at -----	511
Oswego, City Jail -----	493
Oswego County Jail -----	310
Otsego County Jail -----	311
Owego, Lockup at -----	535
Oxford, Lockup at -----	387
Oyster Bay, Lockup at -----	458

## P

Painted Post, Lockup at -----	523
Palmyra, Lockup at -----	547
Parish, Lockup at -----	494
Patchogue, Lockup at -----	530
Pawling, Lockup at -----	396
Peekskill, Lockup at -----	558
Pelham Manor, Lockup at -----	560
Penitentiaries -----	10, 11, 20, 22, 48
Penn Yan, Lockup at -----	571
Perry, Lockup at -----	569
Phelps, Lockup at -----	479
Philadelphia, Lockup at -----	433
Piercefield, Lockup at -----	511
Plattsburg, City Jail -----	388
Pleasantville, Lockup at -----	560
Population of penal institutions -----	7, 9, 574, 575, 576



Port Byron, Lockup at .....	374
Port Chester, Lockup at .....	561
Port Henry, Lockup at .....	419
Port Jervis, City Jail .....	484, 485
Portland, Lockup at .....	381
Port Leydon, Lockup at .....	436
Port Washington, Lockup at .....	459
Potsdam, Lockup at .....	511
Poughkeepsie, City Jail .....	397
Prattsburg, Lockup at .....	524
Probation and parole .....	28
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## Q

Queens County Court Detention Pens .....	314
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## R

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St. Johnsville, Lockup at .....	452
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Sag Harbor, Lockup at .....	531
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Santa Clara, Lockup at .....	421
Saranac Lake, Lockup at .....	422
Saratoga County Jail .....	323, 324
Saratoga Springs, City Jail .....	513
Saugerties, Lockup at .....	541
Savannah, Lockup at .....	548
Savona, Lockup at .....	524
Sayville, Lockup at .....	532
Schenectady, City Jail .....	514, 516
Schenectady County Jail .....	325, 326
Schoharie County Jail .....	326
Scottsville, Lockup at .....	448
Schuyler County Jail .....	327, 329
Sea Cliff, Lockup at .....	460
Seneca County Jail .....	330, 331

Seneca Falls, Lockup at .....	518
Sharon Springs, Lockup at .....	517
Shelter Island, Lockup at .....	533
Sherman, Lockup at .....	381
Sidney, Lockup at .....	392
Silver Springs, Lockup at .....	570

## SING SING PRISON :

Actual commitments .....	L.....	596
Cell capacity .....		579
Counties in which the prisoners were convicted .....		597
Crimes for which the prisoners were convicted .....		580
Deaths .....		578
Drug addiction in .....		15
Expenditures .....		29
General mention .....		28
Industries in .....	30, 72,	105
Insanity, Number of cases .....		596
Inspection of .....	94,	105
Investigations of .....	59,	60
Population of .....	29, 574, 577,	578

## PRISONERS :

Ages of .....		586
Average number in custody .....		579
Color of .....		593
Education of .....		593
Electrocuted .....		579
Greatest number in custody .....		578
Habits of life .....		593
In custody and employed on the first working day in each month .....		592
Least number in custody .....		578
Maintenance of .....		11
Nativity of .....		594
Paroled .....		579
Previously confined in institution .....		591
Previously confined in other institutions .....		591
Previous occupations of .....		587
Received and discharged .....		578
Religious instruction of .....		593
Sentenced for life .....		579
Social relations of .....		593
Terms of sentence of .....	582,	585
Transferred to State Hospitals .....		578
Skaneateles, Lockup at .....		475
Smithtown, Lockup at .....		534
Sodus, Lockup at .....		549
Solvay, Lockup at .....		476
Southampton, Lockup at .....		534
South Nyack, Lockup at .....		505
Special reports .....		59
Spencerport, Lockup at .....		449
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State Prisons .....	10, 13, 28, 30, 59, 68, 574,	576
Steuben County Jail .....	331,	333
Suffern, Lockup at .....		506

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Summary of the year .....	7
Sylvan Beach, Lockup at .....	468

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Tannersville, Lockup at .....	425
Tappan, Lockup at .....	506
Tarrytown, Lockup at .....	562, 563
Thendara, Lockup at .....	428
Theresa, Lockup at .....	434
Ticonderoga, Lockup at .....	419
Tioga County Jail .....	340
Tivoli, Lockup at .....	398
Tompkins County Jail .....	341
Tonawanda, City Jail .....	416
Tool -proof steel .....	26
Troy Police Stations .....	500, 501
Tuckahoe, Lockup at .....	564
Tully, Lockup at .....	477
Tupper Lake, Lockup at .....	422
Tuxedo, Lockup at .....	487

## U

Ulster County Jail .....	342, 344
Utica, City Jail .....	469

## V

Valatie, Lockup at .....	390
Van Etten, Lockup at .....	385
Vernon, Lockup at .....	470
Victor, Lockup at .....	479

## W

Walden, Lockup at .....	487
Walton, Lockup at .....	393
Wappinger Falls, Lockup at .....	399
Warren County Jail .....	345
Warsaw, Lockup at .....	570
Warwick, Lockup at .....	488
Washington County Jail .....	345
Washingtonville, Lockup at .....	489
Waterford, Lockup at .....	514
Waterloo, Lockup at .....	518
Watertown, City Jail .....	434
Waterville, Lockup at .....	471
Watervliet, City Jail .....	358
Waverly, Lockup at, (Tioga County) .....	536
Waverly, Lockup at, (Westchester County) .....	564



Wayland, Lockup at .....	524
Wayne County Jail .....	347
Webster, Lockup at .....	449
Weedsport, Lockup at .....	375
Wellsville, Lockup at .....	362
Westchester County Jail .....	347, 349

## WESTCHESTER COUNTY PENITENTIARY :

Amount paid for board .....	630
Cell capacity .....	609
Contract price for board of prisoners .....	619
Counties in which the prisoners were convicted .....	628
Crimes for which the prisoners were convicted .....	610
Deaths .....	608
Expenditures .....	630
Inspection of .....	239
Population of .....	575, 577 608

## PRISONERS :

Ages of .....	614
Average number in custody .....	609
Color of .....	623
Education of .....	622
For whom the State paid board .....	619
Greatest number in custody .....	609
Habits of life of .....	622, 623
Idle .....	619
In custody and employed on the first working day in each month .....	621
Least number in custody .....	609
Nativity of .....	624
Previously detained in institution .....	617
Previous occupations of .....	615
Received and discharged .....	608
Religious instruction of .....	623
Sentenced from the county in which the institution is located .....	619
Sentenced from other counties .....	619
Social relations of .....	622
Terms of sentence of .....	613, 617, 618, 619
Transferred to State Hospitals .....	608
Receipts .....	630
Westfield, Lockup at .....	382
Westport, Lockup at .....	419
West Winfield, Lockup at .....	429
Whitehall, Lockup at .....	544
Williamson, Lockup at .....	549
Williamsville, Lockup at .....	417
Wilson, Lockup at .....	463
Wingdale, Lockup at .....	399
Wolcott, Lockup at .....	550
Women Prisoners .....	576
Wyoming County Jail .....	351

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Yates County Jail .....	353
Yonkers, City Jail .....	565

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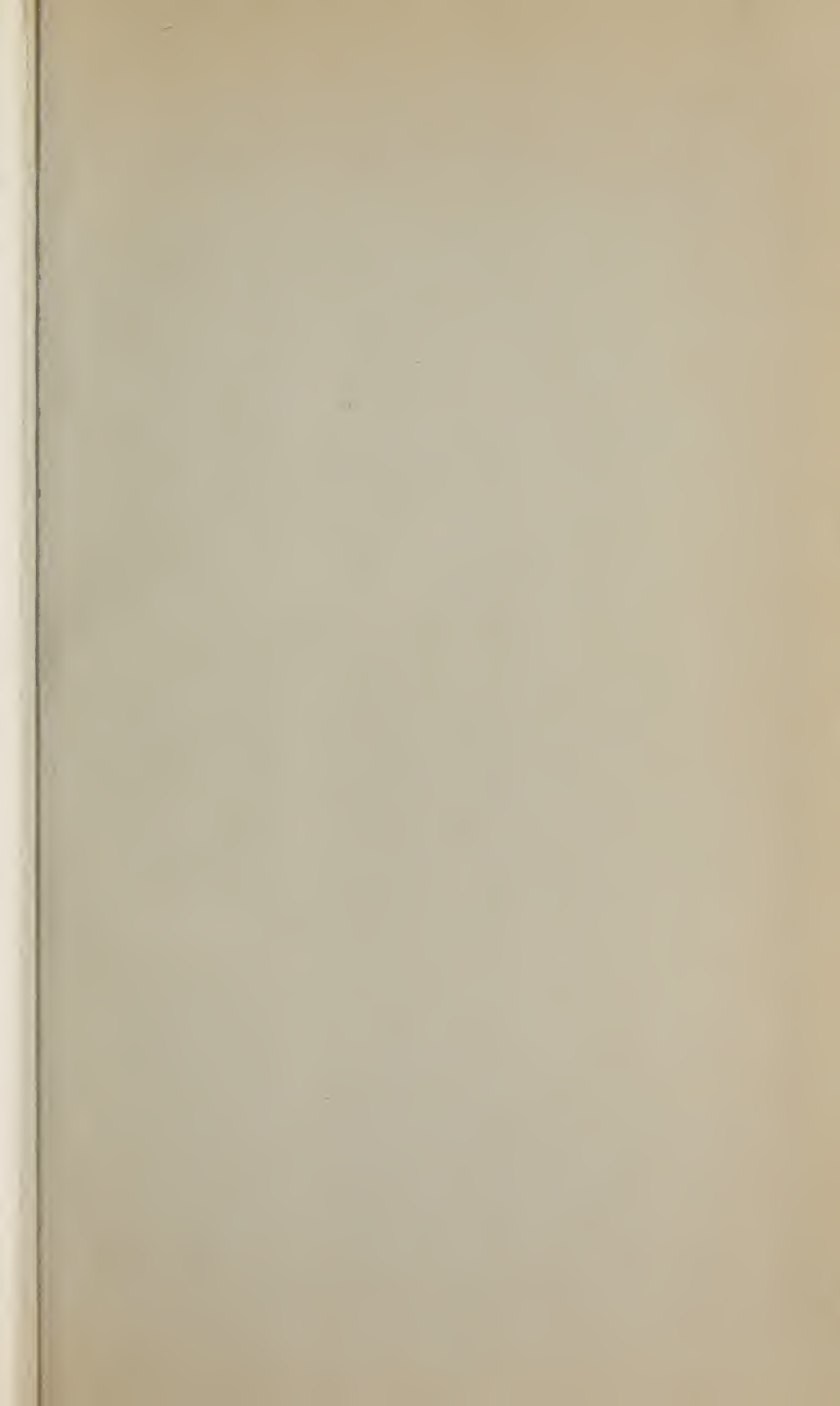
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